ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Tuesday, March 11, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their prefix. In the case of modern terms the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements must be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Sauchiehall-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau de Vente, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£11 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ADKIN.—On March 9, 1930, at Sasso, Highland-road, Bromley, Kent, to Nora, wife of Cecil Whitmore Adkin—a daughter (the only fruit survived her birth).

BUCHLER.—On March 9, 1930, at Woolwich, to Clara (née Wheelman), wife of Dr. E. Buchler, of 2, Kirkham-street, S.E.18—a daughter.

CARTER.—On March 7, 1930, at Trosley House, Trottiscliffe, to Edith, wife of Commander W. L. Collingwood Carter, R.N.—a daughter. (Australian papers please copy.)

CHARLEY.—On March 8, 1930, at Cleeve Lodge, Exmouth, Middlesex, to Freda, wife of Captain L. W. Charley—a son.

COOK.—On March 4, 1930, at Leirh-on-Sea, to Winifred, wife of Herbert Marston Cook (Shanghai)—twin daughters.

DAVIES.—On March 9, 1930, at The Mount, Gowerton, to Rolly, wife of Capt. R. Leighton Davies—a son.

DRURY.—On March 9, 1930, at "Malabar," Kingston Hill, to Marjorie, wife of R. J. Drury—a son.

ENDERBY.—On March 1, 1930, at a nursing home in Eldoret, Kenya, to Verena, wife of W. Enderby, late The Queen's Bays—a son (prematurely).

FREEMAN-COWEN.—On March 10, 1930, at 18, Walker-street, Edinburgh, to Beryl, wife of Captain F. W. Freeman-Cowen—a son.

FURNESS.—On March 8, 1930, to Olivia, wife of A. M. Furness, Bank House, Hare-lane, Claygate, Surrey—a daughter.

GARWOOD.—On March 6, 1930, at a nursing home at Brighton, to Joan (*née* Bulbeck), wife of Gordon L. P. Garwood—a son (Alex Robert).

HENNESSY.—On March 9, 1930, at 2, Lowther-gardens, to Phyllis-gate, wife of James Hennessy, Grenadier Guards—a daughter.

HOBBS.—On March 9, 1930, at 4, Downing-street, Farnham, to Elsie, wife of F. B. Hobbs, M.D., M.R.C.P.—a son.

HODGKINSON.—On March 8, 1930, at Greenleez, Rochampton, to Patricia, wife of Geoffrey W. Hodgkinson—a son.

HURD.—On March 8, 1930, at Rainscombe Farm, Marlborough, to Stephanie, wife of Anthony Hurd—a son.

KEITH.—On March 10, 1930, at 10, Norfolk-road, N.W.8, to Cornelia, wife of William Grant Keith—a son.

LAMBERT.—On Feb. 21, 1930, at Stone Field, Kilcrock-grove, Blackheath, to Angela, wife of Philip Lambert—a son.

LAMBERT.—On March 8, 1930, at The Manor House, Northiam, to Elizabeth Ursula (*née* Cadbury), the wife of Denis Maleit Lambert—a daughter.

MATTHEWS.—On Sunday, March 9, 1930, at "Hillcote," Elstree, to Barbara Mary (*née* Miskin), wife of Roy Matthews—a daughter.

MYTTON.—On March 7, 1930, at Habberley, Rickmansworth, to Violet, wife of Reginald Mytton—a son (Geoffrey).

PAUL.—On March 6, 1930, at Nanyuenbe Hospital, Kampala, Uganda, to Jean (*née* Nelson), wife of Eric Maple Paul—a son.

ROSE.—On March 10, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to Dorothy (*née* Woodbridge), wife of William Rowe—a son.

SCOTT.—On Sunday, March 9, 1930, at No. 4 Residence, R.M. Hospital Institution, Rochester, to Mary Edith (*née* Beer), the wife of Henry Scott—a daughter.

STUTTERHEIM.—On March 9, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to Phyllis (*née* Hamilton), wife of Dr. Stutterheim—a daughter (Gillsdale).

THOMSON.—On March 9, 1930, at Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, to Rose (*née* Groot), the wife of Lieut.-Commander A. L. Thomson, R.N.—a son.

TREMAYNE.—On March 9, 1930, at Scotland, near Biddenham, to Ursula, wife of Raymond J. Tremayne—a daughter (Mary Ursula).

WALDOCK.—On March 4, 1930, at Hinton, Columbo, Ceylon, to Ruby, wife of L. B. C. Waldock—a daughter.

WARD.—On March 9, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to Margorie (*née* Thomas), wife of Dr. Roy Ward—a daughter.

WATKINS.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Batu Gajah, Malay, to Bertie Vere (Peter) (*née* Stiles-Webb), the wife of Lt.-Col. F. J. Watkins—a son. (Indian papers, please copy.)

MARRIAGES

BENTLIF : NETTLETON.—On March 4, 1930, at St. George's Memorial Church, Cannes, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Gibraltar, assisted by the Rev. Gilbert Shotter, Preston, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., only son of Surg.-Colonel P. B. Bentlif, R.M.L.I., of Jersey, and the late Mrs. Bentlif, to Cynthia Joy, only daughter of Sir Sydney Nettleton, Chief Justice of Gibraltar, and Lady Nettleton.

DIXON : GWILT.—On March 10, 1930, at St. James's, Watford, by the Rev. E. Wells, Captain Hugh Fenwick Dixon, M.C., R.N.O.B.E., second son of the late Mr. F. E. M. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon, of Inverallen, Frankfield, Lancs, to Barbara Penelope, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gwilt, Colesman House, Watford.

DOBELL : GREENHALGH.—On March 8, 1930, by special licence, at Bowdon Parish Church, Cheshire, by the Rev. Canon Cooper, Basil Dobell, B.Sc., Ekoford James, second son of the late A. E. Dobell and Mrs. Dobell, of Bramerton, Meols-drive, West Kirby, to Joan Kevan, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Greenhalgh, of Wildfeede, Hoylake, Cheshire.

GAY : GERARD-SMITH.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at the Parish Church, Mandalay, Burma, Lt. Desmond Gay, of Bodelwyn, to Lena Gerard-Smith, elder daughter of the late Gerard Kirke Smith and Mrs. Gerard-Smith, of Bishopfield, Hauskill, Doncaster.

GOADBY : OSTLE.—On March 1, 1930, at Skelton, Cumberland, Ronald, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Goadby, of Monkmoss, Moss, to Margaret, younger daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Ostle, of Skelton.

HAUXWELL : REID.—On March 10, 1930, at the Parish Church of South Chapham, London, by the Revd. W. A. Dunn, Frank Hauxwell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, St. Helens, Lancs, eldest son of the late Revd. F. W. and Mrs. Hauxwell, of Lancaster, to Margaret Reid, M.B., Ch.B., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reid, 4, Abbeville-road, South Clapham, London.

LEADER : CARTER.—On March 8, 1930, Hugh, younger son of the late R. E. Leader, to Dorothy Mary Carter.

LEIGH-PEMBERTON : WASEY.—On March 8, 1930, at Grantham Church, Newbury, Captain Philip Wynne Leigh-Pemberton (late R.A.), younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Leigh-Pemberton, to Gladys Edith, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Wasey, of South Mead, Newbury.

SILVER WEDDINGS

RAYMOND : VILLIERS.—On March 11, 1905, at St. Matthew's Church, Bayswater, Henry Frank, only child of the late Frank Raymond, of Pembridge Villas, to Ada Mathilde, only child of the late Dr. Henri Villiers, of Carlton-place, S.W. Present address: 68, Portchester-terrace.

TESSIER : LOUTH.—On March 11, 1905, at St. Saviour's, Croydon, by the Rev. G. H. Kempe, Edwin John Tessier to Florence Margaret Louth.

DEATHS

AGNEW.—On March 8, 1930, in London, Ewan Westfield Agnew, of Barn House, Broadway, Worcestershire, beloved husband of Constance Mary Agnew and only son of Philip and Georgette Agnew. A memorial service will be held in St. Martin-in-the-Fields on Thursday, at 11.30. No flowers, by request.

AITKENS.—On March 9, 1930, suddenly, Marion Gertrude, third daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Aitkens, The Lodge, Twickenham.

ALEXANDER.—On March 8, 1930, at 82, Southampton-road, Fareham, Hants, Fanny Harrison (*née* Sparrow), widow of Major R. H. Alexander, R.M.A., aged 75. Funeral to-day (Tuesday) at 1 p.m.

ANDRADE.—On March 9, 1930, at a nursing home, after long illness, Robert Andrade, "Bob."

BAGGALLAY.—On March 9, 1930, at 11, Ridgway-place, Wimbledon, Frank Thomas Baggallay, F.R.I.B.A., eldest son of the late Thomas Weston Baggallay. Funeral at Merton Parish Church, Thursday, March 13, at 2 p.m.

BAIN.—On March 9, 1930, at 181, Clifton-road, Aberdeen, Isabella Strachan, widow of James Bain, Macduff, Banffshire.

BALFOUR-MELVILLE.—On March 8, 1930, at 2, South Learmonth-gardens, Edinburgh, Mary Louisa, wife of the late James Herior Balfour-Melville, C.B., and daughter of the late Sir David Dundas of Dunira, Bart.

BARLOW.—On March 10, 1930, at 23, Victoria-park, Dover, Alice Mary, wife of the late Edward Percy Barlow. Funeral at River Church, near Dover, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30.

BARRETT.—On March 10, 1930, at Moor Cottage, Barnett, John Rendell Hayhurst, dearly-loved husband of Peggy Barrett, and eldest son of the late Canon Barrett, aged 56.

BICKHAM.—On March 7, 1930, at Bedford, Selina Constance, youngest daughter of the late William Bickham, of Manchester, aged 84.

BLUNDELL.—On March 9, 1930, at Mass Alyn, Mold, Mary Blundell, C.M.E. Francis's, widow of Frank Richdon Blundell, aged 71. Funeral at Little Cudop (to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock. R.I.P.

BORRETT (STUDHOLME).—On March 10, 1930, at Crafnay, 296, Finchley-road, N.W., Marie Studholme, beloved wife of Harold G. Borrett. Funeral service, Emmanuel Church, Lyncroft-gardens, Hampstead, 12.15 Thursday, followed by interment at St. Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley.

DEATHS (continued)

BOWYER-SMYTH.—On March 8, 1930, at the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport, Mon, the result of a motor accident, David Malcolm, third son of the late Sir William Bowyer-Smyth, 11th Baronet, and the late Lady Bowyer-Smyth, of Twineham Court, Sussex, aged 60 years.

BOYD.—On March 10, 1930, at Upper Norwood, Daniel Callaghan Boyd, F.A.I., in his 80th year, youngest and last surviving child of the late Capt. Archibald and Harriet Boyd, of the Barque "Vere," W.I. Trader, partner in the firm of Mansell and Rowe, Auctioneers, etc., 99, Church-road, Upper Norwood, S.E. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday). Service at All Saints' Church, Upper Norwood, 1.30. Interment at Elmers End, 2.15 o'clock. Jamaica papers, please copy.

BREBNER.—On March 8, 1930, at 11, Spencer-road, Putney, Pearcth Ann, second daughter of the late Alan Brebner, C.B., Edinburgh, in her 75th year.

BROWN.—On March 10, 1930, at 40, South-road, Saffron Walden, Henry George Brown, J.P., aged 85 years.

BURR.—On March 8, 1930, at Oakley Lodge, Watford, Edward Thomas Burr, eldest son of the late Edward Burr, of Dunstable and Leamington, aged 87. Funeral at Dunstable Parish Church to-morrow (Wednesday), at 4 p.m. No flowers.

CHETTLEBURGH.—On March 8, 1930, at 29, Napier-avenue, Hurlingham, Annie, wife of the late William Chettleburgh, of Redcliffe-gardens, aged 77.

CLARKE.—On March 10, 1930, at 22, Waldemar-avenue, Ealing, W.13, Sarah Alice Maud, widow of the Rev. W. J. Clarke, Kelso.

COATES.—On March 9, 1930, Evelyn Bullen Coates, beloved wife of J. M. Coates, Indian Police (Benzal), retired, of 54, Kimbolton-road, Bedford.

COMPTON.—On Sunday, March 9, 1930, at The Dowza, Southbourne, Daniel Goddard Compton, formerly Vicar of Wroxton, Oxon, and Rector of Barnesley, Glos, aged 91.

COOKE-HURLE.—On March 10, 1930, suddenly, at his residence, Kilve Court, Bridgwater, Joseph Cooke-Hurle, D.L., formerly of Brislington, near Bristol, in his 71st year. Funeral at Brislington to-morrow (Wednesday), at 1.45.

COSTEKER.—On March 10, 1930, at 15, Marlborough-road, Bournemouth, Edith Mary Costeker, for over 50 years the wife of Charles Costeker, of Blackburn and Darwen, Solicitor, aged 81 years. Funeral, The Cemetery, Bournemouth, on Thursday, March 13, at noon.

DAVENPORT.—On March 7, 1930, at Les Roquettes, Guernsey, Florence Eliza, daughter of the late James Davenport, M.D., in her 87th year.

DAVIS.—On March 7, 1930, at 6a, Abercorn-place, N.W., and 62, Crutched Friars, E.C., beloved husband of Edith Maud Wood. Funeral at Kensal Green Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12.30 p.m. Memorial service at the Church, at Church of St. Olave, Hart-street, E.C., to be announced to-morrow. Flowers to Garsthi, 11, Baker-street.

WOOD.—On March 9, 1930, at Bournemouth, Peter Frederick Wood, of Camden Lodge, Chislehurst, formerly of Woodbank, Southport, aged 82 years. Funeral at Mornington-road, Wesleyan Church, Southport, on Thursday, March 13, at 12 noon. No flowers, by request.

WOOLLEY.—On March 8, 1930, at Church Lench, Evesham, Harriet Mary Woolley, widow of Thomas Boyle Woolley, of Beckenham, aged 87. Funeral at Church Lench to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ECCLES.—In loving memory of my husband, H. Nisbet Eccles, Temp. Capt., R.A.M.C., who died from illness due to War service March 11, 1923.—" Lila."

LASCELLES.—In proud and ever-loving memory of Lieut. Harold Leslie Lascelles, R.F.C., who died for his country, March 11, 1917.

"Peu d'ardeur ad natra."

NICHOLSON.—To the most beloved memory of George Crossfield Norris Nicholson, Captain, Royal Flying Corps, son of the late Sir Charles Norris Nicholson and of Lady Nicholson, killed while flying on duty at Gosport on March 11, 1916.

BATTYE.—In memory of Marguerite Josephine Battye, who died at 29, Sloane-court, S.W., on March 11, 1923.

FREEMAN.—In loving memory of our Mother, Alice Helen Jane Freeman, who died March 11, 1926.

JAMES.—In loving memory of Florence Alice James ("Florence Warden"), who ended a life of loving self-sacrifice at Sydenham on March 11, 1929. R.I.P.

PETTITT.—In loving memory of Edward Pettitt, of The Corner House, Hall Sheen, and the Stock Exchange, March 11, 1927.

ROBINSON.—In ever-loving memory of my dear Husband, Sir John Robinson, Kt., of Workson Manor, who, after he had served his own generation, by the Will of God fell on sleep," March 11, 1929. "Also of my beloved Mother, called to her rest, March 12, 1912.

ROSS.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, Harry Thornton Ross, Supt. of Madras Police, of 30, Norton-road, Bove, March 11, 1914.

"Until the day break."

ROUTH.—In loving memory of Claude Routh, passed over March 11, 1917.

WITCOMB.—In loving memory of my dear devoted husband, John Witcomb, late of 182, Kensington Park-road, who passed away March 11, 1919. Dearly loved and ever mourned by his sorrowing widow. The lost to sight, to memory clings.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

HUDSON.—A Memorial Service for William Alfred Hudson, of Southernhay, Loughton, will be held at 12.30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), at St. Mary's Church, Loughton, Essex.

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORIA, EMBALMERS, 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 2963. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Telegrams: "Interment, Sedist, London."

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Est. 1852). Illustrated Brochure Post Free. The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd., Booksellers, 140, Strand, W.C.2. Tele. Ger. 7741. T.A., Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

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AGENCIES

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

SCOTLAND.—Representative with central office EDINBURGH and approx. car desires AGENCIES for district or Scotland; must be saleable goods; references given.—Write Box P.93, The Times, E.C.4.

HOSPITAL NURSES

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PERSONAL

CURLY.—It is all right this time, but think again before repenting.—A.E.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 3s. 6d. for two lines (minimum) and 1s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s.; for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£30 REWARD or pro rata to value recovered.—LOST, 16th ult., between Baker-street, Kingston, Guildford, Hogs Back, and Weybridge, OPAL BRAD NECKLACE.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime street, E.C.3.

£3 REWARD.—LOST, on 2nd inst., between Barnes, Kensington, and Soho, a BLACK LEATHER HANDBAG, containing gold cigarette case, lighter, &c.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

LOST, 6th inst., Oxford-Regent-street, cab Charing Cross, train, bus to here, GILT DIAMOND BROOCH with crown. Reward.—G. W., 14, Lakeland-gardens, Blackheath.

LOST, between March 28 and April 1st, 1929, flexible BRACELET of green and pink gold quartz mounted in gold. A reward will be paid to the first person giving information leading to the return of the property.—Write Box P.26, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND RUGBY.—WANTED, TWO SEATS.—Shand, 87, Iron Gate, Derby.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND, Twickenham, March 15th.—WANTED, TWO COVERED STAND SEATS.—Telephone, Sloane 4404.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND, Twickenham.—WANTED, TWO SEATS.—Telephone Popesgrove 2058, stating position and price asked.

WANTED, TWO or FOUR SEATS covered stand ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND, March 15th, Twickenham.—Phone Gerrard 0522 between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED, TWO TICKETS ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND RUGGER MATCH, March 15.—Phone Temple Bar 1422.

THE OLD HAILEYBURIAN RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB ANNUAL DANCE will be held at the Hotel Rembrandt, South Kensington, S.W.7, on Friday next, March 14th. Dancing 9-2.30. Tickets (17s. 6d. single, 30s. double) from the Hon. Sec., W. F. Hood, 20b, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5. Probably 2084.

EMINENTLY SUITABLE for a SCHOOL.—An exceptionally well-arranged GEORGIAN HOUSE, between Leatherhead and Dorking, standing in 50 acres of parkland and charming gardens, tennis courts, level playing fields; six reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, two bathrooms, &c.; send all particulars, &c., required. Moderate rental.—Write Box M.1277, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD MASTERS WANTED by American collector in London for few weeks; half-length portraits particularly desired and over four figures value preferred.—Write Box T.1102, The Times, E.C.4.

A COMPANION.—Gentlewoman, 36, refined, cheerful, trustworthy, seeks appointment; thoroughly domesticated, nursing experience; used to travelling; excellent references.—Write Box N.63, The Times, E.C.4.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE of a CAR from the selection offered under "Motor-Cars, &c.," on pages two and three.

A SECRETARY, TRANSLATOR, or FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT; Englishwoman, 24, desires post, England or Continent; fluent French, Spanish, some Portuguese, German.—Write Box N.69, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUR SON'S CAREER.—For the young man with a little capital South Africa offers sound opportunities through the Imperial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

FRIENDS of the POOR, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, plead for £15 to help poverty-stricken family. Husband ex-soldier; dying from tuberculosis. Details given.

RECEPTIONIST/SECRETARESS desires post with DOCTOR; first-class experience given DIATHERMY, &c.—Write Box N.59, The Times, E.C.4.

A PROFITABLE TRAINING for GIRLS.—Pottery is now taught in most progressive schools. Two vacancies for resident pupils after Easter at The Pottery, Beauworth, Alresford, Hants.

BED-SITTING ROOM (private bath room) to be LET, lady, Lancaster-gate; 25s.—Padd. 9731, before 7.

TO be LET, SMALL UNFURNISHED ROOM, business or residential; good address.—Mayfair 1932.

RARE OLD SILVER WANTED by gentleman wishing to extend his collection; specially date from 1660 to 1760. Only really fine pieces entertained.—Write, with copy of hall-marks, Box T.1103, The Times, E.C.4.

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N.S.P.C.C. Means joy instead of misery—a fair chance instead of degradation and ruin. Please help.—Director, Leicester-square, W.C.

D.C.—I'm sorry, but I haven't the courage.—W.E.

REGENT'S PARK (York-terrace).—ONE of the SMALLER HOUSES, with newly installed passenger lift to second floor for invalids or aged persons, for SALE. Possession. With or without garage.—Write Box A.303, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN (29) seeks DAILY POST; typewriting, bookkeeping, drive car, domesticated, fond children.—Box 47, 232, Earl's Court-road.

BLUTHNER BOUDOIR GRAND, exceptional tone, certified by makers perfect condition; will sacrifice £150.—Write Box 07997, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WILL some KIND PERSON HELP to keep bright little son of crippled Old Army Officer at his present good boarding school? Clever boy, and Navy was intended for him, but illness has intervened. Any help is forthcoming. Full investigation offered and references.—Write Box G.752, The Times, E.C.4.

CHELSEA.—TWO Unfurnished ROOMS, fitted basins, constant hot water, telephone, bath, resident housekeeper; quiet, central; 2 gns. weekly, which will include breakfast and service. Also well-appointed Maisonette, 3 gns.—Phone Flaxman 1117 or write Box T.1292, The Times, E.C.4.

EAST DEVON.—An attractive HOUSE; three sitting, seven bed rooms, modern conveniences; garage; tennis court; good trout fishing; golf near; orchard and garden; to be LET March.—No agents.—Write Box F.390, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET, sunny Unfurnished FLAT; two bed rooms, one sitting room, kitchen, bath room; 3½ years, to run at £130 year inclusive.—Apply Mrs. Allom, 17, Cheyne-walk, S.W.3.

LIBRARIAN (lady), 26, long experience with famous firm; exceptional filing, indexing, typing, asks reasonable salary for POSITION with scope for intelligence and personality; free now.—Write Box P.24, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG WOMAN desiring to travel abroad seeks POST as Companion-Secretary to lady; good references.—Write Box G.754, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Gentleman, 22, good family, speaking Spanish, French, Italian, English, would do any MATERIAL WORK in exchange half fare to South America.—Write Box N.71, The Times, E.C.4.

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SUIT GENTLEMAN.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS; breakfast; partly use.—Write 41, Addison-road, W.14, or 'phone Western 5755.

COOKING EASILY LEARNT by the Huron Method in FIVE DAYS.—Write Box P.619, The Times, E.C.4.

IS.—Every taxpayer should in his own interest hear Major John Duncan Taxpayers' Society.—Write for particulars to Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, or phone Victoria 6090.

COLLOQUIAL FRENCH.—Course of 12 private lessons with Madame (Diplômée); wonderful results. Write Box P.1, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED FLAT, most attractive, sunny side of GLOUCESTER-PLACE; six bed, constant hot and cold, three sitting, two bath, electric kitchen; grand piano; moderate rent.—Phone, between 10 and 5, Welbeck 9752.

BRIGHT FLAT, second floor, newly decorated; three rooms, kitchen, bath; quiet; £100; two minutes omnibus.—Baker 300 (Kilburn Park).—17, Oxford-road, Maida-vale, W.9.

BUDE, N. CORNWALL.—To be LET FURNISHED, small detached HOUSE; central heating; fixed baths; electric light and heating; tennis court. Low rent to end of October.—Prior, St. Mary's, Bodmin.

KENSINGTON.—LEASE of FLAT; two reception, four bed, bath, two lavatories, usual offices; S.W. aspect; fourth floor; lifts. Rent £270. Premium £150.—Apply Miss Burts, 10, Sutherland House, Marloes-road, W.8.

DO your SHOPPING and TRAVEL through AIDES-DE-CAMP, Limited, 12, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street, W.1; the Corps of Retired Officers of all branches of His Majesty's Forces.

KENSINGTON.—MAISONNETTE, ground floor; three bed, two reception, bath room; constant hot water; garden; £185 per annum; no premium.—Phone, mornings, Western 1895.

TRAINED NURSE, Swiss, takes invalid lady, gentleman for convalescent; private; doctor recommends.—Mrs. Burke, Treen Cottage, Old Windsor.

OXFORD.—To be LET, old-fashioned HOUSE; three sitting, five bed, two bath rooms; perfect order; good garden; Carfax two miles. No agents.—Write Box A.307, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Lady, fond of children, keen on riding, good needlewoman, drives car, seeks POST in family.—Write Box G.739, The Times, E.C.4.

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WIMBLEDON COMMON.—Unfurnished, small, sunny, SELF-CONTAINED FLAT in Hotel Annexe, overlooking and with use of beautiful gardens; one sitting, two bed, bath; garage; excellent board and full service; reasonable rental; early possession.—Will Owen, Castle Towers, Wimbledon Common.

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ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, suits, overcoats, and all wearable clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as goods received. Buyers attend free anywhere.—PETER DEAN, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

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WRITING TABLE and 18 CHAIRS sold for £4,640.—See HURCOMB'S ADVERTISEMENT, page 29.

EVERY ONE should inspect the new and interesting SERIES of FURNISHED and DECORATED HOMES, representing taste, economy, and value, now on exhibition.—MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1. Catalogues and particulars of deferred payments on application.

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AUTOMATIC COOKING.—The "New World" Gas Cooker makes perfect cooking certain. It has the automatic Regulo control.

PERSONAL (continued)

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FOR SALE, ROLLS-ROYCE Phantom II., latest 1930 Hooray chassis, to be delivered early in April, 1930. Erection instructions still to be given. Owner having paid for chassis is going abroad and wishes to sell it immediately. Unique opportunity to purchase the very latest new chassis, the list price of which is £1,900, for less than this figure. What offers?—Write Box P.10, The Times, E.C.4.

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SUMMER HOLIDAYS.—An opportunity. Small FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, four bed rooms, bath room, &c., 300ft. above sea level, seven miles from Weymouth, to be LET, July and August, moderate rent.—Write Box P.14, The Times, E.C.

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MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA. P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

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By R.M.S. Ranpura, 16,000 tons.

May 8.—THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, GREECE &c. 36 days; from 50 guineas.

By Viceroy of India, 19,700 tons.

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June 28.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, ALGERIA. 17 days from 24 guineas.

Six other Cruises to ICELAND, NORWAY, around BRITAIN, and the MEDITERRANEAN.

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	—	Mar. 14
†Morea	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	18,750	Ohlsen	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Makda	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,580	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 18	Apr. 25
*Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Comorin	11,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Razmak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Maloja	11,900	Britton	June 6	June 13

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	—	Mar. 14
‡Oldfield	15,000	Rowland	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Makda	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 1	May 9
†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	Mar 16	Mar 22
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Nubbay	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19

‡ Taking also 2nd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One-Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

Perim (cargo)	7,648	—	Mar. 14	—
Bangalore (cargo)	7,000	—	Mar. 28	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—
†Novara	7,900	French	Apr. 25	May 1

Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua	11,600	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
†Ladoga (cargo)	5,350	—	Mar. 31	—
Khiva	9,600	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Ranpura	16,800	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karuala	9,060	Rollo	May 1	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MASULA	7,261	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
*MUNDRA	7,275	Apr. 12	Apr. 6	Apr. 19
*WAYFIELD	8,500	May 17	May 17	May 24
*HATIPARA	8,182	May 24	May 21	May 31

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MANELA	8,502	—	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
MERKARA	8,286	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 5
*JARFIELD	8,078	Apr. 17	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
MORVADA	8,195	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	May 3

† From Tyne Mar. 17.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MALDA	9,066	—	—	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MODENA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 19
MADURA	9,070	Apl. 19	May 7	May 16	May 24
MATIANA	9,067	May 17	Mar 28	June 6	June 14

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	LONDON
RUAHINE	11,000	Mar. 27
		SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	11,500	June 4
*REMUERA	11,500	June 13

* Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co. Ltd., (J. H. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents, 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5226), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Assocr. Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From Vancouver.	From San Francisco.
AORANGI	April 2	—
MARAMA	—	April 18
NIAGARA	April 30	—
TAHITI	—	May 14

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

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P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BENDIGO	13,000	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
†BARRADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†BAREABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May
†BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
†R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
†R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 15	May 22

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	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
OSSOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 12	Apl. 18	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
ORFORD	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 24, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of Baroda	7,739	Mar. 28	Calcutta
City of York	7,844	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Poona	7,495	April 3	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore	8,068	April 14	Calcutta

(a) Calls Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall	5,321	(Mar. 29) C. Town, Algoa R.
City of Valencia	7,329	(April 12) E. London, Natal

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

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LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 2440
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WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE, LTD.

LEITH, TYNE, ANTWERP, and LONDON to MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF.

For	Steamer. Closing London.
Gibraltar, Malta, Piraeus, Salonika, Danube (Reni)	Istanbul (Constantinople) Borodino .. Mar. 15
Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria	*City of Alexandria Mar. 19

First class passenger accommodation.

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Taking goods by trans-shipment to Tunis, Tripoli (Barbary) via Malta, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta (Cyprus), Syrian Coast Ports via Alexandria, Bourgas, Varna, Odessa, and Constantza via Constantinople, all Greek Ports via Piraeus.

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For sailings particulars and rates of passage inward apply to the Agents, GELLATLY, HANKEY and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 4984.

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18 days .. .. from £35, to

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AUGUST 1 from LIVERPOOL.

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CRUISE No. 1 .. 2 WEEKS .. from £21

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AUGUST 3 " IMMINGHAM.
AUGUST 4 " LEITH.

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NORTHERN CAPITALS & BALTIC PORTS.

AUGUST 20 from IMMINGHAM.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(1) Westerland ..	Mar. 14	Mar. 15
(1) Pennland ..	Mar. 28	Mar. 29

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(1) Westerland .. .. Sat., Mar. 15
(1) Pennland .. .. Sat., Mar. 29

From Antwerp previous day.

(1) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..	..	Mar. 15	Apl. 12
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	..	Mar. 29	Apl. 26

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons ..	..	Mar. 22	Apl. 19

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE. U.S.A.—CANADA.

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AQUITANIA - - - MAR. 12

*ASCANIA .. Mar. 14 *ALAUNIA .. Mar. 21

* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*ANDANIA - - - MAR. 15

†ANTONIA .. Mar. 22 CARONIA .. Mar. 29

* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.
† Via Belfast and Galway, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*ASCANIA - - - MAR. 14

*ALAUNIA .. Mar. 21 †AURONIA .. Mar. 28

* Calls Cobh. † Calls Quebec.

LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.

†ANDANIA - - - MAR. 15

‡ANTONIA .. Mar. 22 †CARONIA .. Mar. 29

* Via Cobh, not Belfast. † Calls Glasgow.
‡ Calls Galway.

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By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton Mar. 29th. To ATLANTIC ISLES and NORTH AFRICA, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 35 guineas.

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"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth	Due New York
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"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Mar. 19	Mar. 25
"PARIS" (c) ..	Apr. 2	Apr. 8
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Apr. 9	Apr. 15
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Apr. 16	Apr. 20

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
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S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. .. Apl. 24
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. April 21

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SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES,

from SOUTHAMPTON, viâ LAS PALMAS.

SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "ZELIA"	13 MAR.
BAHIA	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	27 MAR.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	10 APR.
SANTOS	S.S. "ORANIA"	7 MAY
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information	
BUENOS AIRES	apply to the agents:—	

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WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

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LARGEST and LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO BRAZIL, URUGUAY, AND ARGENTINA.

25,429 tons displacement. 14,560 tons gross.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS .. Mar. 20
M.V. HIGHLAND BRIGADE .. Apl. 3

Full details on request to Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. West End Agency, 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

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LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS.
TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.

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(By the Cape Arcona.)

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M.V. MONTE SARMIENTO, from Boulogne Mar. 15
S.S. CAP POLONIO, from Boulogne Mar. 15
S.S. ANTONIO DELFINO, from Boulogne Mar. 29
S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne .. .. April 9

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Also at Newcastle, Hull, Glasgow, and Cardiff. Or principal passenger Agents.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

HARRISON LINE.

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†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
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ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—

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DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	Mar. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.	Apl. 4

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

D. OF ATHOLL ..	Mar. 15	D. OF BEDFORD	Mar. 29
MINNEDOSA ..	Mar. 24	MELITA ..	Apl. 5

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PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

THAMES CONSERVANCY.
Conservators of the River Thames, in pursuance of the provisions of the Thames Conservancy Act, 1894, hereby given notice that the ANNUAL MEETING will be held at Dominion House, 29, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C.2, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, when a statement and account of the amount of all contracts entered into and of all moneys received and expended during the year ended 31st December, 1929, and also of all debts owing to the Conservators at that date, will be examined and audited by the Conservators; and further notice is hereby given that printed copies of the said statement and account can be inspected by all parties interested at the Office of the Conservators, 2 and 3, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2.
F. W. CEARY, Secretary.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.
The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for POSITIONS as MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT (man or woman) in the Public Health Department for duty at (a) Eastern (fever), (b) Cuthcdale (tuberculosis), (c) New End (general), (d) Queen Elizabeth (convalescent —male patients), and (e) Tooting House (chronic sick and convalescent) hospitals. Candidates must be qualified by law to practise both medicine and surgery in England. The scales of salary are (a) and (b) £900 a year rising by four annual increments of £60 and one of £70 to £1,150 a year, (c) £950 a year, (d) £1,000 a year and certain emoluments, and (e) £750 a year and certain emoluments, with house or unfurnished quarters in each case.

In the case of women, marriage terminates contract of service. Application forms containing full details obtainable (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary) from the Clerk of the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, to whom they must be returned by 24th March, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.
MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

LEEDS EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
HEADMISTRESS of the WEST LEEDS GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HEADMISTRESS of the above School, which becomes vacant on the retirement of Miss J. A. C. Anderson at the end of the Summer Term.

Applicants must possess an Honours Degree of a British University and have had good teaching experience.

The salary will be £600, rising by biennial increments of £30 to £700.

Particulars of the School, the list of duties and form of application may be obtained from the undersigned. The forms of application must be returned not later than the 28th March.
JAMES GRAHAM, Director of Education.
Education Department, Calverley-street, Leeds.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
DAVENTRY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The HEADMASTERSHIP of the above-named DUAL SCHOOL (160-170 pupils) will be VACANT as from the beginning of the Autumn Term, owing to the retirement of the present Headmaster.

Salary will be at the rate of £600 a year, rising to £700 a year, less a deduction for rent, in fixing the initial salary previous service as a Headmaster may be taken into account.

There is a Boarding connexion, for which the new Headmaster will be expected to become responsible.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, with whom applications must be lodged not later than Wednesday, 26th March.
F. J. C. HOLLAND, Secretary for Education.
County Education Offices, Northampton, March, 1930.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE WATERWORKS COMPANY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of SECRETARY to the above Company. Candidates are requested to state previous experience, and to send copies of testimonials to the Chairman of the Company, Paradise-street, Birmingham, not later than March 24th, 1930. The Salary offered is £1,000 a year. Candidates will be required to join the Company's Superannuation Fund.

THERE is a VACANCY for a WOMAN on the HOME VISITING STAFF of the METROPOLITAN SOCIETY for the BLIND, 63, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.1. Candidates must be between the ages of 25 and 45, and should apply by letter before March 19th to the Secretary, giving name and address, qualifications, previous experience, age and date when free, and enclosing copies of two recent testimonials. Commencing salary £2 10s. weekly. Experience in social work desirable.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, INDIA, invites APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of a PROFESSOR of PATHOLOGY and BACTERIOLOGY at the CALCUTTA SCHOOL of TROPICAL MEDICINE, CALCUTTA. Terms: Agreement for five years, subject to three months' notice on either side, with pay commencing at Rs.1,800 per mensem, Rs.2,000 per calendar month plus non-practising allowance of Rs.500 per calendar month (sterling equivalent at current rate of exchange £1,315 to £2,250 per annum). The initial rate of pay will be fixed according to age, qualifications, &c. Provident fund, with 75 per cent. Government contribution. Strict medical examination. Applicants should be under 40. They may be required to proceed to India at their own expense for interview.

Applications for appointment will be accepted from members of the Indian Medical Service on special terms.

Forms of application and further particulars should be obtained by request by postcard from the Secretary of the High Commissioner for India, Educational Department, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. Last date for the receipt of applications 27th March, 1930.

POST FILLED

THE Advertiser under Box P.355 states that so many applications were received that it will take some weeks to give them all due consideration. A further announcement will appear when the appointments are filled.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

A Large manufacturing firm require the services of several young men not over 23 years of age, with good education and with knowledge of engineering for eventual service home and abroad.—Write Box A.285, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT to General Manager of large organization; preference given to Public School man, age 30-35, with some practical knowledge of factory routine and sales organization.—Write, giving details of education, experience, and salary desired, Box G.735, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMBRIDGE University Women's Appointments Board —Wanted, part-time Organizing Secretary (woman); applicants should be over 30, Cambridge graduates preferred.—Particulars from Miss Jones, Girton College, Cambridge. Final application by April 8th.

CHARTERED Accountant's Supervisor; fully qualified; 27-30 years, required for important firm of Steamship Agents for service in India; good salary will be paid to suitable candidate.—Write Box No. 523, Barker's Advertising, 54, Cowcross-street, E.C.1.

CHEMIST.—Young graduate required to assist in research work. Knowledge of colloids desirable. Previous experience unnecessary. Write fully, stating previous experience and salary required, Box P.77, The Times, E.C.4.

CONFIDENTIAL Male Shorthand-Clerk wanted in the Midlands; some sales or secretarial experience an advantage; salary moderate to start, but future training and prospects excellent.—Write, giving full particulars of experience, age, and salary required, to Box G.741, The Times, E.C.4.

LARGE Manufacturing Company offer excellent prospects for Young Men ages 19-23 as Junior Salesmen; must have mechanical knowledge and able to drive car; good education, appearance, and excellent references essential. Write, giving full particulars.—Write Box G.769, The Times, E.C.4.

ORGANIST and Choirmaster wanted for Heaton Parish Church, Bradford; experienced; salary £100 per annum.—Apply, with testimonials, to Rev. Canon Sir John Garnett, Wilmer-Field, Heaton, Bradford, Yorks.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted for the Sale of Portable Wireless Receivers direct to public. Salary and commission after brief trial.—Write T., Box A.270, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED by firm of Wine and Cigar Merchants, a Gentleman of good social standing having entrée in right circles wishing to augment his income.—Write Box N.8, The Times, E.C.4.

SHOPS Organizer required for a high-class food store in the West of London; must thoroughly understand the control of staff and retail food business, and must have good personality; age 30-35; good salary will be given to right man.—Write, stating in confidence, fullest particulars of previous experience, age, &c., to Box A.283, The Times, E.C.4.

SPECIALITY Salesmen required to sell Ornolite Products manufactured by the Standard Oil Company of California. Applications only considered from first-class salesmen possessing established connexions amongst retail chemists, ironmongers, grocers, &c., in the district of London and Home Counties in confidence to Ornolite, care of Sheldon-Neame Advertising, Ltd., 80, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

TEA Planting.—An important tea company has a vacancy on its Indian staff for a young gentleman (Public School boy preferred), aged 23-24 and unmarried, with engineering experience and preferably with a knowledge of crude oil engines, to become a tea planter on the Estates in Assam. The position offered is in the first instance, for a term of three years from the date of arrival at the estate, with salary for the first year at the rate of Rs.250 a month (equivalent at exchange of 1s. 6d. for the rupee to £225 per annum), rising by annual increments of Rs.50 a month to Rs.350 a month (£315 per annum) in the third year. Living quarters and medical attendance are provided free, and passages to the estate is paid by the Company.—Applications should be addressed to Box "Assam," care of Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, and should give full particulars as to age, education, and previous experience.

VACANCY exists for an official to take charge of employment office in the North-Western Area British Legion (Preston). Applicants must have served in one of the unemployment question and must be capable of interviewing employers of labour, &c. All applicants must have been members of the British Legion 12 months prior to the date of this notice.—Applications, giving full particulars of experience in this class of work, together with copies of recent testimonials and proof of Legion membership, should be forwarded to the General Secretary, British Legion, 26, Eccleston-square, S.W.1, not later than March 31st, 1930.

WELL-ADVANCED Youth, aged about 20, required by manufacturers' export office in N.W. London; must be quick and reliable at figures; some commercial experience (preferably shipping) and a knowledge of foreign languages desirable.—Write, stating age, qualifications, experience, and salary required, Box A.296, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, someone who has had considerable experience in attempting to place enamel on very thin gauged copper wire; no money required, only experience; this experience will be paid for.—Write Box T.1207, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Lady required immediately to teach rudiments of domestic subjects at Forest Green Training Farm, Dorking, Surrey, for girls emigrating; salary, £1 weekly and all accommodation.

A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained Shorthand-typist; write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you satisfied at your present rate of progress? ARE you satisfied with your Correspondence Course in Scientific Salesmanship will develop in you the ability to get what you want in the shortest possible time. If not, write to Regal Correspondence Course, 6, Bedford-row, W.C.1, and in six months from 25s. 6d. per week to £12 10s. and had no previous experience. Another rise while still a student, from Insurance Inspector to Assistant Sales Manager at £600 a year. If we accept you we undertake to introduce you to Salaried Vacancies. Great British firms are regularly being supplied with particulars of Russell-trained men. Send to-day for "Your Future."—The Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, How to make it secure."—The Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Bow-street, W.C.2.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.; Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 235, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1906.

A Successful Career is within the grasp of men who know how to sell. If Salesmanship appeals to you, and if we accept you, you can rest assured that we have confidence in your ability to make good. Abundant proof of the success achieved by students of the British School of Selling can be furnished to those interested. Upon completion of the training all successful students are introduced to salaried positions with reputable firms and the fees of the unsuccessful (if any) refunded in full.—Write, call, or 'phone (personal visit preferred), British School of Selling (Salesmanship, Ltd.), 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. Telephone, Holborn 0904-0905.

CIVIL Service.—How best to prepare for the examinations. Send to-day for a copy of the up-to-date "Civil Service Guide" offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. S, 2/1, St. Albans.

SALES Promotion.—Opportunity for career with great possibilities for young man of Public School education.—Interview from Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS Service.—The Premier Telegraph College, Ltd., have specialised home-study courses.—Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Premier College, Ltd., 149, Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

DRUGGIST and Chemist Trade.—Publishers require Expert knowing the trade to assist in editorial.—Write Box P.4, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

A Publishing firm of repute can take a pupil; must be well educated and fond of literature; good prospects. —Write Box A.284, The Times, E.C.4.

AUCTIONEERS, occupying leading position in East Sussex Coast town, have vacancy for smart gentlemanly Youth as Articled Pupil; excellent opportunity to thoroughly learn all branches of profession; moderate premium required, returnable as salary.—Write Box 928, at Horncastles, 20, Cheapside, E.C.2.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. (Day and Residential.) Founded specially to train boys or good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum contains an essentially practical modern works' experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term commencing April 24th.—Syllabus from Principal.

BEAUTY Specialist wants gentlewoman to train as assistant; commission, no salary while training; small premium.—Phone Mayfair 1952 or write Box T.1319, The Times, E.C.4.

CIVIL Engineer requires Articled Pupil, active youth, suited country life; willing to live from home with employer when required.—Write Box T.1270, The Times, E.C.4.

DANCING, Health, and Beauty Training.—Girl required, leaving school; moderate premium; salary after training.—Write Box T.1297, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for Person of Parts with literary ability.—Write Box N.43, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

ENGINEERING Specialty Company requires efficient Lady Secretary, age between 30 and 35, for technical director; must be thoroughly capable shorthand-typist, and fully conversant with routine of engineer's office work, including invoicing and stock lists; knowledge French and German an advantage.—Write Box P.12, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY wanted to act as Private Secretary and Lady Almoner; must be Roman Catholic; expert shorthand-typist; previous experience in hospital work desirable but not essential.—Apply Secretary, Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, 60, Grove End-road, N.W.8.

YOUNG lady with knowledge of bookkeeping, shorthand, and typewriting required.—Apply by letter, stating age and salary required, to Secretary, Ward, Lock and Co., Limited, Warwick House, Salisbury-square, E.C.4.

ATTRACTIVE posts for ambitious women! Men of affairs need efficient Private Secretaries. Our Private Secretary's Course will give you the required knowledge to fit you for an independent post. Qualified students offered introductions to vacancies. Write for "Success as a Secretary," free and no obligation.—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

A Secretarial Training for Gentlewomen in cultured surroundings. Individual tuition. Appointments Bureau and Residential Club at College.—Queen's College, Cromwell Hall, 253, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for "Postal" Prospectus, Dept. "Secretarial," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

REQUIRED smart young lady to take complete charge of ladies' gown shop in Ealing; must be thoroughly experienced and capable buyer; good salary and commission. —Write "Roselle," Park View-road, Ealing, W.5.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 2s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADAPTABLE Young Man, 26, public school education, at present holding responsible position of five years' standing with old-established firm of merchants, one offering a wider field for future development, and therefore seeks Post permitting of ample scope for individuality, good address, and initiative; capable organizer, financial experience; excellent organiser; capable salesman, and conscientious worker; appointment for Saturday, March 15, or after 6 o'clock p.m. weekdays.—Write Box 6017, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ADVERTISER, experienced interviewer and business getter, wishes to acquire new appointment; sound knowledge organising sales; excellent references.—Write Box 4207, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ADMINISTRATIVE Post wanted; large experience buildings, housing schemes; public works; take sole charge; excellent references.—Write Box N.70, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, age 32, keen and energetic, seeks appointment in negotiating, administrative, or organizing capacity; well educated; highest recommendations; salary according to scope; no commission if there were good opportunities for advancement.—Write Box 06513, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

An Ex-Public School Man, aged 24, seeks post as Sales Manager's Assistant or Sales Manager or similar position where nine years' experience, consisting of two years selling representative, four years special sales organizer and three years assistant sales manager, with Wigmore-street firm of Motor Engineers, Hotel Proprietors, &c., is considered valuable.—Box P.62, The Times, E.C.4.

ARCHITECT (30), experienced municipal work, &c., desires progressive post at home or abroad; good salary and prospects essential.—Write Box 2580, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

Young Man (26) with sound practical knowledge of all branches of advertising and selling, seven years' experience, desires change; capable copywriter and correspondent; would be a reliable, efficient assistant to sales organizer.—Apply Box 3054, Streets', 191, Regent-street, W.1.

BARRISTER (35) wants Business or Secretarial Post; accept nominal salary to commence if prospects.—Write Box 07901, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CASH or BOOKKEEPER, age 36, experienced correspondence, requiring advantageous alternative; best of both London; excellent testimonials.—Write Box A.304, The Times, E.C.4.

CORRESPONDENT, French, German, Spanish, with personal connexions in South America, 15 years with same City merchants, desires to change present position. —Address, Box 30, 42, Wormwood-street, E.C.2.

DUTCHMAN, age 22, basic clerk, wishes to change position; certificate in English, French, and German commercial correspondence and bookkeeping.—Apply to Wertz, 31, Overtoom, Amsterdam.

EDUCATED Graduate (B.Com. (Scotsman, 22), seeks business post with prospects; limited practical experience (mainly sales dept.); French and Spanish; keen worker.—Write Box T.1306, The Times, E.C.4.

EXECUTIVE post wanted by Scot, 32, with commercial experience Colombo, requires private employment, Secretary or similar capacity, or any capacity with firm offering good prospects.—Write Box T.1283, The Times, E.C.4.

GENERAL Manager of important manufacturing company, with 26 years' comprehensive business experience (engineering trades), seeks opportunity to change Address, Box 3000, Willing's, 125, Strand, W.C.2.

GENTLEMAN, 40, Public School, Varsity, many years' experience in Colonies, desires post East Africa; first-class sheep and cattle man; engineer, business training; capable handling natives; able ambassador and interpreter, veteran France and Gallipoli; money no object if post is congenial.—Write Box T.1171, The Times, E.C.4.

HON. Graduate (Science), with eight years' experience of various types of schools, desires mathematical appointment as Secretary of Manager; excellent references.—Write Box G.500, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC Man, 29, Cambridge, banking, fluent Portuguese, desires suitable position.—Write Box G.737, The Times, E.C.4.

UNIVERSITY Man (28), at present holding responsible secretarial post, but which is nearly absorbed, seeks appointment; experience and qualifications: editor, master, lecturing, secretarial, and organising; any locality.—Write Box G.766, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG man, 21, Spanish by birth, desires good salesman, wants progressive situation.—Write Walter, 28, Hamlet-road, London, W.14.

YOUNG Man, 21, passed London matriculation first division and Pitman's Intermediate University evening lectures, desires work any description in London.—Write Box T.1321, The Times, E.C.4.

THE British Legion, 9, Upper Belgrave-street, S.W.1, are anxious to find situations for the following youths:—

STUDDEARD, J. (17½), height 6ft. 2in.; good references and testimonials; served 2 years with Sherwood Foresters in War; was 3½ years with firm on Stock Exchange, who gave him an excellent character; had to reduce staff by six clerks owing to financial crash.

PINK, A. J. (16½), height 5ft. 9½in.; good appearance and address; late father served in King's Dragoon Guards; one year with Roneo, Ltd., who give good reference; salary was 17s. 6d. per week; left to better himself; C. of E.; not unemployed.

CROWLEY, J. W. (17), 5ft. 9½in., chest 36½in.; father served 17th London; now in ill-health; fine, strong, well-mannered lad; two years with cotton firm, left on account of age; good references; six months with last firm (powder puff manufacturers), left on account of slackness of work.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

JOURNALIST, 20 years' experience first-class morning, evening, and weekly papers, organizing ability, desires post as Editor or Assistant to Editor-Manager; provinces. Write Box P.1, The Times, E.C.4.

MANAGERIAL Post; 28 years' experience printing, stationery, and systems; inside and contact connexion; minimum salary £800.—Write Box G.751, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

AN efficient lady Shorthand-Typist (24), speeds 120-60 w.p.m. with accuracy; excellent experience; possesses initiative.—Write Box P.1229, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Secretary-Shorthand-Typist desires post; Intermediate B.Sc., French, German; seven years' banking.—Write Box 07980, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPERT Shorthand-Typist, 11 years' legal and general commercial experience, requires situation as Secretary; salary £3; excellent references: City preferred. —Write Skovell, 106, Denmark-hill, London S.E.5.

HALF-DAY Secretarial post desired by well-educated and competent Typist.—Phone Prospect 4803 or write Box P.1294, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Secretary, London trained, diplomas (21), desires post Southern Counties; resident, non-resident.—Write Box G.721, The Times, E.C.4.

PRIVATE Secretary, 12 years' experience, capable, take charge office, deal with correspondence, own initiative, seeks responsible and confidential position. Company Director or similar; excellent references; shorthand and typing; all office routine; some company secretarial knowledge.—Write Box P.25, The Times, E.C.4.

PRIVATE Secretary, tact, personality, expert stenographer, 10 years' business experience, excellent references, some German, desires post; agreeable temporary engagement.—Write Shepherd, 55, Cranbourn-gardens, Golders Green.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST (23) requires re-engagement; good references; speeds 120-50; salary £3.—Write Wretts, 102, Lillington-street, Victoria, S.W.1.

YOUNG Lady, 24, seeks Evening Employment; free 4 p.m.; any capacity; knowledge typing.—Vincent, 39, Bishops Park-road, S.W.16.

BETTER-CLASS Applicants (M.A.'s, B.A.'s, Secretaries, Linguists, and Juniors) are at the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd. (Temple Bar 9053), 12, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN any lady thoroughly recommend young Nursery Governess for one girl, just 7? Child and country lover and needlewoman essential.—Write Mrs. Wentworth Reeve, Marks Tey Hall, near Colchester.

EXPERIENCED English Governess for service abroad (2 and Governess); good musician essential and highest reference needed.—Write Box 4256, The Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

EXPERIENCED Governess required next term for four children, ages 7 to 11; able to teach usual English, Latin, geometry, algebra; French unnecessary.—Mrs. Bell, Cotton House, Rugeley, Staffs.

LADY required after Easter; summer England, later New Zealand; must be educated, intelligent, adaptable, domesticated; not over 30; two children 11 and 7. —Write Box M.1898, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

NURSERY Governess, about 25, for boy 6 (at morning school), girl 3; nineties cleaned, &c.; happy disposition, patience a personal requirement; similar post absolutely essential.—Call after 6 or write, Mrs. Dobson, 12, Ardwick-road, Hampstead, N.W.2.

COMPANION-CHAUFFEUSE for old lady, experienced driver, not under 25.—Foster, Aldwick, Sutton, Surrey.

LADY Companion (about 25) wanted daily from 1 April to May 8 for Hampstead district; hours, 10 to 7; intelligent boy of 11; tennis, rowing, &c. Recommendation required.—Write Box N.55, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Young Nurse-Companion for young lady with little knowledge of nursing.—Apply mornings from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m. at 12, Marlborough-mansions, Cannon Hill, Hampstead, N.W.

EXPERIENCED College-trained Nurse wanted for boy (4 years) and girl (1 year), near Godalming, Surrey. —Write Box 586, Sells, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

LADY Nurse-Help, age 23-30, to assist with little girl and baby May; comfortable home; cook-general kept, also daily help.—Reply, stating age, experience, and salary, Mrs. Zeal, Tisbabely, The Ridge, Purley, Surrey.

NURSE, qualified, required, secretarial work, West End.—Write full particulars re experience, age, wages, Box 501, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

REQUIRED immediately for first-class Nursing Home, for ex-V.A.D. for patients' pantry; charge of patients' trays, glass, silver, and fresh flowers; must have held similar post; salary £26 and full indoor uniform.—Apply Matron, 20, Porchester-square, W.2. Park 4606.

LADY Nurses required: Milan (E.C.), Africa, Town and Country, Paris, Surrey, Bucks (nearly); Scotland, Chile, £96; Kent, £90; Rumania, £80.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

WANTED, accredited Governesses and Good Nursery Governesses should apply to Hoopers (Educational Agents), Ltd., Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. No charge for registration.

HELPS AND NURSES

LADY Help as family; good needlewoman; flat; child 18 months, baby later; maid kept.—Write Box A.297, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Help (not companion); good cooking, readiness to assist generally essential; help tough; two adults, quiet post; length reference, &c.—Write Box T.1305, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Helps, Domestic and Mothers' Helps, required at once; must be experienced and have good references.—Call or write Mrs. Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1.

NURSE-HOUSEMAID, 20-25 years, required, one little girl, aged 4½ years; good reference essential.—Pugh, 11, Second-avenue, Streatham, S.W.16.

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

HELPS AND NURSES

AN Educated young Swedish lady who speaks good English desires post as Mother's Help or Companion; fond of children; happy disposition; good needlewoman.—Write Box N.67, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN desirous giving up heavy nursing seeks position of trust, care of invalid lady, gentleman, or child; capable and domesticated.—Write Miss E., 35, Blagrove-road, W.10.

LADY thinks resumes are or more temporary jobs until September; needlewoman; not cooking; where maid; Southern Counties preferred.—Keeble, The Folly, Hale-worth.

YOUNG educated German lady seeks post in England as Mother's Help to perfect knowledge of English; experienced in housekeeping, sewing, care of children and invalids; musical; pocket money desired.—Write to K. Russ, Tonnisbergerstr. 14, Hilden, Rhineland, Germany.

DOMESTIC Help; willing all duties, cooks well, fond of children; 23; £45; two years' personal; free.—550, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

MOTHER'S Help; 24; £42; good needlewoman; good references Mrs. Abney's Agency, 27, Berners-street, W.1.—Museum 1372, 6026.

NURSE, experienced, middle age, seeks situation with baby from 9 months and useful help.—Write Box G.748, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE, experienced baby or young children; personal reference; free; 6s. Bartholomew-road, N.W.5.

NURSE, E.C. (36), desires post for abroad; children from 2; long references.—Write M. B., care of 58, Gloucester-road, W.7.

LADY kindly recommends experienced Nurse; good traveller, needlework, and excellent references.—A. Hackett, 2, Elmsleigh-terrace, Wandsworth, S.W.

MRS. Holmes recommends excellent Nurse, first baby, age 24; good needlewoman; free.—Nurse, Milton, Ivy-lane, Burford.

MRS. Derek Rutledge wishes to recommend her Nurse; very experienced and reliable; middle-aged; prefers children over 2; would like country.—The Cannons, Chester.

MRS. Holmes Grayson highly recommends her experienced Nurse entire charge children over 2 years; unexceptionally clever with needlework.—Write Box T.1296, The Times, E.C.4.

REFINED young lady (21) seeks situation as Children's Nurse; good needlewoman and knitter.—Write Box T.1295, The Times, E.C.4.

SWEDISH young girl of good social standing wants post for knowledge of language in English family as Nurse or as Help in the household; good references.—Reply to "Margit," care of Gumaelius Annonce-Bureau, Malmoe, Sweden.

CHILDREN'S Nurse, permanent and temporary, free now; good references.—Nursery Information Bureau, 40, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 7371.

GOOD French Nurse; 40; good sewer; 15 years' experience; England and abroad; nursing, etc.; no charge children over 4; anywhere.—Others.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street, Langham 3441.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend thoroughly trustworthy Children's Nurses as Head and Single-handed for all parts; College-trained Nurses. Excellent testimonials.—Reeves' Agency, Ltd., 6, Hanover-street, Knightsbridge. Telephone, Sloane 3101.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

CHELSEA or Kensington; lady recommends for Daily or Dressmaking Lady's Maid; 32; weekly 25s.; daily 7s. 6d.; middle of March.—Mrs. Taylor, 58, Chenies-walk, S.W.10.

DAILY Lady's Maid or Sewingmaid; recommended.—Mdlle. S, Great Quebec-street, W.1

LADY'S Maid recommends experienced Nurse; good traveller, needlework, and excellent references.—A. Hackett, 2, Elmsleigh-terrace, Wandsworth, S.W.

MRS. Holmes recommends excellent Nurse, first baby, age 24; good needlewoman; free.—Nurse, Milton, Ivy-lane, Burford.

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MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend thoroughly trustworthy Children's Nurses as Head and Single-handed for all parts; College-trained Nurses. Excellent testimonials.—Reeves' Agency, Ltd., 6, Hanover-street, Knightsbridge. Telephone, Sloane 3101.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

CHELSEA or Kensington; lady recommends for Daily or Dressmaking Lady's Maid; 32; weekly 25s.; daily 7s. 6d.; middle of March.—Mrs. Taylor, 58, Chenies-walk, S.W.10.

DAILY Lady's Maid or Sewingmaid; recommended.—Mdlle. S, Great Quebec-street, W.1

LADY'S Maid recommends experienced Nurse; good traveller, needlework, and excellent references.—A. Hackett, 2, Elmsleigh-terrace, Wandsworth, S.W.

MRS. Holmes recommends excellent Nurse, first baby, age 24; good needlewoman; free.—Nurse, Milton, Ivy-lane, Burford.

MRS. Derek Rutledge wishes to recommend her Nurse; very experienced and reliable; middle-aged; prefers children over 2; would like country.—The Cannons, Chester.

MRS. Holmes Grayson highly recommends her experienced Nurse entire charge children over 2 years; unexceptionally clever with needlework.—Write Box T.1296, The Times, E.C.4.

REFINED young lady (21) seeks situation as Children's Nurse; good needlewoman and knitter.—Write Box T.1295, The Times, E.C.4.

SWEDISH young girl of good social standing wants post for knowledge of language in English family as Nurse or as Help in the household; good references.—Reply to "Margit," care of Gumaelius Annonce-Bureau, Malmoe, Sweden.

CHILDREN'S Nurses, permanent and temporary, free now; good references.—Nursery Information Bureau, 40, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 7371.

GOOD French Nurse; 40; good sewer; 15 years' experience; England and abroad; nursing, etc.; no charge children over 4; anywhere.—Others.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street, Langham 3441.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend thoroughly trustworthy Children's Nurses as Head and Single-handed for all parts; College-trained Nurses. Excellent testimonials.—Reeves' Agency, Ltd., 6, Hanover-street, Knightsbridge. Telephone, Sloane 3101.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPERS

AS Private Secretary, young lady desires position in good family; expert shorthand and typewriting; salary not so important as congenial surroundings.—Write Box N.868, The Times, E.C.4.

TRAINED, experienced resident Secretary (lady) desires post, country or Town; control household; excellent references.—RM/ZOSR, London, W.C.1.

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AS Cook-Housekeeper or Cook (good plain); help in kitchen; reliable, good manager; free; £52-£55; references.—Write Box N.867, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, first-rate; 35; two in large establishments; kitchen and scullery maids.—Apply, care of Mrs. Norman Sutton, Market Lavington, Wilts.

GENTLEWOMAN, 40, would manage country cottage for lady or gentleman; thoroughly domesticated, energetic, cheerful; fond of home life.—Miss Barker, care of Mrs. H. Rudwick, Church Hill, Midhurst.

LADY seeks re-engagement, Housekeeper to gentleman; 39½ years reference; age 35; maid kept; capable full charge; £45.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 58, High-street, Marylebone. Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

LADY Housekeeper (Scots-county middle aged, experienced) seeks re-engagement where maids; free now.—Write Box G.752, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY (40) desires post as Housekeeper; care of children; moderate salary.—Write Box T.1329, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Housekeeper seeks post; seven years' reference; capable, good cook; salary £52; gentlemen preferred.—Write Box G.744, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Housekeeper, Scotch, thoroughly experienced in all branches; accustomed entire charge; very domesticated; maid or maids; three years present post.—Write Box T.1317, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY recommends Good Cook as Cook-Housekeeper in small family where help given; London district.—Reply R., 19, Hampton Court Parade, East Molesey.

LADY Housekeeper seeking post in London; experienced in running small flat; plain cooking; age 40.—Write Box G.758, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTHER and Daughter (superior) would undertake charge of house for lady or gentleman's home.—Clark, 17, Gloucester-walk, W.8.

TWO Lady Domestics, sisters, Irish, desire post to run flat or small house from March 25; temporary preferred; references; salary small.—Write Box G.746, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Housekeeper, Town flat, with help for Town flat or small house from March 25; excellent references.—Write Box T.1301, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED, situation as Working Housekeeper; Scotch, young and active; over nine years' personal reference.—Miss J. A., 7, Wardo-avenue, Putney, S.W.

WANTED, post as Housekeeper to one or two ladies or gentlemen; middle-aged; with rough work to give; used to entire charge; excellent cook; Protestant; or outside preferred.—Write R., 113, Gresham-road, Staines.

EXCELLENT Working Housekeeper; London; flat preferred; good cook, reliable; £75; recommended.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street, Langham 3441.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend experienced Cooks, Lady and Working Housekeepers, Working Housekeepers, Cooks; £60 to £120; reliable temporary Cooks now available. Tele. 3141 and 3142, Derby.

COOK or Cook-General, disengaged now; very good reference; wages 25s.—Write Box 138, Stanhope-street, N.W.1.

COOK, good plain, middle-aged; wages £50; small family where three maids are kept; suburbs preferred. Mrs. Hall, 3, Alfred-place, West, Bedford.

GOOD Cook, aged 28, with own kitchenmaid; disengaged; excellent references; Town only.—Frost, 56, Denbigh-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.5.

GOOD plain Cook; age 30; wages £45; good references; Barrowster or Paddington district.—Write Box 06516, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SWISS Girls desire positions as Cook and Chamber-maid; good references.—Bureau Universel, Universal Centrale, Wengisgasse 28, 5, Lucerne (Switzerland).

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COOKS (plain hands); excellent references; daily engagements.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, Kensington. Western 6036 (four lines). Buses pass at door.

COOK (good plain); 31; £55-£60; good references.—Abbey's Agency, 27, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 1372, 6026.

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COOK; pleasant; active; 49; £52; 2 year's good.—550, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

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COOK and Parlourmaid (sisters); excellent old-fashioned type servants; well trained; dainty cook; can do all dishes; good silver cleaning, carving, waiting; highly recommended; 665, £52.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

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COOK-GENERAL, disengaged; good cook; thoroughly clean and reliable; good reference; £50.—Helen Boyd's Agency, High-street, Lewes.

COOK-GENERAL, Scotch, young; good cook, genuine worker, clean. Many excessive maids; interviews, Castle Cafe, Windsor, Sheet-street, Windsor. Phone, 665.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; highly recommended; country servants; good cooking; entire duties. Exclusively recommended maids for all parts; interviews.—Castle Agency, 6, Sheet-street, Windsor. Phone, 665.

COOK-GENERAL, disengaged; superior reliable server; nice cook; clean, capable; 19 months' reference; £45.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Chanel, Salisbury.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; friends require post London; ages 40, 45; wages £55 and £50; 20 and 5½ years' reference.—Apply Mount-place Agency, Ealing, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London, Sloane 5564.

LADIES, hotels, and institutions requiring reliable North Country Maids and Staffs.—Allegiance, 101, Clayton-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Phone, Newcastle Central 3166.

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LADY recommends Cook-General; temporary, permanent; small cases; would go daily; Town only; bed room self.—Ida, 22, Westbourne-street, Sloane-square, S.W.1.

TWO Friends require situation together as Cook-General and House Parlourmaid; outings together; good references; free now; London.—Write Box 3164, The Times, 42, Wigmore street, W.1.

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PARLOURMAID, tall, superior, equal butler, as head of two or more; thoroughly experienced; excellent references; disengaged.—Miss Hunt, 24, Underwood-road, Hampstead.

PARLOURMAID or House-Parlourmaid; disengaged; tall, good-class maid, well trained; cleans silver beautifully; 2½ years' reference; £50.—Paul's Agency, 140, Western-road, Brighton.

PARLOURMAID, Under; tall; 18; £30; two years.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, 58, George's-place, Canterbury.

PARLOURMAID or House-Parlourmaid; thorough good sconce servant; good silver, valet, silver cleaner; four years' reference; £45.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

GENTLEWOMAN as Lady Parlour or House maid with [illegible] wages £35.—Write Box 138, Stanhope-street, N.W.1.

LADY highly recommends excellent middle-aged Parlourmaid; Town, non-basement or flat; wages £60-£65; free soon.—A. Perry, Limpsfield Court, Surrey.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend excellent Head Parlourmaid for London or near; age 25; good appearance; excellent references. Also Head Parlourmaid for Derbyshire; two years present post. Temporary Parlourmaids now available.

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UNDER-Parlourmaid, 18, town, £30; free 17th.—Social Bureau, 160, Sloane-street.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, disengaged; excellent country servant; thoroughly trained; good waiting; silver cleaning; years' reference; £30.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; age 25; superior; well trained all duties; five years' good character.—Mrs. Matthew's Agency, Eastbourne. Tele. 1676.

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HOUSEMAID or House-Parlourmaid, disengaged; nice quiet, country girl; willing worker, good needlewoman; 15 months' and 2½ years' references; £30.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, 58, George's-place, Canterbury.

HOUSEMAID, head age 23; wages £52; three years and 10 months' character; a first-class servant; free 27th inst.—Ref. 690, Palmeira Agency, Hove. Tele. 2821.

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JOB Housemaid, Mayfair; free March 13th; 25½; age 23, Scotch; 2 months present place. Lady writes:—"I have found her a very nice, capable woman, honest and clean."—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 58, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele. Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

MRS. F. de Chaunsel, Crowthorne, Berks, wishes to recommend widow as Daily Housemaid in flat; was with her nearly five years in London; excellent worker, thoroughly trustworthy; honest; age 40; leaving as house let.

HOUSEMAID, disengaged; tall, strong, active; wages £1.—Apply Mrs. Abbott, 9, Bridley-street, Harrow-road, W.2.

SITUATION wanted as Head Housemaid and Parlourmaid; two years' present place; excellent character and good references.—Apply C. C. and L. W., 42, Long-lane, East Croydon.

THIRD Housemaid, in Town, wants Town or Town and country; good reference; two years present place; between 22 and 25; nearly 19; good appearance; free 3rd April.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 58, High-street, Marylebone. Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

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GENERALS; efficient; good references; disengaged early dates.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8. Western 6036 (4 lines). Buses stop at door.

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SCOTCH woman, 35, real worker, desires position as Assistant Manageress-Housekeeper in small hotel near London; capable all duties; excellent references.—Write Box T.1327, The Times, E.C.4.

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CHAUFFEUR-Useful Maid or Sewingmaid wanted for North Wales.—Write Box 06508, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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MARRIED Couple, middle-aged; wife good Cook, husband as Gardener, Chauffeur, or Gardener-Chauffeur; Handyman; no family; abstainers, active, reliable; good cook; undeniable personal references; unfurnished accommodation.—Mrs. Hall, 3, Thornton-way, Golders Green.

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MARRIED Couple, middle-aged; wife good Cook, husband as Gardener, Chauffeur, or Gardener-Chauffeur; no children; good reference; wages £110.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London, Sloane 5564.

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MARRIED Couple; Scotch; both under 40; genuine workers; abstainers; used to country; long personal reference; free; interview; no booking fees.—Scotch Agency, 3, Albert-street, Windsor. Phone, 663.

MARRIED Couple, age 40, leaving as house let; excellent 11½ and 7 years' personal references; Scotch; Cook-General and House-Parlourman-Valet; £100 no family; any part; no booking fees.—British Agency, Drummond's Chambers, Horsham. Phone 464-3.

MARRIED Couple, age 40; Dr. and Mrs. Newman will personally recommend, with them 11½ years; previous 9½ years; Cook-General and Chauffeur; wait 2 days; no family; any part; no booking fee.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. Phone 464-3.

A. F. Bruton, Esq., recommends Butler; tall, abstainer, married; cottage required.—Harlies, Fairhill Cottages, Tunbridge, Kent.

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MARRIED Couple, Cook and Parlourman (Scotch and Swiss); disengaged; superior, reliable couple; very good cook, punctual, economical; excellent silver cleaner, valet; highly recommended; £104.—Paul's Agency, 140, Western-road, Brighton.

MARRIED Couple, Cook and Chauffeur-Parlourman; valet (reference six years); well-trained first-class country servants; dainty cooking, all dishes; silver cleaning; carving.—waiting; £120.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

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MARRIED Couple; Scotch; both under 40; genuine workers; abstainers; used to country; long personal reference; free; interview; no booking fees.—Scotch Agency, 3, Albert-street, Windsor. Phone, 663.

MARRIED Couple, age 40, leaving as house let; excellent 11½ and 7 years' personal references; Scotch; Cook-General and House-Parlourman-Valet; £100 no family; any part; no booking fees.—British Agency, Drummond's Chambers, Horsham. Phone 464-3.

MARRIED Couple, age 40; Dr. and Mrs. Newman will personally recommend, with them 11½ years; previous 9½ years; Cook-General and Chauffeur; wait 2 days; no family; any part; no booking fee.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. Phone 464-3.

A. F. Bruton, Esq., recommends Butler; tall, abstainer, married; cottage required.—Harlies, Fairhill Cottages, Tunbridge, Kent.

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LAVENDER and HERB FAR

Law Report, Mar. 10

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—the Lord Chancellor, Lord Dunedin, Lord Darling, Lord Atkin, and Lord Thankerton—in giving their reasons in writing for allowing the appeal and quashing the conviction of Dr. Benjamin Knowles for the murder of his wife, Mrs. Harriet Knowles, in Ashanti in October, 1928, held that the trial Judge, having set aside Mrs. Knowles's account of the occurrence as an accident, did not inquire, assuming that the appellant fired the shot, whether the act amounted to manslaughter and not murder, the question as between manslaughter and murder not being dealt with; and that in their opinion the evidence did not reach the standard of proof necessary for a conviction of murder. They did not think that there was any substance in the complaint that the trial should have taken place before a jury. (REX v. KNOWLES.)

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser—dismissed the appeal by Mr. Hayley Morriss, of Pippingford Park, Nutley, Sussex, against the verdict and judgment in favour of the defendants at the trial of the action before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury, in which Mr. Morriss claimed from Messrs. Withers, Bensons, Currie, Williams and Co., solicitors, of Arundel-street, Strand, W.C., damages for alleged negligence and breach of duty in the conduct of divorce proceedings brought against him by his first wife, Mrs. Daphne Morriss, in 1921. The defendants denied the allegations. (MORRISS v. WITHERS, BENSONS, CURRIE, WILLIAMS AND CO.)

The cross-examination was continued of Mr. Victor Coen, a director of the plaintiff company, in the action before Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claims from Mr. S. B. Joel and other members of the Diamond Syndicate, which controls the price of diamonds, damages for alleged conspiracy in limiting the output of diamonds by the plaintiff company. The defendants deny the charges. (UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, LIMITED v. JOEL AND OTHERS.)

COURT OF APPEAL

ACTION AGAINST SOLICITORS: MR. HAYLEY MORRISS'S APPEAL

MORRISS v. WITHERS, BENSONS, CURRIE, WILLIAMS AND CO.

(*Before* LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE GREER, *and* LORD JUSTICE SLESSER)

The COURT dismissed this appeal by the plaintiff, Mr. Hayley Morriss, of Pippingford Park, Nutley, Sussex, from the verdict and judgment for the defendants, given at the trial of an action brought by Mr. Morriss claiming damages from the defendants, Messrs. Withers, Bensons, Currie, Williams and Co., solicitors, of 4, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C., for alleged negligence and breach of duty in the conduct of divorce proceedings brought against Mr. Hayley Morriss by his first wife, Mrs. Daphne Morriss, in 1921.

The defendants denied the allegations.

Mr. Morriss's case was that, when he returned from China in 1921, his wife told him that she wanted a divorce. He sought the advice of the defendants and told them that he would only consent to a divorce if Mrs. Morriss would enter into an agreement to accept a sum as maintenance which would be binding and irrevocable. He alleged that the defendants failed to obtain such an agreement from Mrs. Morriss's solicitors and said that, if they had not told him that they had done so, he would not have disobeyed an order for restitution of conjugal rights which Mrs. Morriss obtained against him and would not have supplied Mrs. Morriss with the hotel evidence which enabled her to get a divorce. He claimed as damages the difference between the amount which Mrs. Morriss agreed to accept and the sum which he was ultimately compelled to pay her under orders of the Court and also £1,000 costs of the alimony proceedings and subsequent appeals and applications to vary.

The action was tried by Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury and, after a hearing which lasted three weeks, the jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

THE QUESTIONS LEFT TO THE JURY

The Judge left the following questions to the jury, to which their answers are appended:—

(1) Did the defendants, on or about December 14, 1921, represent to Mr. Morriss that they had made an agreement with the solicitors for Mrs. Morriss that Mr. Morriss would pay Mrs. Morriss £750 a year for her maintenance, and pay the rent of a furnished house for her, and £200 a year for each of the three children, and that Mrs. Morriss would never seek to increase the provision? Did the defendants represent that Mrs. Morriss's solicitor had agreed that, in the event of her succeeding in her petition for a decree of dissolution of marriage, she would abide by, and never seek to vary, such an agreement?—No. (2) Did the defendants, on or about December 14, 1921, negligently advise the plaintiff that there was a binding permanent agreement? —No. (3) Was the plaintiff by such negligent advice caused to disobey the restitution order and to furnish evidence of adultery?—No. (4) Did the defendants negligently omit to bring to the notice of the Court any, and if so, what agreement, which had been actually made?—No.

Judgment was accordingly entered for the defendants, with costs.

Mr. Hayley Morriss appealed on the following grounds, *inter alia*; misdirection by the Judge at the trial, and, further, that the Judge was wrong in permitting him to be cross-examined about what the Lord Chief Justice had said, or was alleged to have said, on the hearing of Mr. Morriss's appeal against his conviction [at Lewes Assizes] in respect of the offences referred to by the Lord Chief Justice in his judgment—the Lord Chief Justice was said to have designated the offences in these words: "If the sentence of the applicant were to be reviewed it would only be reviewed in the direction of an increase."

Mr. Comyns Carr, K.C., and Mr. Harold Simmons appeared for the appellant. Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C., and Mr. J. W. Morris for the respondents, were not called on to argue.

Mr. COMYNS CARR, on behalf of the appellant, said that there was only one point on which he asked for a new trial. For that purpose he thought it was necessary to explain what were the issues and briefly to summarize the contentions of both parties, because it might be necessary to consider whether the point he raised was a technical one or one which caused a substantial miscarriage of justice.

Counsel said that Mr. Justice Horridge was wrong in permitting Mr. Morriss to be cross-examined about what the Lord Chief Justice had said, or was alleged to have said, on the hearing of Mr. Morriss's appeal against his conviction in respect of the offences referred to by the Lord Chief Justice. It was inadmissible to cross-examine a witness about the remarks made by a Judge in another case.

Referring to the facts, counsel said that in 1921 there were disagreements between the appellant and his wife, Daphne. She desired a divorce, but he did not. She obtained a restitution order. He replied that he was not coming back. Subsequently, the wife obtained a divorce on the basis of non-compliance with the restitution order and hotel evidence of adultery supplied to her by the appellant. Before giving the information supplied, the appellant had been advised by the respondents that they had made an agreement with Mrs. Morriss's solicitors whereby, in the event of her obtaining a divorce, she would abide by and would not seek to vary an agreement of permanent maintenance which was to be allowed to her. The issue at the trial was whether the respondents had ever informed the appellant that they had made such an agreement, and in answer to the question left to them the jury replied in the negative.

The appellant's case was that the respondents set out the bargain in writing, that he signed one copy, that he was assured that his wife had signed another copy, and that the two copies were to be kept by the solicitors in their respective safes.

At that time the plaintiff had deposited certain moneys in China with certain banks which subsequently closed down. Some years afterwards one of these banks paid a dividend and the appellant recovered some of his money. His wife then took further proceedings for an increase in the amount provided in the maintenance order, and was successful in her application.

The Judge ought not to have permitted the questions about what the Lord Chief Justice, who had heard the appeal against conviction, had said without referring to the denials of Mr. Morriss on that point. The Court was bound by Mr. Morriss's answers.

On the question of the substantial miscarriage of justice, Mr. Morriss's case was that, in 1921, on his return from China, being on bad terms with his wife, he saw her solicitors and afterwards the defendants. Attempts at reconciliation having failed, the question of alimony arose. Mr. Morriss said that the agreement for maintenance was to be permanent and that on that footing alone he submitted to it.

There was a total disagreement between the parties about what happened, and the question was whether the plaintiff's evidence was to be preferred to that of the defendants.

JUDGMENT

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, in giving judgment, said that a new trial was asked for on the ground, not that the verdict was against the weight of evidence but that certain evidence had been wrongfully admitted and had been referred to by the Judge in his summing-up. It was only quite an infinitesimal piece of the evidence and formed only a very short passage in a long and very careful summing-up. He (the Lord Justice) was of opinion that, even assuming the objection to the admission of the evidence to have been well founded, no substantial miscarriage of justice had been thereby occasioned, and on that ground he was prepared to dismiss the appeal without expressing any final opinion on the merits.

His Lordship then referred to the facts, and said that the cross-examination was directed to the character of the appellant that the jury might judge therefrom whether they should believe what he said as to the issues in the case. The appellant had to admit that he was a man of gross immorality who, during the time he was married, was living in adultery with two women in the same house, and that he was the principal agent in the seduction of several young girls between the ages of 15 and 18 years. If immorality was the test, then he was a man of no moral character at all. The question was legitimately put to him, whether for the latter class of immorality he had been tried and had received practically the maximum sentence, and that his appeal had been dismissed.

The Judge had very carefully analyzed the evidence and drawn the attention of the jury to the issues. He had commented on the character of the appellant, describing his crimes as being "of an appalling character" and quoting the words of the Lord Chief Justice. He (the Lord Justice) did not intend for a moment to give any final decision as to the extent to which legitimate cross-examination about a sentence and the reasons for it was permissible. It raised questions of considerable difficulty. Reasons for a sentence were constantly put without objection to a witness, but it did not follow that the practice should be followed. For that reason he was reluctant to lay down a rule binding in future cases.

He was satisfied that there had been no substantial miscarriage of justice. The appeal, therefore, failed and must be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE GREER and LORD JUSTICE SLESSER agreed.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Percy Bono and Griffith; Messrs. Withers and Co.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

DR. KNOWLES'S APPEAL: REASONS FOR ALLOWING IT

(*Before the* LORD CHANCELLOR, LORD DUNEDIN, LORD DARLING, LORD ATKIN, *and* LORD THANKERTON)

Their LORDSHIPS gave their reasons for quashing the conviction and allowing the appeal of Dr. Benjamin Knowles against the judgment by which, on November 21, 1928, he was found *Guilty* at Kumasi, Ashanti, British West Africa, of the murder of his wife, Mrs. Harriet Knowles, and was sentenced to death. That sentence was afterwards commuted by the Governor of the Gold Coast. Special leave to appeal was granted, and at the conclusion of the hearing their Lordships said that they would allow the appeal and give their reasons in writing.

For some time before October 20, 1928, Dr. Knowles lived at Bekwai, Ashanti, where he practised as a medical practitioner, being employed by the Administration of the Colony of Ashanti as medical officer in charge of the Bekwai district. On October 21 he was arrested on a charge of shooting with a revolver his wife, who was stated formerly to have been known as Madge Clifton and to have been a music-hall artist.

Dr. Knowles's defence was that, as he had been sleeping badly and was very tired, he went to bed some time after luncheon and was half asleep when Mrs. Knowles came into the bedroom and began to undress, placing her garments on a chair, and that, while he was dozing, he heard a shot and Mrs. Knowles cried: "Oh, my God, I'm shot!"

In giving judgment, the Acting Circuit Judge, who tried the case without a jury, said that the question which he had to decide was whether what had occurred was an accident or whether Mrs. Knowles's statement to the effect that she had accidentally shot herself was the untruthful effort of a generous woman to save her husband from the consequences of his crime. The evidence, he said, was very confusing, but, in his opinion, it was overwhelming, and there could be no doubt about Dr. Knowles's guilt.

Their LORDSHIPS held that the trial Judge, having set aside Mrs. Knowles's account of the occurrence as an accident, did not inquire, assuming that the appellant fired the shot, whether the act amounted to manslaughter and not murder, the question as between manslaughter and murder being entirely undealt with; that they were therefore bound to consider whether the evidence had reached the standard of proof necessary to involve a conviction for murder; and that they were of opinion that it did not. They considered that the complaint that there ought to have been a trial with a jury could not be upheld.

The material facts appear in the judgment.

Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. Horace Douglas appeared for Dr. Knowles; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. C. H. Pearson for the Crown.

JUDGMENT

LORD DUNEDIN, in giving their Lordships' reasons for allowing the appeal, said that the Court of Ashanti by which the appellant was tried was established by the Ashanti Administration Ordinance No. 1 of 1902. The sections of the Ordinance, as amended by subsequent ordinances, which bore on the method of trial in criminal cases were the following:—

Section 8:—Where not otherwise provided by some other statute, ordinance or order in force in Ashanti, the Court shall in causes and matters brought or arising before it, be guided by the law in force in the Gold Coast Colony as set forth in sections 14-19 of the Supreme Court Ordinance of the said Colony.

Section 9:—So far as it is practicable and local circumstances permit, the procedure in the Court, civil and criminal, shall be the same as the procedure in the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony.

Section 10:—In no cause or matter, civil or criminal, shall the employment of a barrister or solicitor be allowed.

It was unnecessary to quote the various sections of the Acts which regulated procedure in the Gold Coast, as it was clear that if the trial had been in the Gold Coast it would have been imperative to have a jury for a capital case and the prisoner would, if he chose, have had the assistance of counsel and solicitor. The appellant therefore contended that a jury for a capital case was a *sine qua non*, and that a conviction by a Judge sitting alone could not stand.

The Attorney-General stated, and it was not denied by the appellant, that as a matter of fact there never had been hitherto trial by jury in Ashanti.

Now the direction that in Ashanti the criminal procedure of the Gold Coast should be the guide was not absolute, but was qualified by the provisions of section 9. If jury trial was not practicable, or not permitted by local circumstances, then the direction did not apply. Practicability and the state of local circumstances were questions which could only be determined in Ashanti on the spot. It was impossible for their Lordships to form a conclusion on such matters, and it was not for them to turn themselves into a local tribunal. They were of opinion that that was a matter to which the maxim *Omnia praesumuntur rite et solenniter acta* clearly applied, and they were therefore unable to sanction that ground of appeal.

Before dealing with the question of the evidence, their Lordships thought it necessary emphatically to repeat what had been said on many occasions, that they did not sit as a Court of Criminal Appeal. To use the words of of Lord Watson in Dillet's case (12 A.C., 459): "There must have been substantial and grave injustice done to allow criminal proceedings to be reviewed." In the present case, if it had turned out that it was against the law for a Judge to try a capital case without a jury, that would have been substantial injustice, for it would have been conviction without jurisdiction, and it was on that ground that leave of appeal was manifestly granted.

But the case once brought up, it was incumbent on their Lordships to examine the judgment as given. Even in that somewhat exceptional case, however, their Lordships were still not sitting as an ordinary criminal court of appeal, in which case they would be entitled to consider what would have been their own verdict. Though the criterion was hardly as strict as it would have been on an application for leave based on the simple ground that the evidence did not support the verdict, yet they must be satisfied, to use the words of Lord Sumner in Ibrahim v. Rex (30 *The Times* L.R., 383; [1914] A.C. 599), "there is something which in this particular case deprives the accused of the substance of fair trial."

THE FACTS

The facts of the case as proved were simple enough. The appellant and his wife were alone in their bedroom after luncheon. There had been guests at luncheon, and they had gone away shortly after 2 p.m. without anything noticeable having happened. Their native servants heard loud voices suggestive of quarrelling. The appellant and his wife it was proved lived generally on good, and, indeed, affectionate terms, but had occasional quarrels which were greatly induced by the fact that both the appellant and his wife were addicted to the taking of too much liquor, and the appellant drugs, and were often in a drunken or semi-drunken and dazed condition.

The evidence as to the time was confused and contradictory, but somewhere between 4 and 5 the native servants heard a shot and a cry. They were frightened, and one of them ran off to the District Commissioner, who had been one of the guests at the luncheon, and said what he had heard. The District Commissioner took his car and went off to the house of the appellant, whom he saw, and asked if there had been an accident. The appellant said that it was all right. The District Commissioner then went away. The native servant went back again later, and two hours later the District Commissioner wrote a note saying the native servants were very excited and asking if he could be of any service. To that letter he got no reply.

About the same time the native servant was called into the room and told to clean up a pool of blood. The appellant said to his wife that he would like to send her to the hospital. He then said he would go himself, and went. When he was gone the cook, by desire of Mrs. Knowles, lifted a revolver which was by the bed and put it into a box, locked it, and gave her the key. While clearing up the blood he picked up something which he did not recognize, but which was a revolver bullet.

That evening the appellant got a sleeping draught containing morphia from the dispensary of the hospital. Next evening he got a repetition of the medicine and a hypodermic syringe with two ampoules of morphia. About 5 o'clock that day Dr. Gush, who lived at Kumasi, heard that something had happened and in consequence drove down to Bekwai, where the appellant lived. He found the appellant in a somewhat dazed condition and bearing signs of the results of alcohol and the drugs above referred to. Dr. Knowles volunteered the information that there had been "a domestic fracas," and showed him his left leg covered with bruises which, he said, had been inflicted by his wife with an Indian club. He also said that she had been nagging him and he had said that if she didn't stop he would put a bullet in her.

Dr. Gush asked to see Mrs. Knowles, and heard her say that she would like to see him. He then went into the bedroom with Dr. Knowles and examined the wounds, which he found had been treated with iodine by the appellant—a proper, though, in the circumstances, scarcely a sufficient treatment. The wound was such a wound as would be inflicted by a revolver bullet. It was in a peculiar direction. The bullet had entered the left buttock and proceeded in an upward direction, and made its exit at the lower side of the abdomen on the right side.

He asked Mrs. Knowles how the accident had happened, and she said that she had been examining her husband's revolver, which had been recently cleaned by the police, and she had put the revolver down on a chair and shortly after sat on it, that she tried to remove it from underneath her, but that the open-work sleeve of her dress caught in the trigger and the revolver went off.

MRS. KNOWLES'S DECLARATION

Dr. Gush said that she must go to the hospital, but had better have a bath first. He found the appellant at the fire quite dazed. He went to fetch his car, and on coming back got the revolver from Mrs. Knowles and found in it five cartridges and one empty shell. He noticed a hole in the mosquito net which covered the two beds. Mrs. Knowles died the next day, but before she died she made a dying declaration. That was to the same effect as to what she had said to Dr. Gush with two small differences. She mentioned that the revolver had been cleaned, but did not say "by the police," and she said that before it happened the boy had come in with afternoon tea.

Other matters to be mentioned were that the mosquito net had several holes in it; that the appellant said that on one occasion his wife had put a bullet past him while he was in bed; that another bullet was found by the police and certain marks on the furniture. Further, on October 22 the Acting and Assistant Commissioner of Police went to Bekwai and found the appellant in bed lying in blood-stained sheets and having on blood-stained pyjamas. He was weak and ill, but they considered him rational. They told Him that they were going to detain him on a charge of causing grievous bodily harm and that a dying declaration was to be taken from his wife.

He then made several remarks—namely: "I think she will roll up" (*i.e.*, die); "This is a bad business, I may go to prison"; "If she rolls up I am afraid I am for it." He went with them to Kumasi, and in the Assistant Commissioner's bungalow, while the Acting Commissioner went for a warrant, he said: "I don't care what happens to me, I am worried about my wife"; and then: "If my wife rolls up it means a murder case"; and again; "If my wife rolls up I will be hung by the neck until I am dead."

Lord Dunedin, having referred to the Judge's reasons for his decision that the wife's story was not true and for holding that the evidence against the appellant was overwhelming, said that he (the Judge) was entitled to draw his own conclusions whether Mrs. Knowles's account was true and their Lordships, not being, as above stated, an ordinary Court of Criminal Appeal, would not consider themselves entitled to set that aside on the ground that they would come to a different conclusion on the facts as found. Having come to the conclusion that the story of an accident could not be substantiated, and the position and direction of the wound excluding all idea of deliberate self-infliction, he (the trial Judge) was driven to the conclusion that the shot was fired by the appellant.

That there was criminality in what happened was a necessary result of that conclusion. In a fit of drunken recklessness to fire a shot to silence a nagging woman, which shot the woman, even though the shot was not intended to hit her, was a crime. But the fatal flaw in the judgment was that, having set aside Mrs. Knowles's account of the occurrence as accident, he at once assumed that the only alternative to accident was murder. There was not the slightest inquiry whether, assuming that the shot was fired by the appellant, the act amounted to manslaughter and not murder. There was no attempt to face the question whether the standard of proof required to prove murder as against manslaughter had in that case been reached.

If the case had been before a jury and the Judge had not explained to them the possibility of a verdict of manslaughter but had said if not accident the only alternative was murder, that would have been an erroneous summing-up. That was what was to be found in the judgment. The question as between manslaughter and murder was entirely undealt with, and their Lordships were, therefore, as the Judge failed to consider the question, bound to consider whether the evidence there reached the standard of proof necessary to involve a conviction for murder. They were clearly of opinion that it did not. A conviction for manslaughter might have been a different matter, but that was not before their Lordships. They had therefore humbly advised his Majesty to quash the conviction.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Wynne-Baxter and Keeble; Messrs. Burchells.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

(*Before the* PRESIDENT)

DECREE FOR HUSBAND: WIFE'S DECREE IN U.S.A. INVALID HERE

SHUTE v. SHUTE AND BREENE

In this petition, which was undefended, Major Cameron Dinsdale Deane Shute, of the Junior United Service Club, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Amy Bertha Ernestine Shute, *née* Popper-Staveley, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. John George Breene.

The marriage took place on September 27, 1902, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, the respondent then being a widow named Brass. There are two children of the marriage, a daughter aged 21 years and a son aged 12 years.

The respondent went to California in 1920, and was later joined by the petitioner. He returned to England in March, 1924, but she remained there. On August 18, 1924, she was granted an interlocutory decree of divorce by the California Superior Court on the ground of non-support. That decree was made final on August 19, 1925. On August 20, 1925, the respondent and the co-respondent, Mr. Breene, went through a form of marriage at San Diego, California, and lived thereafter as husband and wife.

Mr. H. Darley Grazebrook appeared for the petitioner.

JUDGMENT

The PRESIDENT, in giving judgment, said that the respondent had substantial interests in California. It was arranged that she should return to England from California, but she did not do so. She took divorce proceedings in California against her husband. Unfortunately, in some States of the United States it was practicable for a person not domiciled in the State to issue the necessary process, and, according to the local law, to obtain a decree of dissolution of marriage. That decree, no doubt, would be a protection to everybody concerned in the particular State in which it was granted, but in England it was no more than so much waste paper. In those circumstances, the petitioner had to institute divorce proceedings.

His Lordship granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with custody of the younger child. He made no order as to costs, the co-respondent being out of the jurisdiction.

Solicitors.—Messrs. B. A. Woolf and Co.

DECREE NISI AGAINST A COLONEL

STAMFORD, G. M. A. v. STAMFORD, A. R.

In this undefended petition Mrs. Grace Madeleine Augusta Stamford, *née* Dimick, now living in the Rue Monge, Paris, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Richard Stamford, on the ground of his adultery at Porthleven, Cornwall, in August, 1929, with a woman unknown.

The marriage took place on June 3, 1909, in Malta, and there are two children of the marriage, daughters, aged 18 and nine years.

Mr. R. L. C. Hodson (with him Mr. Walter Frampton) appeared for the petitioner.

The PRESIDENT granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with custody of the younger child, and costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Lloyd and Armstrong.

22 DECREES MADE ABSOLUTE

(*Before* Mr. JUSTICE BATESON)

The decrees *nisi* in the following 22 Matrimonial Causes were made absolute to-day:—

Morris v. Morris and Lewis; Wells v. Wells and Gregory; Greaves v. Greaves and Ayre; Doust, L. M. v. Doust, W. A.; White, L. H. v. White, G. S.; Rickard, E. v. Rickard, S.; Facey v. Facey and Ward; Horlock, M. H. v. Horlock, W. H. v. Williams; cors. Leonard v. Williams; Fitch v. Fitch and Sothcott; Harper, V. J. v. Harper, H.; Soicer v. Spicer and Witham; Wallington, ——— v. Wallington, C. E.; Edwards, A. M. v. Edwards, W. J.; Pirrie v. Pirrie and Large. Cases in District Registries:—Lewis, E. M. v. Lewis, F. C. N.; Hall, L. v. Hall, E.; Mawdsley, C. v. Mawdsley, J.; Russell v. Russell and Hartley; Crump v. Crump and Bates v. Christmas v. Christmas and Gascoyne; Struthers, S. E. v. Struthers, W.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST THE DIAMOND SYNDICATE

UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, LIMITED v. JOEL AND OTHERS

(*Before* Mr. JUSTICE MCCARDIE *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of 32-34, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claims, for alleged conspiracy to cheat and defraud, damages against Mr. Solomon Barnato Joel, Mr. Jack Barnato Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Walter Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Henry Claridge, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co., all of 30, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, of Charterhouse-street, E.C., Mr. Albert Edward Tilley, of Staple Inn, E.C., Mr. Reuben Cohen, of Southampton-row, W.C., and Mr. Hugh Owen Leonard Stack, of 32-34, High Holborn, E.C.

The plaintiff company alleges that, when it had a contract with the Diamond Syndicate under which the syndicate undertook to buy all the output of the company's fields in British Guiana, Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, who was acting as technical adviser to the company, instructed his representatives in British Guiana to take steps which would result in cutting down the prices paid to the company for the diamonds and so lessen its power to purchase from the natives and consequently reduce its output.

The plaintiff company says that, in doing that, Mr. Oppenheimer was acting in the interests of the Diamond Syndicate, which was anxious to restrict the output of diamonds throughout the world.

The defendants deny all the allegations of conspiracy and fraud made against them.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. H. C. Marks appeared for the United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited; Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Murphy for Mr. S. B. Joel, Mr. J. B. Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Claridge, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co.; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. G. Robertson, and Mr. Arthur H. Davis for Mr. Otto Oppenheimer; Mr. Gilbert Beyfus and Mr. Gabriel Cohen for Mr. Tilley, Mr. Reuben Cohen, and Mr. Stack. Mr. Paul Bennett held a watching brief for an interested party.

Mr. Victor Coen, a director of the plaintiff company, was further cross-examined by Mr. BEVAN. Counsel drew his attention to a report by an employee of the company in October, 1927, in which it was stated that conversation with the pork-knockers [natives who "win" diamonds in the bush] showed that there was nothing wrong with the prices offered by the company for diamonds, but that the plaintiff company did not provide lodging accommodation for the pork-knockers, who, therefore, had to get quarters with other traders.

Mr. BEVAN.—Your case is that, owing to Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, the company's prices were too small?—In October, 1927, competition had ceased. We were alone.

If the report is true it supplies the whole explanation why you were not getting the diamonds you wanted?—Yes, if it is true.

Have you any reason to doubt it?—Yes.

Mr. Coen said that the representative in question was saying his first visit to the bush when he made that report. Neither he nor other representatives who made reports touched the fundamental cause of the trouble, which was the limitation of the diamond prices.

"If you don't pay proper prices," said Mr. Coen, "you can provide the Savoy Hotel in the bush and the pork-knockers will not sleep there. If you pay good prices they will sleep in log huts."

Another representative, Mr. Coen agreed, reported that the company's business was "overburdened with system and killed by overhead expenses," and that the company's buyers were inefficient. The men who made those reports were the only three Europeans who went into the bush and saw what was being done there.

"VERY CONCILIATORY"

On November 25, 1927, he discussed the position of the company with Mr. Louis Oppenheimer. He (the witness) did not agree that, at this time, the continuance of the company was in the interests of the syndicate. Mr. Louis Oppenheimer was very conciliatory, and promised that £10,000 should be paid to the company, that prices should be raised at once sufficiently to enable the company to do business, and that permanent prices should be agreed afterwards.

On December 1, 1927, a further interview took place, at which Mr. Imroth [manager of Messrs. Barnato Brothers' diamond business] refused to pay to the company a further £15,000 or £20,000, and said that he would not have paid the £10,000 until he (Mr. Coen) had proved that the syndicate had been wrong.

Mr. BEVAN.—Did you say that the house was on fire, and that you were acting under advice?—Yes.

Questioned by Mr. BIRKETT, for Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, Mr. Coen agreed that he had made very grave charges of fraud against Mr. Otto Oppenheimer.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Do the words which Sir Patrick Hastings used in opening the case—"Mr. Otto Oppenheimer set to work fraudulently to ruin this company for the benefit of the Diamond Syndicate"—summarize the case which you wish to put forward?—It states it in general terms.

From the first Mr. Oppenheimer was fraudulent?—From the start.

And in all that he did he wished to ruin your company because the syndicate desired it?—If such circumstances arose as would make it necessary.

When did it become necessary to the syndicate that the company should be ruined?—At the end of 1926.

When did you form the view that Mr. Otto Oppenheimer was being fraudulent?—In November, 1927.

When did the first suspicion of him cross your mind?—In February, 1927, when I asked if we were getting the prices specified in the contract, he said: "If you are not satisfied with the contract, give it back to me." I thought that he was evading my question.

What was the motive of the Diamond Syndicate in wishing to ruin your company?—The Diamond Syndicate is very reluctant to see new producers of diamonds come into the field. There are already too many diamonds in the world. If the demand for diamonds doubled to-morrow the syndicate could immediately produce all the stones it wanted from its own mines in South Africa by intensifying operations there. Any new producer that comes into the market is a nuisance to the syndicate, and is called a "bone in its throat." If it cannot stop a new company being formed it gets a contract to control its output. And, if the opportunity presents itself, the syndicate quietly does away with it and buries it.

There was also, added Mr. Coen, the motive of the crisis in the diamond industry in 1926 owing to the discovery of diamonds at Lichtenberg, in South Africa. "We are going through another crisis to-day," he said. "A contract such as this would bring immense profits to us and immense losses to the syndicate. It might to-day involve the syndicate in an expenditure of £700,000 a year."

THE OUTPUT OF DIAMONDS

The Diamond Syndicate controlled 90 to 95 per cent. of the world output of diamonds. The total value of the world output was £12,000,000 a year, and British Guiana produced about £1,000,000 of that.

Mr. BIRKETT.—If, as I suggest, the output of British Guiana is 3 per cent. of the world output, it is almost negligible?—It would be very small.

Mr. Coen went on to say that the policy of holding all diamonds in one hand so that prices could be maintained had been handed down since the days of Cecil Rhodes, and was the basis of the diamond industry.

Mr. BIRKETT.—There have been "corners" since the world began?

Mr. JUSTICE MCCARDIE.—There were certainly many instances in the history of Rome. (Laughter.)

In 1926, continued Mr. Coen, the company exported 30,000 carats of diamonds out of a total of 140,000 carats exported from British Guiana. In 1927 it exported 50,000 carats out of 180,000.

Mr. BIRKETT.—If the syndicate secured that the pork-knockers did not sell to the company, would not the syndicate defeat its own purpose by allowing the diamonds to be decontrolled into the hands of your rivals?—It might have suited the syndicate that the industry in British Guiana should not be developed on scientific lines by a powerful corporation, but should remain in its primitive state.

You are an extremely shrewd, alert, and intelligent man?—In accuracy and memory I think that I am above the average, but in business matters I am too trustful and I am always being taken advantage of.

Are you suggesting that this syndicate of "unbelievable wealth," as Sir Patrick Hastings called it, because of a contract which turned out to be unprofitable, did not ask you to agree to revise it, but secretly decided to ruin your company?—Yes.

Could not all the evil purposes which you attribute to Mr. Otto Oppenheimer have been effected by the syndicate obtaining control of the finances of the company?—No, because there is a provision in its contracts that it shall remain marketers of diamonds and shall not become producers.

You were confronted with crisis after crisis in the promotion of the company?—Yes.

At times all seemed lost?—Yes.

At times you had to resort to a very great bluff?—No.

At this period of difficulty was Mr. Otto Oppenheimer a very great friend and stand-by for you?—Yes, he gave us great help.

Mr. Coen agreed that he was very anxious that Mr. Otto Oppenheimer should become a director of the company at its inception because, if he were, they could get £70,000 of the company's capital underwritten. In addition, the board of the company was weak and they wanted someone who really understood the diamond industry so that the public would have more confidence in the company.

Mr. BIRKETT.—You had your eyes open to the fact that Mr. Oppenheimer was a syndicate man?—Yes.

He never did join your board?—No.

Rather reluctantly he became technical adviser of the company?—I do not admit that he was reluctant. That was, however, the impression I had at the time.

Was anything said to the effect that, in the event of there being a conflict of interests, the interests of the syndicate would have to prevail?—No.

Do you seriously say that, in 1925, Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, kind and generous, was deliberately plotting years ahead?—I have already said so.

Very elaborate, wasn't it?—Nothing like having foresight.

Your faith in human nature must have had a terrible series of shocks in 1927?—Quite right. (Laughter.)

Your view of the people who had been so kind and generous, helpful and straight, changed when the company was failing?—That was not the reason.

Don't you think that it was a remarkable coincidence that these generous and straight people should become fraudulent swindlers and rogues when the company fell on evil days?—It was not a coincidence.

Mr. Coen said that, if he found in the course of the case that he had been mistaken in the aspersions which he had made against Mr. Otto Oppenheimer he would withdraw them at once. He had made them with the greatest pain and reluctance.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.; Messrs. Holmes, Son, and Pott; Messrs. Deacon and Co.; Messrs. Lovell, White, and King; Mr. G. A. Herbert.

CHANCERY DIVISION

A PETITION TO WIND-UP

IN RE GLADYS COOPER'S BEAUTY PREPARATIONS, LIMITED

(*Before* Mr. JUSTICE MAUGHAM)

His Lordship again had before him this petition by which Lady Pearson (Miss Gladys Cooper, the actress), wife of Sir Neville Pearson, of 1, The Grove, Highgate, asks for an order for the compulsory winding-up of Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Limited. The matter was before his Lordship on Monday, March 3, and was reported in *The Times* of March 4. It was then stated that Lady Pearson owned half the shares and was one of the two directors of the company.

Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., and Mr. F. R. Evershed appeared for the petitioner; Mr. W. P. Spens, K.C., and Mr. Meyrick Beebee for the company and for Mrs. Elizabeth Thomson, a director of the company; and Mr. C. J. Radcliffe for opposing creditors.

Mr. GAVIN SIMONDS said that the case was one in which it was just and equitable that, in the circumstances, the company should be wound up. The case was substantially one of want of confidence between those who shared the capital and the management of the company. One of the greatest assets of the business was the name "Gladys Cooper," which the company claimed the right to use as it thought fit. If the business were to continue, it could be only on the footing that there was complete confidence between the petitioner and the other director, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomson.

The company was incorporated in October, 1923. By an agreement of October 19, 1923—before the company was formed—between Mrs. Thomson and the petitioner, it was provided that the company should be formed and should take over Mrs. Thomson's business. By another agreement of May 29, 1924, it was provided that Mrs. Thomson should be managing director for six months at £3 a week.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Ranger, Burton, and Frost; Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker.

MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAM made orders in the usual form yesterday for the compulsory winding-up of Gray's Inn Trading Company, Limited; Boro Tin Mines, Limited; Lyon and Boms, Limited; Anglo-Syrian Trading Company, Limited; Alldays Commercial Motor, Limited; Berta, Limited; M.E.D.A.S., Limited; Maison R. Friede, Limited; F. Hammett and Wright, Limited; and Prospect Boot Company, Limited.

IMPORTED BRUSHES

APPLICATION FOR MARKING ORDER

An application on behalf of the British Brush Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain for an order under the Merchandise Marks Act requiring imported brooms and brushes to bear an indication of origin was heard yesterday by the Standing Committee appointed by the Board of Trade. There was no opposition.

Mr. F. Gwatkin, on behalf of the association, said that the application excluded toothbrushes, shaving-brushes, or brushes for oil and water colour painting, the last-named being the subject of an application by another organization.

Householders' brooms and brushes lent themselves to some means of marking. Many British manufacturers marked their goods "British made" because they found that, although foreign goods were perhaps sold at a cheaper price, people wanted British goods.

In the absence of marking it was impossible for the ordinary buyer to distinguish between the British and imported goods. The marking could be applied to hair-brushes quite easily because in many cases foreign manufacturers adopted the English language for the purpose of explaining that their goods were "real ebony," or "real ivory," &c. Generally speaking, the cost of marking all types of brooms and brushes would not exceed 1d. a dozen, or 6d. a gross. The association represented at least 75 per cent. of the entire production of brooms and brushes in Great Britain and was supported by firms which were not members of the association and also by the trade unions concerned.

Sporting News

RACING

NATIONAL HUNT MEETING

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The annual National Hunt Meeting will be begun at Cheltenham this afternoon and will be concluded on Thursday afternoon. Especial interest will be taken this afternoon in the race for the Cheltenham Gold Cup, run over nearly 3¼ miles of country. There will be only four starters—namely, Easter Hero, who won this race last year; Grakle who was second in 1927; Donzelon, and the wonderfully improved Gib, who has won a series of steeplechases and has not been beaten over fences for a year. I have dealt fully with the race later in my Notes and expect that either Easter Hero or Gib will win. Apart from the race for the Gold Cup, the afternoon's programme promises much racing of exceptional interest.

I give below an analysis of the programme:—

STAYERS' SELLING HURDLE (3m.).—Montpelier is a useful plater and as he will be ridden by Stott he will have every assistance over this severe course. He must have a chance, as have Langside, Grandcone, and Lenglen; the last-named will be ridden by Speck. Mark Twain has run well in rather better company than he will meet here, but the best selection seems to me to be SOBRINO, who, if this race were a handicap, would be set to give weight away all round. As it is he has to receive weight from most of the other starters. He will be ridden by Nicholson, so that his weight will be further reduced by the apprentice allowance.

UNITED HUNTS CHALLENGE CUP (A STEEPLECHASE) (3¼m.).—Very little is known about most of these hunters. GALLANT LAD, however, is quite well known under National Hunt Rules, and on his Hawthorn Hill form should be able to win such a race as this. He will be ridden by Mr. Whitfield, which calls further attention to his chance.

CHAMPION HURDLE (2m.).—On their running last week at Lingfield Park Peerfoi appears to have no chance of beating Clear Cash, but this more severe course may be in favour of Peertoi, who is quite likely to improve on his running of last week. Still, I cannot obviously on form take him to beat Clear Cash, although he may do so. Arctic Star seems to have too much weight compared with Clear Cash on their previous form, but he is nevertheless fancied. Promptitude, on recent form, has no chance here. Brown Tony is a young hurdler of possibilities who might cause a surprise. On form I am bound to make CLEAR CASH my selection.

CHELTENHAM GOLD CUP (A STEEPLECHASE) (3m. 2f.).—On last year's form in this race Easter Hero must have a better chance than Grakle, although there will be a number of people who believe that the latter will win. Donzelon is very useful, but I have never yet regarded him as the equal of Easter Hero. A year ago if Gib and Easter Hero had met at this afternoon's weights there would have been no doubt at all as to the result, but since then Gib has gone from success to success, and there is no knowing how good he may be. If I had to handicap them at the present time I should have to put them on the same mark. Still, it is always best to select the reigning hero until he is dethroned, and then to follow his successor, for which reason I shall select EASTER HERO to win.

CHELTENHAM GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Wind Swept won this race last year carrying 10st. 12lb. He has to carry another stone this afternoon, but still is not harshly handicapped. Mountain Slip fell in this race last year when he was carrying 16lb. less than he has to carry this afternoon. He started equal favourite then, and has improved much since that race, so that it is reasonable to assume that he is not without a chance to-day. The form of The Druce Machine is well known and it would cause no surprise if he won. Saunter falls too often to be made a selection, and Glanmore seems to be held safely by Easy Virtue on their Sandown form of last January. Then Easy Virtue had just as good a chance as Glanmore when he fell at the penultimate fence, and he now meets him on slightly better terms. Socrates never seems to stay home, but it has to be remembered that in 1928 he was second in this race, carrying 11st. 13lb., and giving Wind Swept weight, while this afternoon Wind Swept has to give him 70lb. Spring Blossom and Royal Scot are others who may run well. I shall give another chance to SOCRATES, and hope that he will win from The Druce Machine.

SEVEN SPRINGS STEEPLECHASE (2¼m.).—MISTER MOON runs for Rimell and should win.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Newmarket Heath is a scene of activity from early morning to midday, and good gallops are being done not only by the older horses but in trials of the two-year-olds.

With the exception of one or two, all our prospective runners in the Lincolnshire Handicap are doing as well as one could wish. Lowther II., with Stokes riding, went very well in a good gallop on Saturday with Masked Bandit, and if he does fail in the first big handicap of the season he is a horse that should be noted. Pachalik could not have gone in better style in his gallop on the Water Hall ground. Guards' Parade was stripped on Saturday, and was sent for a really good exercise gallop with Flag Lieutenant, but, although he went as well as ever he did, I cannot help thinking that it would be best to leave him alone for the time being. R. W. Colling again waited for Sunday to gallop Umslopagaas with Irishman's Queen, Compound Fracture, and Blackwell's Carteret, and the Lincoln candidate did well. Perhaps the most disappointing gallop during the last few days was that done by Lady Starlight yesterday morning. She finished quite a good way behind Tommy Atkins, and if we saw the best of her her chance of winning on March 26 is only a small one. I still have a great liking for San Marino and Elton. Grandisson, Swift Marten, and Porthole are giving every satisfaction.

BRIGHTON RACECOURSE

Application for a provisional order providing for improvements to the Brighton Racecourse was made at Brighton yesterday. The improvement schemes would cost about £40,000, and they were not opposed either by the public or the town council. The Betting Control Board propose to erect a totalisator in an enclosure on the course, and at the request of the Jockey Club the Corporation propose to erect new stables.

LATEST LONDON BETTING

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

(To be run at Lincoln on March 26)

5 to 2 agst ELSPETH (t. & o.) (In France).
50 — 1 —— SQUARE ROCK (c, 7 to 1 h.) (Melony).
20 — 1 —— PORTHOLE (c, 25 to 1 t.) (Earl).
20 — 1 —— GARNOCK (6s.) (Scobie).
20 — 1 —— PACHALIK (c.) (C. Leader).
25 — 1 —— PORTRAITIST (c.) (R. Dawson).
25 — 1 —— LADY STARLIGHT (c.) (Leach, jun.).
25 — 1 —— ARCTIC LORE (6s.) (Tabor).
25 — 1 —— SONS OF ESSEX (c.) (Wales).
25 — 1 —— LE PHARE (c.) (R. Dawson).
25 — 1 —— SAN MARINO (c, 27 to 1 t.) (J. Jarvis).
25 — 1 —— GUARDS' PARADE (c. & o.) (E. Day).
33 — 1 —— STALACTITE (c.) (W. Nightingall).
33 — 1 —— CABALLERO (c.) (Walls).
33 — 1 —— VATOUT (c.) (In France).

THE GRAND NATIONAL

(To be run at Aintree on March 29)

15 to 2 agst EASTER HERO (c.) (J. Anthony).
9 — 1 —— ORDIALACH (f. & c.) (T. Leader).
100 — 7 —— GRAKLE (c.) (Coulthwaite).
25 — 1 —— K.C.B. (c, 33 to 1 t.) (Withington).
35 — 1 —— SOLAR GOLIAS (c, 28 to 1 t.) (F. Hartigan).

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

EPSOM DERBY STAKES.—Pocket Hill at 9 a.m. yesterday.
GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.—Trecadero by 10 p.m. yesterday.
JUBILEE HANDICAP (KEMPTON PARK).—Vieux Refrain at 9 a.m., yesterday.

LINCOLN MEETING

WELLBECK HANDICAP HURDLE.—Duke of Wellington II.
CLAYTON PLATE.—Duke of Wellington II.
BROCKLEBY STAKES.—Charles II.
KIRKEVERLEY PLATE.—Duke of Wellington II.
LINCOLN PLATE.—Jane Seymour and Charles II.
HUNCOTE SELLING HANDICAP.—Pontevay.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEWTON HANDICAP HURDLE.—(HUNAY PARK).—CONCERT and Scotch Rover.
CLEETHORPES STEEPLECHASE.—(HUNAY PARK).—Calgarie.
CHOISE SPRINGS OPEN SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (GRAND MILITARY MEETING).—Royal Repose.
CRICKET STAKES.—Ascot.—Silver Gilt.
BRIGHTON SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (WOLVES RACECOURSE).—Flash of Gold.
SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (WEY).—Tested.
ALL ENGLAND STEEPLECHASE.—Irish Times, Pyrie, Night Swell, Tai Mouse, Gallopet Girl, Schmoozade, Legislator, Kinclose, and Stephana Boy (5 yrs).

CHELTENHAM PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.30.—The STAYERS' SELLING HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs st lb
aMONTPELIER (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	a 12 0
aZABANA (Mr. G. A. Butchers) ..... Butchers	a 12 0
SPECTROSCOPE (Mr. H. Collins) ..... G. Bennett	a 12 0
OSPRAY (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) ..... P. Dennis	a 12 0
JARU (Mr. C. H. Drew) ..... Drew	a 12 0
FARCLIFF (Colonel P. C. Dunlop) ..... Easterby	a 12 0
LANGSIDE (Mr. G. Elliott) ..... Wint	a 12 0
aNORMANBY (Mr. F. Emerson) ..... Dozier	a 12 0
aSKY PILOT (Mr. David Faber) ..... Rayson	a 12 0
TRAPEZE (Mr. G. W. Rands) ..... Saxby	a 12 0
aCLAPTON MORGAN (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hodgson	a 12 0
aRED COCKADE (Mr. P. Johnson) ..... Pendarves	a 12 0
aTOWER HILL (Mr. J. P. Johnson) ..... Pendarves	a 12 0
ACCELERATION (Mr. R. Hardiman) ..... Hardiman	a 12 0
DORA-HALSE (Lieutenant-Commander F. W. B. Lesley) ..... Burns	a 12 0
aASSEGNATION (Lady Lindsay) ..... Private	a 12 0
aLANDWARD (Major D. Mair) ..... Mair	a 12 0
aJUGGLER (Mr. E. W. Moulton) ..... Hewey	a 12 0
MONSIEUR BACON (Mrs. C. D. Peachey) ..... O'Neill	a 12 0
RAMSON (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a 12 0
CHILAS DUDE (Mr. J. Dewell) ..... J. Scott	6 12 0
CLARSIA (Mr. W. F. Ransom) ..... Ransom	a 12 0
A. RECORD (Captain R. J. Rimell) ..... Gotto	6 12 0
GREEN WHEAT (Mr. A. H. Saxby) ..... Saxby	a 12 0
SPANISH THORN (Mr. E. B. Thompson) ..... R. Thompson	a 12 0
MARK TWAIN (Mr. J. S. Wight) ..... Wight	a 12 0
BURWARTON (Captain A. Stanley Wilson) ..... Hanwell	6 12 0
PROMPTICE (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	a 12 0
aROYAL RECORD (Captain R. J. Brady) ..... Sneyd	5 11 8
BURLEY ADELIA (Mr. S. S. Oakway) ..... Saxby	5 11 8
aHUG (Mr. J. T. Rogers) ..... Barthropp	5 11 8
A. RECORD; CLARE MORGAN, Prendergast; RED CONRAD, Ingham; TOWER HILL, Owner; ASSEGNATION, E. Fawcett; LANDWARD, W. Redmond; LEMOLEN, W. Speck; CLARSIA, Owner; MONSIEUR BACON, McCarthy; GREEN WHEAT, Foster; MARK TWAIN, J. Weymes; ROYAL REPOSE, J. Ramey; SOBRINO, H. Nicholson; BLOOD MAY TELL, Pickett; PEERTOI, Harvey; PARVIN, Parvin; BYRON, T. Morgan; SPANISH THORN, F. Guiney.

2.5.—The UNITED HUNTS CHALLENGE CUP' value 50 sovs., with 200 sovs. added (to include a small replica of the cup, value 15 sovs.). About three miles and a half; partly over the National Hunt Steeplechase Course.

	Yrs st lb
CONSCRIPTOR (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Brookes) ..... R. Thompson	a 12 7
aSILVERSIDE (Captain C. A. Cartwright) ..... Rimell	6 12 7
aGALLANT LAD (Mr. W. G. Clarke) ..... Gobe	a 12 7
aALDERSHOT (Mr. D. E. Daly) ..... Hall	6 12 7
aCONTEMPLATION (Mr. Dunne) ..... R. Payne	a 12 7
WALSE II. (Mr. W. J. Greaves) ..... Rimell	a 12 7
aFEAR NOTHING (Sir John Grey) ..... Stubbs	a 12 7
POSSIBLE (Sir John Grey) ..... Stubbs	a 12 7
THEODORA (Colonel Gilbert, Hesty) ..... Hardiman	a 12 7
J. ARGLON II. (Mr. M. Markham) ..... R. Thompson	a 12 7
BLACK ANGEL (Mr. E. H. Martin) ..... Private	a 12 7
COMICAL CHARLIE (Miss F. Peace) ..... Whiting	a 12 7
aRUSSIAN WATER (Mr. G. Peace) ..... Peace	a 12 7
VELARDO (Mr. J. H. Ryder) ..... Private	a 12 7
BLANK CARTRIDGE (Major K. J. L. Speed) ..... J. Anthony	a 12 7
s/ LIKE THAT (Major E. L. J. Speed) J. Anthony	a 12 7
SWAN OF AVON (Mr. S. W. Maundrell) ..... Private	5 11 12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

COMMONSIDE, Mr. West; SILVERSIDE, Owner; GALLANT LAD, Mr. L. Whitfield; ALDERSHOT, Owner; CONTEMPLATION, —; WALSE II., —; FEAR NOTHING, Mr. Thackray; J. ARGLON II., —; RUSSIAN WATER, Mr. M. Barry; I LIKE THAT, Owner; SWAN OF AVON, —.

2.40.—The CHAMPION HURDLE CHALLENGE CUP, value 300 sovs., added (including 250 sovs. given by Messrs. Pratt and Co., and to include a replica of the cup, value 25 sovs.); second to receive 50 sovs. and third 100 sovs. out of the place. Two miles and a few yards.

	Yrs st lb
aARCTIC STAR (Lady Cuzon of Kedleston) ..... W. Nightingall	6 12 0
KINGAIRD (Mr. Eric Pish) ..... Poole	a 12 0
FAIRBANKS (Mrs. C. L. Redmond) ..... C. Chapman	a 12 0
aPROMPTITUDE (Mr. J. D. Robertson) ..... Rimell	6 12 0
aCLEAR CASH (Sir John Grey) ..... O. Anthony	5 11 10
MICHAELMAS DAY (Mr. C. M. H. Hardsworth) ..... Poole	5 11 10
O (Mrs. G. L. Redmond) ..... C. Chapman	5 11 10
aPEERTOI (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	5 11 10
GO EASY (Mrs. R. M. Holliss) ..... W. Payne	5 11 7
aBROWN TONY (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) J. Anthony	4 11 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ARCTIC STAR, F. Rees; PROMPTITUDE, W. Speck; CLEAR CASH, G. Pollerin; PEERTOI, S. Ingham; BROWN TONY, T. Cullinan.

3.15.—The CHELTENHAM GOLD CUP of 1,000 sovs. (to include a gold cup, value 100 sovs.); second to receive 200 sovs. and third 100 sovs. Three miles and about three furlongs.

	Yrs st lb
aGIB (Mr. R. D. David) ..... Woodland	6 12 0
aDONZELON (Mr. V. Emanuel) ..... Dullea	a 12 0
aDONZELON (Colonel G. Fotiambo) ..... Fotiambo	a 12 0
aGRAKLE (Mr. C. B. Parker) ..... Coulthwaite	a 12 0
aEASTER HERO (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... J. Anthony	a 12 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GIB, F. Rees; DONZELON, R. Lyall; GRAKLE, K. Piggott; EASTER HERO, T. Cullinan.

3.50.—The CHELTENHAM GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLECHASE (handicap), a challenge cup, value 100 sovs., with 1,000 sovs. added (to include a replica of the cup, value 25 sovs.); second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
aGLANMORE (Captain T. McDougall) ..... F. Hartigan	a 12 7
COLLIERY BAND (Mrs. H. M. Hoffins) ..... W. Payne	6 12 7
aTHE DRUCE MACHINE (Mr. R. O. Gray) ..... R. Payne	a 12 7
MOUNTAIN SLIP (Mr. C. S. Parker) ..... Kelly	6 12 1
aWIND SWEPT (Mr. A. K. Charlesworth) ..... Baskey	a 11 12
EASY VIRTUE (Mr. A. E. Fawcett) ..... W. Speck	a 11 11
aFEAR NOTHING (Sir John Grey) ..... Stubbs	a 12 7
POSSIBLE (Sir John Grey) ..... Stubbs	a 12 7
THEODORA (Colonel Gilbert, Hesty) ..... Hardiman	a 12 7
J. ARGLON II. (Mr. M. Markham) R. Thompson	a 12 7
BLACK ANGEL (Mr. E. H. Martin) ..... Private	a 12 7
COMICAL CHARLIE (Miss F. Peace) ..... Whiting	a 12 7
aRUSSIAN WATER (Mr. G. Peace) ..... Peace	a 12 7
VELARDO (Mr. J. H. Ryder) ..... Private	a 12 7
BLANK CARTRIDGE (Major K. J. L. Speed) ..... J. Anthony	a 12 7
s/ LIKE THAT (Major E. L. J. Speed) J. Anthony	a 12 7
SWAN OF AVON (Mr. S. W. Maundrell) ..... Private	5 11 12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

COMMONSIDE, Mr. West; SILVERSIDE, Owner; GALLANT LAD, Mr. L. Whitfield; ALDERSHOT, Owner; CONTEMPLATION, —; WALSE II., —; FEAR NOTHING, Mr. Thackray; J. ARGLON II., —; RUSSIAN WATER, Mr. M. Barry; I LIKE THAT, Owner; SWAN OF AVON, —.

4.25.—The SEVEN SPRINGS HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. About two miles and a half.

	Yrs st lb
aTHE DRUCE MACHINE (Mr. R. O. Gray) ..... R. Payne	a 12 7
aMISTER MOON (Mr. R. H. A. Greason) ..... T. Rimell	a 12 0
aCOUNTAIN RAIDER (Mr. E. Leake) ..... A. Parkes	a 11 7
aLAUREL (Major E. J. L. Speed) ..... J. Anthony	a 11 6
COUNT DRACULA (Mr. R. Richards) ..... T. Rimell	a 11 6
ASHCROFT (Colonel R. W. Wilson) ..... Wilson	a 11 6
aJIMMY PEOPLES (Mr. H. G. Blacraye) ..... Blagrave	a 11 6
KING SHAUN (Lady Cunard) ..... Pease	a 11 2
aFIRE CAT (Major C. Behrens) ..... G. Armstrong	6 11 2
aMORE THAN PRETTY (Mr. J. Johnston) ..... J. Davies	a 11 2
aSPRINGBOARD (Mr. A. C. Bostock) ..... J. Anthony	a 11 1
aLOVE LIES BLEEDING (Mr. M. A. Gemmell) ..... F. Lender	a 10 11
aLORD MAYOR T. H. Sebag-Montefiore ..... Medall	6 10 10
EAST AFRICA (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne) ..... Powell	a 10 10
aFAVOURITE STAR (Mr. F. A. Clark) ..... Anthony	6 10 10
aDERBY DAY II. (Mr. C. Nicholson) ..... C. Nicholson	a 10 10
DAME OF WHITE (Mr. A. S. Arkell) ..... Stubbs	a 10 9
aMASTER GAUTIER (Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Johnson) ..... J. Dodd	a 10 9
LOTUS LAND (Mr. H. S. Kenyon) ..... Willett	a 10 7
KIBEL (Mr. M. Steadman) ..... F. Hartigan	a 10 7
GRAND CANAL (Mr. C. Winn) ..... Roberts	a 10 7
BRAINLESS (Mr. J. White) ..... Smallwood	a 10 7
ZEUS (Mr. G. T. Unwin) ..... Derry	a 10 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

1 MISTER MOON, W. Speck; CURTAIN RAISER, P. Powell; LUCOL, T. Cullinan; ASHCROFT, J. Weymes; INDIA TEMPLE, D. Morgan; FULL CRY, Rees; MORE THAN PRETTY, Mr. Whitfield; SUNBRONZE, Owner; CRICKA-PRETTY, Mr. Parvin; FRENCH JEROME, F. Leader; MY BOY, SON, W. Parvin; FAVOURITE STAR, —; DAME OF WHITE, E. W. Stott; MASTER GAUTIER, Mr. R. Thackray; DERBY PIGOTT, MASTER GAUTIER, Mr. R. Thackray; DERBY DAY II., Mr. E. Hobbs; SIR SHAUN, S. Duffy.

EQUITATION SCHOOL POINT-TO-POINT

The Equitation School Point-to-Point was held in the Grafton country by permission of the joint Masters, Major Y. D. S. Williams and Mr. A. E. S. Guinness, yesterday. The course was over about 4¼ miles of natural country, in which all kinds of obstacles were encountered—stake and bound fences, timber, bullfinches, water, and three road crossings. It was a fine test of both horse and rider, as it was a country in which the rider had to pick his way, necessitating a quick eye and rapid decision.

The light and heavy weight races were run together, 17 starters in the light-weight and eight in the heavy-weight, the latter wearing black coats to distinguish them. The field was soon spread out on a broad slant, each rider picking his own line. The winner, after a close finish, was Mr. P. Heywood-Lonsdale, on Orby, Mr. Hallswell being half a length behind, on Sea Mist. Third was Mr. Benson, on Little Jack Horner. Captain Fowler on McSweeney finished fifth, and won the heavy-weight, with Mr. Talbot Ponsonby, on Agadar, second, and Mr. Bovill, on Allanah, third. Captain Campbell unfortunately fell into a bog when going well near home.

SOUTH AND WEST WILTS POINT-TO-POINT

There was a good attendance at the South and West Wilts Hunt Point-to-Point races, which were held at Kingston Deverill, near Warminster, over a grass course.

The results were:—

LADIES' PLATE MEMBERS' RACE.—Mrs. I. Bell's ILIAD (Major G. H. Phipps Hornby), 1; Mr. W. G. B. White's STREAK (Owner), 2; Mr. J. L. Proudlock's MARY (Owner), 3. Four ran. Won by two lengths.

LOCAL FARMERS' LIGHT-WEIGHT MAIDEN RACE.—Mr. T. Gange's SNIP (Owner), 1; Mr. W. E. Brain's LONELY GIRL (Owner), 2; Mr. G. Hamlett's BRIXTON II. (Captain Sykes), 3. Eight ran. Won by six lengths.

ADJACENT HUNTS LADIES' RACE.—Miss Diana Bell's RATTLES (Owner), 1; Miss J. Parham's NORSEMAN (Owner), 2; Miss E. A. Cookson's KING SPIDER (Owner), 3. Ten ran. Won by five lengths.

MASTERS' OPEN NOMINATION RACE.—Mr. H. Knight's STONELAING (Major G. H. Phipps-Hornby), 1; Mr. H. Frank's DUSTY FOOT (Captain L. H. Sheddon), 2; Mr. F. W. Moogston's PETARD (Owner), 3. Seven ran. Won easily.

ADJACENT HUNTS FARMERS' HEAVY-WEIGHT RACE.—Mr. R. N. Tory's LADY WAVELET (Mr. F. Burgess), 1; Mr. J. F. Toser's INCONSTANCY (Owner), 2; Mr. W. Doggrell's LONESOME (Owner), 3. Nine ran. Won easily.

SHIRLEY RESULTS

2.15 (2.16).—The NOVICES' HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

HARPAGON, b h, by Pommern—Harpoon (Mr. J. D. Roberts), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... W. Parvin 1
BRUNEL, ch g, by Cyllad—Berenice (Mr. H. T. Clifton), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... (C. Ancil 2
SILVER WILLOW, b f, by Silvern—Willis (Mrs. J. J. Vinson-Thomas), 4 yrs, 9st. 13lb. ..... E. Brown 3
King Eagle (Major A. W. Huntington), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... J. Mogory 0
St. Gowan (Mr. T. Luff), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... K. Foster 0
Vic (Mr. G. G. Riddle), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... W. Cripps 0
Miss Gaymus (Mrs. Belleville), 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... G. Wilson 0

Old Ann (Mr. H. J. Braston), 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... G. Pollerin 0
(Lot, 10st. 5lb.) ..... K. Piggott 0
Master Poacher (Mr. R. D. Cherry-Downes), 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... W. Gurney 0
Grape Knut (Mr. F. W. Dennis), 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... R. Lyall 0
On Avon (Mrs. R. Laye), 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... H. Graves 0
Hit the Deck (Mr. A. McAlpine), 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... J. Ramey 0
Spanish Flower (Mr. J. R. Porter), 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... Captain McMullen 0
Honey-Lomond (Miss K. Terry), 4 yrs, 9st. 13lb. ..... G. Pollerin 0
Lady Margaret II. (Mr. E. H. Watts), 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... J. Ramey 0

(Winner trained by Poulton, at Slowood, Oxon)

BETTING.—6 to 4 agst On Avon, 6 to 1 Vic, 7 to 1 Old Ann, 100 to 12 each Brunel and Hit the Deck, 9 to 1 Silver Willow, 20 to 1 each agst the others. Won by two lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Vic was fourth and Honey-Lomond last.

2.45 (2.46).—The HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

ESSANDAR, br g, by Santair—Seramor (Mr. J. E. B. Cramsie), aged, 10st. 11lb. ..... W. Parvin 1
SWANAGE, br g, by Syndrian—Almeria Boy (Mrs. Barthropp), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... J. Ramey 2
Redmayne (Mrs. E. Strong), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
Buggy (Miss J. Sandbey), aged, 11st. 5lb. G. Donegan 0
Silver Island (Mr. R. A. Wilson), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... J. Walsh 0
Fond Memories (Mr. J. L. Hall), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... C. Wilson 0
Dithish (Mr. J. H. P. Hinks), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... Major Cavesnagh 0
Mile End (Mr. J. B. Balding), aged, 10st. 5lb. ..... J. Maloney 0
The Merchant (Mr. E. Osborne), aged, 10st. 5lb. ..... G. Parker 0
Take Notice (Mr. F. E. S. Grove), aged, 9st. 9lb. ..... F. Wilkinson 0

(Winner trained by Wint, at Admaston)

BETTING.—2 to 1 agst Buggy, 5 to 1 Ballywin, 6 to 1 Swanage, 8 to 1 Swanage, 100 to 7 agst the others. Won by two lengths; five lengths separated second and third. The Gawk was fourth and Grand Trianon last.

3.15 (3.16).—The KNOWLE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

TE'ORAN, b g, by Trappasser—Corusco (Mr. H. T. L. Young), 6 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... Sergeant 1
ELIZABETH ANN, br m, by Eightshawk—Irene Catherine (Mr. F. G. Lyall), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... R. Lyall 2
SKIPTON, br h, by Hapsburg—Mistress Colin (Mr. H. H. Davies), 5 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... H. Whiteman 3
Checktaker (Mr. H. Harrison), aged, 12st. ..... J. Walsh 0
Kahnan (Mr. J. W. Pidcock), aged, 10st. ..... W. Bissill 0
Buoene (Mr. H. J. Braston), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... J. Ramey 0
Please Oblige (Lady B. Gilbert), 5 yrs, 10st. 2lb. ..... F. Wilkinson 0
Blood May Tell (Mr. R. E. Morel), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... W. Parvin 0
Zero Hour (Mr. E. W. Merrell), 5 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... J. Ramey 0
Easter King (Miss K. Terry), aged, 10st. ..... J. Ramey 0

(Winner trained by J. Young, at Danebury)

BETTING.—9 to 4 agst Blood May Tell, 7 to 2 Skipton, 9 to 2 Checktaker, 7 to 1 Buoene, 8 to 1 Elizabeth Ann, 10 to 1 Te'oran, 100 to 6 each agst the others. Won by four lengths; two lengths separated second and third.

3.45 (3.46).—The SHIRLEY SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles and 50 yards.

BALLYWIN, br g, by Balcaddan—Wee Win (Mr. F. Wall), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... F. Wall 1
SOMBDAY, b g, by Glasperlen—Ata (Captain R. M. Thompson), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... W. Parvin 2
SWANAGE, br g, by Syndrian—Almeria Boy (Mrs. Barthropp), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... J. Ramey 3
Redmayne (Mrs. E. Strong), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
Buggy (Miss J. Sandbey), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... G. Donegan 0
Silver Island (Mr. R. A. Wilson), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... J. Walsh 0
Fond Memories (Mr. J. L. Hall), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... C. Wilson 0
Dithish (Mr. J. H. P. Hinks), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... Major Cavesnagh 0
Mile End (Mr. J. B. Balding), aged, 10st. 5lb. ..... J. Maloney 0
The Merchant (Mr. E. Osborne), aged, 10st. 5lb. ..... G. Parker 0
Take Notice (Mr. F. E. S. Grove), aged, 9st. 9lb. ..... F. Wilkinson 0

(Winner trained by Wint, at Admaston)

BETTING.—2 to 1 agst Buggy, 5 to 1 Ballywin, 6 to 1 Swanage, 8 to 1 Swanage, 100 to 7 agst the others. Won by two lengths; five lengths separated second and third. The Gawk was fourth and Grand Trianon last.

4.15 (4.16).—The EARLSWOOD HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles and 50 yards.

LADY ARDOON, br m, by Ardoon—Prosperous (Mr. H. J. Braston), aged, 11st. 7lb. J. Ramey 1
FOG HORN, b g, by Polyphonic—Sea Fret (Mrs. Tillard), aged, 11st. ..... Duncan 2
CHIN WAG, g g, by Thos. Bodd—Scandal (Mr. W. F. Price), aged, 10st. ..... Mr. M. Barry 3
Maxtot (Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick Palmer), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... G. Goswell 0
Daring Boy (Mr. J. Pendarves), aged, 11st. ..... J. Brookes 0
Miss Leyanger (Captain J. O. Sherrard), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... J. Gurney 0
Orange Plume (Mr. J. B. Balding), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... J. Maloney 0
Jim Langford (Mrs. H. N. Clegg), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... J. Parvin 0
Salesman (Mr. J. Midwood), aged, 9st. 11lb. Owner 0

(Winner trained by Hudson, at Copt Heath)

BETTING.—13 to 8 agst Fog Horn, 5 to 2 Lady Ardoon, 6 to 1 Orange Plume, 10 to 1 Maxtot and Jim Langford, 100 to 6 each agst the others. Won by two lengths; a length and a half separated second and third.

4.40 (4.43).—The STAYERS' STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles and 75 yards.

PARNELL, br g, by Vivat Rex—Ballyra (Mr. H. T. Hind), 6 yrs, 11st. ..... Mr. M. Barry 1
PAPLEY SPINNEY, b g, by Bonsam—Shogun (Mr. J. R. Balding), 6 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... J. Maloney 2
STRUMLEVER, b g, by Castilever—Struma (Mr. E. B. Forwood), aged, 10st. 4lb. ..... J. Regan 3
Brave May (Mr. F. W. Keen), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... J. Walsh 0
Glenmaver (Mr. A. Blake), aged, 10st. 4lb. ..... T. Coppell 0
Dropkick (Mr. J. Pendarves), 5 yrs, 10st. ..... W. Redmond 0

(Winner trained by J. Lyall, at Bracebridge)

BETTING.—5 to 2 on Brave May, 7 to 1 each agst Parnell and Papley Spinney, 20 to 1 each agst the others. Won by a length and a half; a bad third.

CRICKET

AUSTRALIAN TEAM IN TASMANIA

LAUNCESTON, March 10.—As a result of to-day's play in the match between Tasmania and the Australian touring team, Tasmania are in danger of an innings defeat.

In Australia's innings Kippax, Richardson, Bradman, Fairfax, and Oldfield were all out for moderate scores, and without McCabe's 103 and Woodfull's 50 the total would have looked very meagre. McCabe added only 10 to his Saturday's score of 93. Woodfull scored his 50 runs, which included seven 4's, in 71 minutes. It seemed likely that Tasmania would collapse at the start of their second innings, but Nash and Martin batted steadily, and temporarily saved the match.

Score:—

TASMANIA

	First Innings		Second Innings
Atkinson, c. Oldfield, b. Fairfax	50	c. Hornibrook, b. Wall	2
Green, b. Fairfax	7	b. Hornibrook	18
Davis, c. Hurwood, b. Fairfax	2	c. Hornibrook, b. Fairfax	4
Martin, b. Hornibrook	5	l.-b.-w., b. Fairfax	29
Newton, c. Oldfield, b. Fairfax	11	run out	0
Nash, c. Fairfax, b. Hurwood	21	c. Oldfield, b. Fairfax	49
Badcock, c. Oldfield, b. McCabe	9	not out	2
James, b. Hornibrook	21	not out	0
Hooper, l.-b.-w., b. Hurwood	11		
Townley, not out	9		
Pickett, c. McCabe, b. Hornibrook	5	Byes, &c.	5
Byes, &c.	5		
Total	157	Total (6 wkts.)	109

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

W. H. Ponsford, l.-b.-w., b. James	38
S. McCabe, b. Hooper	103
A. Fairfax, l.-b.-w., b. James	1
D. G. Bradman, c. Richardson, b. Martin	33
D. G. Bradman, l.-b.-w., b. Nash	30
A. Fairfax, c. Pickett, b. James	15
W. H. Woodfull, not out	50
W. A. Oldfield, run out	4
A. Hurwood, b. James	1
T. W. Hornibrook, b. James	13
E. L. Wall, c. Atkinson, b. Townley	4
Byes, &c.	15
Total	311

BOWLING ANALYSIS

TASMANIA.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	7	1	19	0
Hurwood	17	3	56	1
Fairfax	13	3	36	4
Hornibrook	14.2	3	38	3
McCabe	7	2	19	1

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nash	13	0	52	1
James	22	1	97	5
Hooper	13	0	60	1
Newton	5	0	34	0
Townley	3	0	16	2

—Reuter.

THE PLUNKET SHIELD

WELLINGTON, March 10.—By scoring 354 for four wickets before the innings was declared closed, Auckland placed themselves in a very strong position in the final match for the

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

ROWING

THE OXFORD CREW

(FROM OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT)

When the final order of the Oxford crew was first settled they had made exceedingly good progress, and it cannot be denied that in the past three weeks, when, but for the temporary absence of Edwards from the crew through indisposition, they have had no changes to worry them, they have made further progress. Their chief merit when they were last seen was their uniformity, and their chief merit remains their uniformity, which is perhaps even proportionately better now than then. Apart from this they also sit the boat better than any Oxford crew seen in the last decade, and this makes things easy for them to continue their progress in other directions.

Some hold that it is a definitely bad thing for a crew to get together too soon; that it is wise to hold them back until each of the eight men has cured his individual faults and is ripe for combination. It is not necessary to subscribe to this view to point out that uniformity, admirable a characteristic as it is in a crew, and there is probably none more desirable or more noticeably absent in the middle stage of practice of the Oxford crews of the past 10 years, is not the only objective a crew need attain before it can travel really fast.

The Oxford crew are at the moment very much the best that has been seen on the Upper Thames for many years, but there is still the best part of five weeks till the race, and Oxford supporters should not allow themselves to be unduly elated by the fact that if the race were rowed to-day the Oxford crew would probably win fairly easily. For this Oxford crew have a great deal to learn, and much of it not so easily learnt.

In the first place they are very slow into the water. The proof of this is to be seen in the great deal of splashing with which their blades enter the water. In the case of one member of the crew, Tinné, it is a genuine "backsplash" caused by his remarkably quick blade entry. Those who rowed behind the late Sir Erskine Crum used to complain that they were covered with ice in hard weather. And if we should yet have a winter, Clive and Edwards may have an unenviable time before them. The splash made by the other blades, however, is caused by a two-inch drop into the water, not by quick blade entry.

THE FINISH

The next thing the crew have to learn is to finish long. Sometimes when they are paddling they show signs of getting a long finish, but when they are rowing they are but little, if any, superior to the Cambridge crew, who are particularly faulty with their finish. Nowadays it is the rarest thing to find an oarsman proficient in the art, of which Colonel W. A. L. Fletcher was the greatest exponent, of drawing his outside elbow past his side. Warriner in the Cambridge crew does it, and is consequently the longest man in the boat. Waterhouse in the Oxford crew was doing it, and is no longer, but the general impression of the Oxford crew from behind is that of eight men with their arms akimbo. There is also a little unsteadiness over the stretcher, noticeably at No. 3 and No. 6, but this is a point that can easily be cured. Slowness into the water, however, and shortness at the finish are the two faults which make this good crew undistinguished, and raise some slight doubts as to how far they are capable of further improvement. It is no uncommon thing for the supporters of a backward University crew to comfort its members with the reflection that, while its opponents are unquestionably better together, the impression they give is only that of being a good college crew, and one unlikely to attain that extra power and "stride" which are the mark of a good Putney crew. Such a suggestion from one who had seen the Oxford crew at the present would not be entirely without foundation.

THE CREW IN DETAIL

Of course, one does not expect the crew to be quick into the water yet, and there is so far no valid reason to suppose they will not learn to be later. Some crews learn to be and some never do, and when quickness comes it comes suddenly. As to whether the crew will get length the prospect is more doubtful. Martineau has certain qualities as a stroke; he is regular in his timing and therefore easy to follow, his wristwork and bladework are particularly good, he is reasonably steady forward, and he has shown that he can use his head in a race, but in one particular as well as racing experience does he fall far short of Brocklebank, and that is in giving his men plenty of time at the finish, and they certainly do need some encouragement from him if they are to learn to use their outside shoulders then.

Among the individuals Tinné is rapidly finding his best form once again; the quickness of his beginning referred to above is an object lesson to others. Clive is the most improved man in the boat. He is clumsy, and, having regard to the responsibility thrown on him in his first year, he will probably remain clumsy during this training, but he has recovered the fine leg-drive which he forsook for a time to avoid shooting his slide. Body and leg-work are now well combined, and with luck Oxford will have in this Freshman a stalwart around whom they may build their next two or three crews.

Edwards, who has been unfit, is not at his best again even now, and his form suffered at the end of Saturday's long row. His finish when he is tired is the worst in the crew. He snatches the blade home with his elbows out, a heritage of Metropolitan rowing. Fortunately in Tinné he has an accomplished waterman in front of him; some University oarsmen would not be so facile as their Metropolitan *confrères* in avoiding his very frothy "puddles." Low is rowing well, if a trifle woodenly, and Johnston very well. Hutton is snatching less than he was over the stretcher, though still a little apt to be late. The only man who has failed to improve with the others is Waterhouse, at bow; his rowing is very lifeless and he has lost his length. It is fairly clear that he is temporarily stale, for he has had a strenuous time since October for a man who has been rapidly growing.

One noticeable point about the Oxford crew is the ease with which they paddle 25, an ease which will certainly be increased when they get their new boat. Their present boat is very weak and has a curiously pronounced bounce in the bows only, which must to some extent rob the crew of liveliness and pace.

YESTERDAY'S PRACTICE

The Oxford crew had their first experience of miserable conditions since their arrival at Goring, when they got afloat yesterday morning. It was cold, and rain and sleet were falling as they pulled away from the raft. Major A. F. R. Wiggins was again coaching, and to make up for the week-end rest he gave the crew a long outing of about 75 minutes. The work, however, was not of a very strenuous nature.

The crew paddled down-stream to Gatehampton Railway Bridge at an average rate of 24, and further spells of paddling carried them below the Islands at Hartslock Woods. Major Wiggins then called upon them for a half-minute row. This was a good piece of work, Martineau striking 10 and 18 in the quarter and half-minute. After paddling on to Coombe Park Boathouse the boat was turned and the crew had to work their way up-stream against a very strong head wind. Above the Islands they were called upon for a minute's row, and again did well, Martineau striking 9½, 17, and 33 strokes in the quarter, half and full minute. That concluded the morning work, and the crew afterwards worked their way back to Goring in easy stages.

In the afternoon the crew paddled down-stream to Gatehampton Railway Bridge, and then rowed half a minute, Martineau getting in 18 strokes in 31sec. Dropping down to the Post which marks the start of the Henley Course Distance, the crew prepared to row the Begatte Course. Martineau took them away smartly, rowing 9½, 17, and 33 in the first quarter, half and minute. He dropped to 31 for the second minute, and along the Islands he was rowing 30. The crew worked hard, but lost a good deal of their rhythm. They got their boat running fast, however, and they reached Hartslock Woods Boathouse in 4min. 21sec. Below the Boathouse Martineau was striking 31, and he worked up to 34 for the final burst, the crew reaching Coombe Park Boathouse in 6min. 41sec. This time is 10sec. better than they did over the same course last Tuesday, and also 10sec. better than Cambridge did last year. The crew had a strong following wind to assist them, but rowed with much determination. After a "breather" they put in some excellent paddling on their way back to Goring.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

	st.	lb.
M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	12	7½
2. C. M. Johnstone (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	10
3. N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	12	11
4. R. Y. Low (Winchester and University College)	12	5
5. H. R. A. Edwards (Winchester and Christ Church)	12	13
6. L. C. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13	1
7. D. E. Tinné (Eton and University College)	12	5
C. M. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	11	2½
H. A. C. Durbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox)	8	12

The crew will be out to-day at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

CAMBRIDGE AT HENLEY

The first outing of the Cambridge crew at Henley yesterday was very late, and also very short. Mr. P. Haig Thomas took over the duties of coach from Mr. J. A. Macnab, and the boat was not launched until shortly before 1 o'clock. They then paddled up-stream as far as Marsh Lock, and down to the White House and back to the Leander boathouse. They were given a half-minute's row against the stream with a rather strong north-westerly wind behind them, in which Brocklebank got in 15 strokes. On the outing, which lasted about 20 minutes, a new set of Ayling blades was tried.

Mr. P. Haig-Thomas spent some time tubbing the eight before the afternoon outing was begun. They paddled from Marsh Lock to Hambleden Lock in short stages, and on the return journey from Hambleden they did a minute's row, in which Brocklebank got in 28 strokes.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

	st.	lb.
D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	7
2. H. B. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	4
3. J. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	11	12
4. P. N. Cargmael (Oundle and Jesus)	13	1
5. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	13	10
6. J. B. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14	6½
7. W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	1
T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	11
R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	7

FORSTER FAIRBAIRN PAIRS

The weather was rough at Cambridge yesterday, when the first round of the Forster Fairbairn Pairs was decided.

HEAT "A."—R. B. N. Woodd and J. A. F. Hemingway (Pembroke) beat G. V. H. Baerlein and C. M. Harrison (Third Trinity), by 20sec. No time taken.

HEAT B.—F. C. Coulten and G. P. Fairbairn (Jesus) beat R. R. Ogilvie, and S. E. Birdsall (Christ's) by 1sec. Time 8min. 45sec.

HEAT C.—C. P. Rayne and J. E. Prince (Lady Margaret) beat P. R. Goodfellow and G. B. Shields (Corpus Christi) by 2sec. Time 8min. 45sec.

The semi-final will be rowed to-day.

BOXING

A NAVAL NIGHT AT THE N.S.C.

A team of Navy boxers from Chatham helped to provide the members of the N.S.C. with an evening's sport at the Stadium Club last night. The sailors' opponents were professionals of moderate ability from London, East Anglia, and South Wales, and the programme consisted of three eight-round contests, one of 10 rounds, and one of 12 rounds, the last two, needless to say, of more importance than the others.

Seaman Wakeling, a welter, won the first contest for the Navy by means of a knock-out blow in the last but one of his eight rounds with Steve Merrett, of Custom House. Up to that point there had been more boxing than fighting, and the sailor had given little indication that he possessed such a telling punch. Once, however, he had sent his opponent down for a count, he gave him no chance to recover. Seaman Castle, on the other hand, was the determined slogger pure and simple, and it was only because Johnny Ryan, of Holborn, was capable of the double achievement of boxing coolly and of taking the roughest kind of punishment that the contest lasted the eight rounds. Castle, who fought at the light-weight, more or less worried his way to a victory on points. Seaman Austin, a feather-weight, was less successful in the disdaining of all defence in the hope and intention of landing heavy swings and plunging lefts. Once Jimmy Taylor, of St. James's, had realized how open was the sailor's face he punched it fairly frequently with the straight left, and in that way won a hard and even eight rounds on points.

The 12 rounds between Seaman Watson, the best light-weight in the Navy, and T. Gregory, of Treherbert, would have been much more attractive to watch if the latter had stood up to box instead of concentrating upon spoiling and fighting in clinches. Watson is an ideally built boxer at 9st. 7lb., light on his feet and able to use both arms in the delivery of straight and hooked punches, but he could not hit hard enough to beat off a man slightly heavier and stronger than himself. As a result, the contest became rather monotonous, and it was not until the referee had cautioned Gregory repeatedly for holding that the latter made any attempt to stand up and box. The 12 rounds closed with a really exciting spell of in-fighting, at which the sailor fully held his own. In any case there was no doubt that he had won well on points.

Seaman Willoughby required all his toughness to stand up to Wally Dakin, the Ipswich middle-weight, for 10 rounds. Dakin had the reach and the straight left, and an occasional right cross; his chief weakness seemed to lie in his legs, which wobbled ominously more than once. Willoughby had little more than his compact and well-trained body and weight of arm to assist him. If Dakin could have punched harder the sailor would have been in serious danger of a knock-out all the time. The only time, however, that such an ending seemed at all likely was in the seventh round. Dakin won on points.

CHARTERHOUSE WIN AT WELLINGTON

Charterhouse won the four-sided boxing tournament in which they, Beaumont, Bradfield, and Wellington annually compete, in the Wellington gymnasium, on Saturday. The totals were:—Charterhouse, 31; Wellington, 25; Beaumont, 24; Bradfield, 19.

Every year, in these competitions, shows further proof of the keenness there is in boxing at the schools as a sport. The standard generally was high, and some very hard hitting was seen in the higher weights.

UNDER 6st. 7lb.—M. Monteith (Beaumont) beat C. T. A. James (Bradfield) on points; G. M. Nightingale (Wellington) beat G. C. Gillchrest (Charterhouse) on points. FINAL—Monteith beat Nightingale on points.

UNDER 7st.—H. C. Adams (Charterhouse) beat N. Taylor (Bradfield) on points; J. D. Garces (Beaumont) beat A. P. D. Yorke (Wellington) on points. FINAL—Garces beat Adams on points.

UNDER 7st. 7lb.—R. Butchart (Wellington) beat Hon. R. Williams (Bradfield) on points; G. D. G. Phillips (Charterhouse) beat F. M. MacSherry (Beaumont) on points. FINAL—Phillips beat Butchart on points.

UNDER 8st.—G. L. Grysgeordt (Beaumont) beat C. M. de L. Byrd (Bradfield) on points; A. D. Norman (Charterhouse) beat J. Montgomery (Wellington) on points. FINAL—Norman beat Grysgeordt on points.

UNDER 8st. 7lb.—F. A. Browne (Charterhouse) beat B. T. Porter (Bradfield) on points; G. H. Wyand (Wellington) beat E. M. Roden (Beaumont) on points. FINAL—Browne beat Wyand on points.

UNDER 9st.—J. O. Collis (Bradfield) beat D. J. R. Parker (Wellington) on points; D. Tuckwell (Charterhouse) beat M. M. Riedell (Beaumont) on points. FINAL—Tuckwell beat Collis in the third round on points.

UNDER 9st. 7lb.—F. H. M. Jurasco (Bradfield) beat J. H. Burkinshaw (Wellington) on points; D. F. Furlong (Wellington) beat C. A. Bell (Charterhouse) on points. FINAL—Furlong beat Mordecai on points.

UNDER 10st.—P. H. Reason (Bradfield) beat A. G. Hawkins (Charterhouse) on points; F. W. G. Weldon (Wellington) beat A. P. Wardale (Beaumont) on points. FINAL—Weldon beat Reason on points.

UNDER 10st. 7lb.—F. J. Marshall (Bradfield) beat J. C. Simkin (Beaumont) on points; D. W. King (Charterhouse) beat S. Crimb (Beaumont) on points. FINAL—King w.o. Marshall scratched.

UNDER 11st.—R. C. Hewett (Beaumont) beat W. Harris (Bradfield) on points; J. R. H. Robertson (Wellington) beat J. C. Rayden (Charterhouse) on points. FINAL—Hewett beat Robertson in the second round.

UNDER 11st. 7lb.—G. H. Baines (Charterhouse) beat J. V. Crump (Bradfield) on points; J. G. Jenkins (Beaumont) beat A. M. M. Payne (Wellington) on points. FINAL—Baines beat Jenkins in the second round.

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM'S BIG BREAKS

Lindrum began the last match in London of his present tour at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon-street, yesterday, when he met Smith in a fortnight's game by time. Smith is the only English player who has beaten Lindrum. Lindrum had matters very much his own way in the afternoon, when he made the 53rd four-figure break of the tour, and scored 2,000 altogether for an average of 250, while Smith made 169 for an average of 21.

At his second visit to the table Lindrum made a run of 169, but although Smith had several chances he could not make much progress. When Smith missed an easy red winner after scoring 49, Lindrum gave his brilliant display. In many of his big breaks Lindrum has scored very freely by means of close cannons, but on this occasion he did not make a run of cannons until the break had reached 1,176. Lindrum's play at the top of the table was just as accurate as his cannon play. He had so few difficulties that he was able to score with the greatest ease and smoothness. Towards the end of the break, which reached 1,417, Lindrum made a run of 91 cannons. Soon afterwards a run-through cannon caused him to lose position, and he missed a difficult cushion cannon.

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum (in play), 2,000; Smith, 169.

Lindrum gave another very fine display in the evening, when he increased his unfinished break to 1,809. The break included runs of 33, 92, and 108 cannons. Lindrum made other runs of 57 and 750, but Smith's only breaks were 68 and 57. Lindrum scored 2,287 points for an average of 327.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum (in play), 4,287; Smith, 358.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

The last heat in the second round of the Amateur Championship, between F. V. Stacey (Leeds and Sheffield) and R. A. Coombe (Bristol and Plymouth), was begun at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday. The winner of this match will play H. F. E. Coles (Cardiff), the holder, in the second of the semi-final games. After some moderate but fairly interesting play in the afternoon Coombe reached his points with a lead of 16, having an average of 10 to his opponent's average of 9½.

Each of the players experienced considerable difficulty in judging the strength of the table, and the form for some time was moderate. Neither had to play a match in the first round, and the lack of experience of the playing conditions proved a temporary handicap. During the first hour of the play each made a number of double-figure runs, but the play was not convincing. The highest runs in this time were 15, 13, 19, 33, 18, 22, and 25 by Coombe, and 16, 22, 33, 57, and 18 by his opponent. Although the breaks were small the progress made was fairly steady. Coombe played his losing hazards well in a break of 54 before a kiss prevented him from making a cushion cannon, but although he added a run of 23 and secured a lead of three figures he was not able to maintain his advantage.

Stacey's form was much below his best, but he made a series of useful breaks, of which the highest were 20 and 14. Stacey played very much better in a break of 73, and he reduced his opponent's lead to five. Coombe missed many good opportunities, and, continuing to show much improved form, Stacey played confidently and well again in a run of 61. This gave Stacey the advantage, but Coombe made a break of 42, which enabled him to take the lead again. After the scores had been called 484 all, Coombe reached his points.

The scores at the interval were:—R. A. Coombe (in play), 501; F. V. Stacey, 485.

Coombe completed the first half of the game with a lead of 15. The play in the evening was moderately good, but very close, Coombe scoring 499 to 500. Each had an average of 11. Stacey was consistent in the early part of the play, and secured a useful lead with runs of 37, 28, 31, and 34. Coombe, however, made a break of 63, and he took the lead again with a run of 48. Both played with more certainty than they had done in the earlier part of the day. Coombe secured a lead of three figures with a good run of 72, but after he had added a break of 20 Stacey reduced his opponent's advantage with a run of 73. Coombe, however, retained his lead. He made rather better use of his chances and added runs of 24, 19, and 64, while his opponent's chief breaks were 18 and 32, but the game was always close enough to make it interesting. After Coombe had made a run of 30, which enabled him to lead by 99, Stacey improved his position with runs of 36 and 62. Coombe was unlucky to lose the white several times. After the scores had been level at 956 Stacey added a run of 18, but Coombe made a very good forcing loser and reached his points with a break of 35 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—R. A. Coombe (in play), 1,000; F. V. Stacey, 985.

DAVIS v. MCCONACHY

Davis, who beat McConachy in a match which was finished at Birmingham on Saturday, started another contest with him at Sheffield yesterday. Both players found some difficulty in settling down to the new table, and scoring was not very fast in the opening session, in which McConachy gained a lead of nearly 200 with a total of 920 and an average of 46, against 722 and 38 by Davis. The best breaks were 205, 155, and 166 by McConachy, and 134 and 302 by Davis. The scores at the interval were:—McConachy, 920; Davis (in play), 722.

The closing scores were:—Davis, 2,428; McConachy, 1,281.

GOLF

LADIES' OPEN MEETING AT NORTH HANTS

A Ladies' Open meeting was held at North Hants yesterday, for which there was a large entry. Miss Molly Gourlay, after a poor start, won the scratch prize with a score of 81. The course, in consequence of an early snowstorm which was succeeded by rain showers and a cold wind, was playing long, and for the first six holes Miss Gourlay was eight over 4's. She began her recovery at the seventh and after reaching the turn in 43 did the more difficult last nine in 38, by means of good putting. The results were:—

SECTION "A" (Scratch to 12)

SCRATCH.—Miss Molly Gourlay (Camberley Heath), 81; Mrs. Foley (Camberley Heath), 82; Miss Harley (Verulam), 86; Mrs. Crombie (West Hill), 86; Mrs. Chambers (West Hill), 88; Mrs. R. L. Kennedy (Liphook), 88.

HANDICAP.—Mrs. Foley (Camberley Heath), 82—9=73; Miss Harley (Verulam), 86—8=78; Mrs. Toye (Worplesdon), 91—12=79; Miss M. Gourlay (Camberley Heath), 81—scratch=81; Mrs. Crombie (West Hill), 86—scratch=86; Miss Lamplough (Camberley Heath), 88—3=85; Mrs. R. L. Kennedy (Liphook), 88—3=85; Miss Dorman (North Hants), 92—7=85.

SECTION "B" (13 to 24)

SCRATCH.—Miss Roper (North Hants), 94; Miss Carter (Royal Winchester), 96; Mrs. Pehnon (Hindhead), 98.

HANDICAP.—Mrs. Russell (North Hants), 94—16=78; Mrs. Stronach (North Hants), 99—18=81; Miss Carter (Royal Winchester), 96—13=83; Mrs. Fellowes (Hindhead), 98—14=84; Miss R. Humphries (North Hants), 101—17=84.

FOURSOMES

Mrs. Kennedy (Liphook) and Miss D. Chambers (Camberley Heath) (6), 3 up; Miss Gourlay (Camberley Heath) and Miss P. Bayliss (Camberley Heath) (6), 2 down; Mrs. Johnston (Camberley Heath) and Mrs. Crombie (West Hill) (7), 2 down; Mrs. L. Foley (Camberley Heath) and Mrs. Tarleton (Camberley Heath) (12), 2 down; Mrs. Coxwell-Rogers (North Hants) and Mrs. McLeod (North Hants) (22), 4 down; Miss Uthoff Mericke Post (Brookwood Manor) (5), 4 down; Mrs. Leigh Clare (Hankley Common) and Mrs. Turner Bell (Guildford), 4 down.

*Won third prize after a tie.

LACROSSE

The teams for the English women's final trial have been selected. The match will be played on Saturday, March 22, at Manchester, and will be followed by the final round for the men's Northern Flags.

The teams are as follows:—

RED.—Miss R. Fuxley (South), goal; Miss V. Straker (South), point; Miss J. Ellershaw (South), cover point; Miss R. Freeman (South), third defence; Miss F. Baldown (Midlands), left defence; Miss G. Stapylton (South), right defence; Miss M. Hayward (South), centre; Miss K. Smith (East), left attack; Miss L. Green (East), right attack; Miss M. Du Cane (East), third home; Miss L. Beloe (East), second home; Miss J. Mutsheid (South), first home.

WHITE.—Miss R. Radcliffe (North), goal; Miss V. Wright (Midlands), point; Miss F. Azzell (West), cover point; Miss E. Wilson (East), third defence; Miss J. Riley (Southern), left defence; Miss M. Chesworth (North), right defence; Miss M. Shaw (Midlands), centre; Miss K. Kent (South), left attack; Miss P. Neal (Midlands), right attack; Miss B. Hobson (Midlands), third home; Miss J. Franklin-Adams (South), second home; Miss A. Barr (North), first home.

RESERVES.—Miss D. Vole (North) and Miss A. Winyard (West).

Oxford University, who on Saturday won the Southern Senior Flag tournament, in the final of the University Flags competition, played at Leicester yesterday, beat Manchester University by 14 goals to three.

ST. BEES SCHOOL STEEPLECHASE

The St. Bees School Steeplechase was won on Saturday by R. Murray, of the School House, in 14min. 16sec. C. G. Collins was second and A. W. Prankland third. Murray won by 30 yards.

BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL STEEPLECHASE

The results of the Russell Steeplechase at Blundell's School, Tiverton, are given below:—

OPEN HOUSE COMPETITION (Five Miles).—Peterpie, 94 points. First Home.—Carey (Day Boys). Time, 33min. 54sec. 100 ran.

UNDER 16½ HOUSE COMPETITION (Four Miles).—Old House, 60 points. First Home.—Dobson (Old House). Time, 25min. 4sec. 80 ran.

UNDER 15 HOUSE COMPETITION (Three Miles).—Westlake, 42 points. First Home.—Jackson (Day Boys). Time, 22min. 27sec. 57 ran.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

SIR HENRY WOOD AT LIVERPOOL

The principal item in the London Regional programme this evening is the relay from Liverpool of the choral concert of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, conducted by Sir Henry Wood. The soloists are Miss Irene Morden (soprano), Mr. Steuart Wilson (tenor), and Mr. Stuart Robertson (bass). The programme will include Peter Warlock's Suite, "Capriol"; Verdi's Te Deum for Double Chorus; Kodaly's Psalmus Hungaricus for Orchestra and Chorus; and Handel's Sixth Chandos anthem, "O Praise the Lord with one consent." An item of special interest, since it is its first performance in England, is Three Russian Songs, Op. 41, by Rachmaninoff.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, March 11, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.); 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45:—The Countrywoman's Day—10, Simple Spring Cleaning, by Mrs. Leonora Eyles. 11-11.30 (261.3m. only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

12:—Edith Delaney (soprano); Richard Hawkins (tenor). 12.30:—Organ Recital. 1-2:—Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. 2.5:—Gramophone Records. 2.30:—For the Schools—Music, (a) A Beginner's Course; (b) A Miniature Concert; (c) An Advanced Course, by Sir Walford Davies. 3.30:—Interlude. 3.35:—Elementary French, by M. E. M. Stéphan. 4:—Orchestra, from the Brixton Astoria. 4.15:—Special Talk for Secondary Schools—Newspapers and the World—4, by Mr. H. Wilson Harris. 4.30:—Orchestra, from the Brixton Astoria.

5.15:—Children—Zoo Dwarfs and Giants, by Leslie G. Mainland. The Story of the Wild Cat and the Dealer (Part I.), (H. Mortimer Batten). Songs and Imitations by Ronald Gourlay. 6:—Readings from the Victorian Poets—William Morris, read by Mr. Ronald Watkins. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Schumann's Pianoforte Music, played by Desiree MacEwen. 7-7.20:—Looking Backward—9, by Sir Hugh Bell. 7.25:—Pioneers of Health—2, Aneurea Vesalius, by Mrs. Mary Adams.

7.45:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Stella Murray (contralto); Joanne Chevreau (harp). 8-8.30 (1,554.4m. only):—Making Work Worth While—2, On being Clever with One's Hands, by Professor T. H. Pear. 9:—Weather; News; Stock Exchange Summary; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). 9.20:—The Progress of Music. 8—1, Variations, by Dr. George Dyson. 9.45:—De Courville's Hour—2, Third Series, including Jack Padbury's Cosmo Club Six. 10.45-12:—Band, from the Hotel Splendide.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

12:—The London Viennese Salon Orchestra. 1:—Organ Recital. 2-3:—See Midland Regional Programme. 5.15:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell; Olive Groves (soprano); George Baker (baritone). 7.45-10:—The Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Henry Wood; Irene Morden (soprano); Steuart Wilson (tenor); Stuart Robertson (bass), relayed from the Liverpool Philharmonic Hall. 8.45:—Interval; Regional News. 9:—The Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra. 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—See London Regional Programme. 2-3:—The Midland Regional Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell. 5.15:—Children: The Princess who was Spoilt—a Fairy Story, by Mona Pearce; Songs by Daphne Hickman (soprano); Harold Casey (baritone). Getting at the Root of Things—The Water you Drink, by Major Vernon Brook. 6:—See London Regional Programme. 6.40:—Organ Recital, by H. O. Hodgson, relayed from St. Mary's Church, Nottingham. 7.15:—The Amington Band, conducted by Roland Davis; Joseph Bourne (tenor); T. Pegg (trombone solo); Lena Wood (violin). 8.45:—Midland News. 8.50:—The Midland Regional Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis. 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 995kc. (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. 11-12:—Gramophone Records. 2.40:—See Glasgow. 6.15:—National Programme. 7:—See Glasgow. 7.25:—National Programme. 7.45:—See Glasgow. 8:—Mid Programme. 9:—Arthur Black. 9:—National Programme. 9.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-12:—National Programme.

BELFAST—Call 1,238kc. (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. 2.30:—National Programme. 4.30:—Orchestra. 5:—Stop Press. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National Programme. 7.45:—The Station Military Band, conducted by Harry Dyson; Ruth George (mezzo-soprano). 9-12:—National Programme.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. 12-2.30:—National Programme. 7:—Mr. F. Fort. The Changing South. 7.25:—National Programme. 9.15:—Local News. 9.20-12:—National Programme.

CARDIFF—Call 968kc. (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. 2.30:—National Programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—How South Wales became an Industrial Area—6, Principal J. F. Rees. The Growth and distribution of population. 6.15:—National Programme. 7:—See Swansea. 7.25:—National Programme. 7.45:—See Swansea. 9:—National Programme. 9.15:—West Regional News. 9.20-12:—National Programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. 6:—Gramophone Records. 6.15:—Children. 7:—Gramophone Records. 7.15:—News. 7.20:—Time and Leipheart Geddilles. 7.40:—Organ Recital relayed from the Unitarian Church, Stephen's Green. 8.15:—Mary O'Hea and Company in a Play. 8.45:—Concert—May Doyle and J. O'Neill (Vocal Duets); A Dorsey Minstrel Entertainment. Mollie Phillips (soprano). The Station Orchestra. 10.30:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. 10.45:—Glasgow. 4.30:—National Programme. 5.15:—See Glasgow. 6:—National Programme. 7:—See Glasgow. 7.25:—National Programme. 7.45-8:—See Glasgow. 9:—National Programme. 9.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-12:—National Programme.

GLASGOW—Call 752kc. (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service. 10.45:—Mrs. Cunston: Vegetarian Cookery—2. 11-12:—Gramophone Records. 2.40:—For the Schools—M. Jean-Jacques Oberlin: Elementary French—9, Poetry Reading. 3.5:—Music. 3.10:—Mr. Alexander L. Taylor—Greek Myth in English Literature—9, A Myth of Human Pity: Theseus and the Minotaur. 3.30:—The Oxford Rhythmic Singers (soprano). 4.30:—Orchestra. 5:—A Reading of Modern Scottish Poetry. 5.15:—Children. 5.37:—Weather for Farmers. 6:—Mr. D. Wilson MacArthur—Down in a Coal Mine. 6.15:—National Programme. 7:—I Remember—Dr. J. S. Muir, from Edinburgh. 7.25:—National Programme. 7.45:—Spence Malcolm (violin). 8:—My Programme—3, Selected by Allack, from Aberdeen. 9:—National Programme. 9.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-12:—National Programme.

MANCHESTER—Call 797kc. (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service. 12-1:—Gramophone Records. 1:—Gramophone Records. 2:—The Manchester Tuesday Midday Society's Concert; Beatrice Coleman (contralto); Phyllis Eley (pianoforte), relayed from the Houldsworth Hall. 2.30:—See National Programme. 4.30:—Orchestra. 5.15:—Children. 6:—Omelette: Rhymes round the Region. 6.15:—National Programme. 7:—Towards Utopia—6, Miss Margaret Storm Jameson. 7.25:—Concert, from Liverpool—See National Programme. 7.45:—The Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Henry Wood; Irene Morden (soprano); Steuart Wilson (tenor); Stuart Robertson (bass), relayed from the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool. 9:—National Programme. 9.15:—North Regional News. 9.20-12:—National Programme.

PLYMOUTH—Call 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service. 12-2.30:—National Programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National Programme. 7:—Passes of English Social Life—4, The Rev. J. H. B. Masterman: Democracy in its Social Aspect. 7.25-12:—National Programme.

SWANSEA—Call 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service. 2.30:—National Programme. 5.15:—See Cardiff. 6.15:—National Programme. 7:—Current Topics in Wales: A Review in Welsh by Professor E. Ernest Hughes. 7.25:—National Programme. 7.45:—The Granniesarwern Trombone Quartet; Mari Elwyn (soprano); Rose Richards (harpiste); Elsie Thomas (harp); Mattie Davies (contralto); John Jenkins (trombone solo). 9:—National Programme. 9.15:—West Regional News. 9.20-12:—National Programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. 12-2:—See Manchester. 2.30:—National Programme. 5.15:—See Manchester. 6:—National Programme. 7:—See Manchester. 7.25:—National Programme. 7.45:—See Manchester. 9:—National Programme. 9.15:—North Regional News. 9.20-12:—National Programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—7:—International Market Prices and Exchange Quotations. 6.5:—Talk for Women. 6.30:—News and Time Music. 6.30:—Elementary English Lesson. 7:—Chimes and Weather and Exchange Quotations. 9.5:—Orchestral Music. 9.45:—Reading. 10:—News. 10.5:—Choral Concert, followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BRATISLAVA (278m.), 12.5kw.—6:—See Prague. 6.40:—Sonatas (Beethoven), relayed from Kosice (293m.). 7:—Orchestral Concert. 7.30:—Introductory Talk to the following transmission. 8:—Relay of an Operetta (Kouba-Hlavacek). 9:—See Prague. 9.15:—Concert from a Café. 9.35:—News and Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m., 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—6.15:—Gramophone Concert. 6.50:—Weather. 6.52:—Talk for Women Workers. 7.10:—Kurt Schwabach Recital of Popular Songs. 7.30:—New Music for the Wireless; Variations on a German Folk Song—a Musical Parody in Various Styles (Franz Kaul):—(a) The Romantic; (b) The Wagnerian; (c) The Impressionist; (d) The Atonal; (e) The Realist (Fugue); (f) The Dance Finale, the Composer conducting. 8.30:—See Berlin. 9.25:—News. 9.45:—Report by the Society of Silesian Wireless Listeners.

BRUNN (342m., 2.4kw.—6.3:—Orchestral Concert. 7:—Talk. 7.20:—Quintet for Wind Instruments (Schmidt). 7.50:—Gramophone Concert. 8.40:—Vocal and Pianoforte Recital. 9:—Gramophone Concert. 9.15:—Concert, relayed from the Café Moderne. 5.40 (in the interval):—Time Signal. 6.10:—Gramophone Records. 6.25:—English Language Lesson. 7.40:—Police Announcements. 7.41:—Time Signal. 7.41:—Gramophone Concert. 8.10:—Quartet, op. 96 (Dvorak). 8.40:—Vocal and Orchestral Concert (Duparc and Fouilhes); the Fourth Act of Les Huguenots (Meyerbeer); the Fourth Act of La Bohème (Puccini). 10.10:—Weather, News, and Dance Music from the Café Cabaret, Kramhuma.

**BUDAPEST (550m

Parliament

UNEMPLOYMENT

MR. THOMAS'S REPLY TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE

QUESTIONS ON INDIA AND RUSSIA

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY, MARCH 10

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

INDIA

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGN

Mr. BRACKEN (Paddington, N., U.) asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could give any information as to the letter to the Viceroy of India, signed by Mr. Gandhi, wherein it was stated that the civil disobedience campaign would be launched within eight days unless some considerable concession was made to the Congress demand for complete independence; and what action it was proposed to take in the matter.

Similar questions were on the paper in the names of SIR G. PENNY (Kingston-upon-Thames, U.), COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.), SIR A. KNOX (Wycombe, U.), LIEUT.-COL. HENEAGE (Louth, U.), and SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle-on-Tyne, N., U.).

Mr. BENN, Secretary of State for India (Aberdeen, N.).—The fullest account I have seen of Mr. Gandhi's recent letter and of the Viceroy's reply to it is that published in the Press. As to the other matters, the Viceroy made a considered statement of the policy of his Majesty's Government on January 25, and I do not think I need add anything to it.

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that next Wednesday steps are being taken to begin this civil disobedience, and will he not take some action to prevent this before any bloodshed takes place.

Mr. BENN.—That precise point was dealt with in the statement made by the Viceroy.

Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.).—Is the Minister aware of the effect which a policy of repression will have on even moderate opinion in India; and is he not prepared even at this hour to take further steps with a view to the settlement by agreement?

Mr. BENN.—We are anxious by means of the Conference to get this question settled. No one is more anxious than I am for a spirit of understanding.

SIR G. DALRYMPLE-WHITE (Southport, U.).—Will the right hon. gentleman suggest to the Viceroy, when he is writing to Gandhi, whatever his demerits may be, that it is not necessary to sign himself "Yours very truly"?

Mr. BENN.—I should like to say that I consider the suggestion made by the hon. and gallant member a piece of impertinence. (Unionist cry of "Oh, oh" and "Withdraw" and Ministerial cheers.)

SIR A. KNOX.—Does the right hon. gentleman not consider that the mere fact of answering this agitator's letter has brought down British prestige in India? (Unionist cheers.)

The SPEAKER intervened and called the next question.

Mr. BENN, asked by Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE (Kidderminster, U.) whether he had any information to show that Government telegraphic offices were being used for the purpose of sending messages recommending a refusal to pay taxes; and what action did the Government of India propose to take in the matter, said:—I have no information to that effect.

RUSSIA

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA IN GREAT BRITAIN

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the concluding proceedings of the Presidium at Moscow when a report on Communist propaganda in Great Britain and the Dominions and Colonies was considered and the decision taken to instruct their agents in this country to organize strikes and riots among the unemployed; and whether he proposed to take any action in the matter.

Similar questions appeared on the paper in the names of SIR G. PENNY, SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.), and Mr. D. G. SOMERVILLE (Willesden, E., U.).

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Burnley).—I have seen the reports of the last meeting of the Comintern as they have appeared in the Soviet Press, the English Press, and other organs. I do not doubt that the Communist International were at pains to produce the manifestations of March 6. In view of the exceedingly feeble response to these efforts, I trust that no undue alarm will be felt in any quarter of this House. (Ministerial laughter.) As I explained on February 3, his Majesty's Government will not hesitate to take the House into their confidence should serious causes of complaint arise, but I would again repeat that they intend in the first instance to be the judges as to the gravity, or otherwise, of particular incidents, and the action which may be expedient and necessary to safeguard the interests of this country.

SIR K. WOOD.—Does not the right hon. gentleman realize that it is not the result of this particular action that is complained of, but it is the action of a Power with whom we are supposed to be on friendly relations, and does he not think that such action is a direct infringement of the agreement?

Mr. HENDERSON.—No. I do not say it is anything of the kind; but I repeat that, should it be necessary, it must be left to the Government to decide.

Mr. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that since this question was put on the paper there has been a further breach by the Soviet official Press?

Mr. HENDERSON.—I am not aware of that.

LIEUT.-COL. HENEAGE (Louth, U.).—Is it not a fact that in dealing with the Soviet Government the British Government are suffering from an inferiority complex? (Laughter.)

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.).—Did not the House of Commons approve the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia on definite terms, and is not the action of the Soviet Government a breach of those terms?

Mr. HENDERSON.—I have already answered that question. (Unionist cries of "No.") I am also aware that hon. gentlemen opposite opposed the resumption of diplomatic relations.

SIR R. RODD (St. Marylebone, U.).—When the official newspaper of the Soviet Government recommends, as is stated in the Press to-day, a hunger march on London to start on March 31 and continue on May 1, does not the right hon. gentleman consider that that is a breach of the Protocol?

Mr. HENDERSON.—I have already said that that must be left to the Government to decide. (Ministerial laughter and cheers.)

SIR F. HALL (Dulwich, U.).—On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it the province of the Government to be judge and jury in deciding whether the regulations have been broken or not?

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is not a question, but an argument.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA

Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.) asked the Foreign Secretary whether his attention had been called to the fortnightly publication entitled the "Communist International," published by Modern Books, Limited, of 26, Bedford-row; and whether, in view of its connexion with the Comintern and of the pledge of the Soviet Government not to engage in propaganda in this country, he proposed to make representations on this matter.

Mr. HENDERSON.—There is nothing that is either new or original about the publication known as the "Communist International." It first appeared as a monthly in 1919, and from December, 1928, it has been published fortnightly. The article in the issue of February 1 deals generally with the organization of Communist parties outside the Soviet Union; but I do not consider that it merits any action on the part of his Majesty's Government.

Mr. SMITHERS.—Is it not becoming daily more apparent that the Soviet Government have no intention whatever of keeping to the terms of the Protocol? (Cheers and cries of "Answer.") There was no reply.

SOVIET ANTI-RELIGIOUS "PRESSURE"

THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

SIR K. WOOD asked the Foreign Secretary whether he had now satisfied himself as to whether there was religious persecution in Russia, whether he would state the facts in relation thereto that were within the knowledge of the Government, and whether any action was being taken in the matter. CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.) also asked what action the right hon. gentleman proposed to take on the report of the British Ambassador as to religious persecution in Russia.

Mr. HENDERSON, replying to the two questions together, said:—From a study of the decree respecting religious associations, I have no doubt that it indicates a continuance of the anti-religious pressure which has consistently and for many years past been a notorious feature of Soviet policy. I am sure that the right hon. gentleman (Sir K. Wood), in pressing me for a statement on this matter, is sincerely desirous of promoting the cause of religious liberty. (Ministerial laughter.) I fully sympathize with his object, but cannot share his belief that any action which it is open to his Majesty's Government to take would be calculated to further that object.

SIR K. WOOD.—I will ignore the personal references to myself, and ask the right hon. gentleman if he thinks it a proper description of what is going on in Russia at the present time to call it "pressure"? (Cheers.) Is it not persecution? Is not the right hon. gentleman going to do something in the matter? (Cheers.) Mr. HENDERSON.—It all depends on the degree of pressure. (Loud Opposition cries of "Oh.") LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.).—Do I understand the right hon. gentleman to say that this pressure has continued for many years, and, if so, may I ask what his predecessor did? (Cheers and Opposition cries of "Broke off relations.") Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.).—Does the right hon. gentleman realize that I, at least, belong to a creed which has suffered severely—there was so much interruption from Ministerialists that, although the right hon. gentleman continued speaking, not a word of what he was saying could be heard in the Reporters' Gallery. Mr. STEPHEN (Glasgow, Camlachie, Lab.) asked the Speaker whether it was in order for the hon. member, on this question, to make a statement of his beliefs, and to make a speech during the course of questions? The SPEAKER was understood to say that he hoped references to personal beliefs would not be made. Mr. SAMUEL.—May I make an appeal to the right hon. gentleman on behalf of the creed to which I belong? (Further interruption from Ministerialists.) Mr. HENDERSON.—It is all very well for us to make appeals on behalf of our creeds, but I have answered that it is difficult to see what the Government can do to assist even the members of the creed to which the member for Farnham belongs. Other members rose, but the SPEAKER said they could not have an indefinite debate on this matter.

THE GOVERNMENT AND INTERCESSION SERVICES

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) asked the Prime Minister if he would state the number of written representations made to the Government by religious bodies, officials, and members of the public as to their decision with regard to prayers in military and naval services on behalf of Christians in Russia; whether he had received any deputations on the question; and whether the heads of the Church of England and of any of the other religious denominations in England had approached the Government on this subject with a view to a change of policy.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), who replied, said:—Without circularizing departments I am unable to give a definite answer to the first part of the question, but I understand that the representations of those interested in this matter have been voiced more fully in Parliament and the Press than by correspondence. The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative. As regards the third part, since this matter was raised there have, I understand, been exchanges of views between the Government and the various donominations.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS.—Is the right hon. gentleman now satisfied that there is much more in this public protest than mere political agitation?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I think the answer to that question might be inferred from what I said in the reply which I have just given, that the representations which have been received from outside bodies are much less numerous than the volume of interest in the matter which has been represented in the columns of the Press. So far as we have been able to ascertain, representations have only been received from four bodies and six individual letters.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS.—What bodies made representations?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I cannot say. Four religious bodies.

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.).—Has the right hon. gentleman read the speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury in another place last week?

Mr. J. JONES (Silvertown, Lab.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the chairman of the Committee (Unionist interruptions and cries of "Order") carrying on this campaign happens to be the most notorious anti-Socialist in this country?

No further answer was given.

Mr. THURTLE (Shoreditch, Lab.) asked whether the attendance of any of the fighting Services at churches or chapels at which prayers in regard to Russian religious persecution were to be read on Sunday, March 16, was to be compulsory.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—Certain administrative details are now being adjusted. The only matter with which the Government is concerned is to take care that these prayers will not amount to an official exercise contrary to well-established usage in diplomatic relations.

Mr. THURTLE.—Will the right hon. gentleman convey to the Prime Minister the very strong feeling, at any rate on this side of the House, that no soldier or sailor should be compelled to go to these services or listen to these prayers?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I will convey what the hon. member has said to the Prime Minister.

Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.).—Has the right hon. gentleman's attention been called to a speech of the Secretary for War at Preston on Friday, I think, where he made a disgraceful accusation? (Labour cries of "Order" and "Withdraw.")

ATTACKS ON MISSIONS IN CHINA

MR. HENDERSON AND PRESS REPORTS

SIR K. WOOD asked the Foreign Secretary whether he could make any statement as to the present position of affairs in South China, particularly in Kwangsi; whether he had any information that the Communists had burned the Roman Catholic mission there and attacked and looted the Bible Churchmen's mission; and whether he had any information as to the safety of Dr. Rice, the Rev. Mr. Stott, Miss Loudwell, and Miss Lucas.

Mr. HENDERSON.—Disturbed conditions have prevailed in South China for a considerable time past, but according to my latest information the situation in Kwangsi and in South China generally is at present comparatively quiet. I have no information concerning the attacks on foreign missions in Kwangsi beyond what has been reported in the Press. It has been stated in the Press that the four British missionaries named in the question are safe.

SIR K. WOOD.—Will the right hon. gentleman make inquiries as to the truth of the statement that Communists had burned the Roman Catholic mission and attacked the Bible Churchmen's mission? Mr. THURTLE (Shoreditch, Lab.).—On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, may I ask you whether an hon. member ought not to satisfy himself as to the truth of a statement before he puts it down? SIR K. WOOD.—May I ask for an answer? Mr. J. JONES (Silvertown, Lab.).—May I ask how long hon. and right hon. gentleman opposite have been champions of the Roman Catholic Church? (Cheers.) Mr. HENDERSON.—I may say, in reply to the right hon. gentleman, that I must trust to my officials, who are very capable, to send me all the information at their disposal, but it is very difficult for me to keep pace with everything that appears in the Press. SIR K. WOOD.—Surely the right hon. gentleman considers this sufficiently serious? And does he not know that since this question was put on the paper there has been a communication in *The Times* from the secretary of the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society expressing anxiety as to the fate of the people mentioned in the question and also a number of other young people? Mr. HENDERSON.—There, again, it is a newspaper report, and the newspaper report I have quoted says that the persons named in the question are safe. SIR K. WOOD.—Does not the right hon. gentleman think it his duty to make further inquiries? (Cheers.) No answer was given.

THE WEEK'S BUSINESS

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), stated in reply to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.) that the business of the week had been altered so that on Wednesday the Committee stage of the supplementary estimate for the Department of Overseas Trade would be taken as the first order; the other business that had been announced for that day would follow. The Report stage of the supplementary estimate would be taken on Thursday.

UNEMPLOYMENT

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CRITICISMS

On the Report stage of the Vote on Account for Civil Estimates and Estimates for Revenue Departments, 1930,

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs, L.) called attention to the present position of unemployment in the country. He said that he thought the time had arrived when the House ought to review that position. The Government had been in office between nine and 10 months. When they came into office the unemployment figures were 1,100,000; the latest figures were 1,539,300. The figures of 1,100,000 were regarded as very alarming at that time. When the Lord Privy Seal undertook his very onerous and difficult task he rightly appealed for patience; he said that no impression would be made on those figures until February and led the House to believe that by February a definite impression would be made. But the figures were 147,000 worse than this time last year. The time had come for a candid and fearless review of the whole position, not so much in the spirit of criticism and censure but, if possible, in the spirit of helpfulness, and—if he might call it so—of converting the House into a council of State. The House of Commons could not escape responsibility. At the present moment they could examine the position in a spirit of tranquillity. On Thursday they would have all the heat and fumes of controversy and they would all descend to the old fiscal crater which, he understood, was beginning to show signs of eruption again. For that reason he was not going to move a reduction of the Vote.

Every one would admit that the Lord Privy Seal had worked hard. If there was one criticism, it was that his action had been too lopsided. He had concentrated on one particular aspect of this subject—that of effecting a permanent remedy by achieving greater efficiency in our industries. He had overlooked that there was a temporary problem that had got to be attended to as well as the permanent one. In concentrating on rationalization and not giving thought to the other remedies he forgot that by that very process he was increasing the temporary evil. Some of the remedies that should be applied to temporary conditions were of a character that would contribute to the permanent efficiency of industries. So far as those remedies were concerned, the right hon. gentleman had taken too narrow, too limited, and too timid a view of his responsibilities. He had treated them as if conditions were normal, forgetting that he was dealing with an emergency. He could have taken more effective steps to overcome delays even in those remedies he had sketched out.

So far as trade and commerce were concerned, trade depression and unemployment were at present world-wide. A survey of the situation showed that they were not dependent on any fiscal situation. Figures varied, but at any rate there was general agreement that the unemployment in the two great protectionist countries of Germany and the United States was very alarming. He did not think that there was cause for anything in the nature of panic. He could not see any symptoms of decline in British trade as a whole, though, of course, some of the most important industries were suffering severely. Taking the figures over a number of years our export trade had increased. In 1920, which was the lowest period of our trade, we recovered 80 per cent. of our international trade, and last year we had recovered up to 85 per cent. Therefore there was no reason to feel that same sort of despondency and panic which would come from an apprehension that the country was losing grip of its great trade. Take any test, and there were none of those symptoms which showed decline and decay in a nation.

There was no doubt, however, that at the present moment there were very disquieting features. The railway traffic returns, taken on the whole, were the best test of whether business was going up or was going down. This year there was a slight advance as compared with last year in the quantity of merchandise carried on the railways. Coal seemed to have gone down but merchandise had gone up, and, if that rate of progress was kept up we should at any rate be better off at the end of the year than we were at the beginning. There were disquieting features in regard to raw material. There was over-production in the raw materials that we all needed, and that was one of the reasons at present for a kind of stagnation in trade. It introduced an element of uncertainty, and, until there was complete confidence that they had touched bottom in respect of raw materials, very likely they would not get an upward tendency. But the real trouble was the temporary depression, and he was not satisfied that the Lord Privy Seal was quite facing it. No doubt the thing would ultimately come right, because the tendency was upward; but temporary might mean a few years, and the Lord Privy Seal was really there to deal with that temporary emergency.

FOREIGN TRADE

The first point was that we had not yet recovered the whole of our foreign trade; and, though we were doing it gradually, we had to get up to 120 per cent., having regard to our liabilities and increasing population, to be even on a level with 1913. The second point was that employment was not keeping up with the increase of population. He was told by those who knew that on the average the process of rationalization had been responsible in most of our industries for cutting down the labour employed by 10 per cent. Mr. Thomas was quite rightly quickening the process of rationalization in this country, because in the long run it would undoubtedly lead to more employment. But although he (Mr. Lloyd George) anticipated that there would be a reduction in the unemployment figures, he would be very surprised, unless the right hon. gentleman adopted much more drastic methods, if he was able to get over the refractory figure of 1,000,000. How was that surplus to be utilized? Even assuming the merits of the policy of the Conservative Party—and he confessed that it was an assumption which staggered him (laughter)—there was always the question of time to be considered. They had four events to get over before they got full advantage of this great, new, united, federated, and welded policy. (Laughter.) First of all they must get a dissolution of Parliament. He did not know when that would take place; it depended more upon the Government than upon either of the Opposition parties. He was glad the Prime Minister was present, because he had a quiet, gentle word to say to him. (Laughter.) He did not know whether Mr. MacDonald wanted a dissolution or not; if he were in the right hon. gentleman's place he would not desire a dissolution with 1,500,000 people unemployed. It depended upon the extent to which the Prime Minister could impress upon his colleagues the importance of what he said at the beginning of this Parliament about treating this Parliament as a Council of State. (Opposition cheers.) He hoped that the Prime Minister would give instructions to his Ministers to carry out that policy, and that the Opposition parties should be consulted and not dragooned.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY.—Will you stop obstructing?

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that the hon. gentleman knew something about obstruction, and he knew that if he brought such a charge against hon. members on the Opposition side of the House, the charge was without foundation. (Opposition cheers.)

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY said that there had been, as the right hon. gentleman knew, notorious obstruction on the Conservative benches. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that he had seen obstruction, and had taken part in it, and if what the Conservatives had done was called obstruction he did not think much of their gifts. (Laughter.) He did not think the charge was a fair one. (Opposition cheers.) After a dissolution had taken place the Conservatives had to get a majority, and in the third place they had to square the Dominions. That would not be so easy as squaring Lord Beaverbrook. They could square him by scaring him, but they could not scare the Dominions. (Laughter.) Fourthly, there had to be a Referendum, and that all meant time, probably from three to five winters, and, meanwhile, there were 1,000,000 unemployed. That was why he said that something ought to be done to deal with the temporary position.

PENSIONS AT SIXTY

He understood that there was a great memorandum. He had only seen it in the Press. They could not always depend upon the Press, not even when, to use an American phrase, they were reconstructed. (Laughter.) But he had seen suggestions that Mr. Thomas and his colleagues were to be invited to solve this problem by the short cut of giving pensions to every one over 60. That was a wasteful, extravagant, and fantastic proposal. (Opposition cheers.) He would put in a word for the sexagenarians. What would become of this Government if they got rid of the men over 60? (Laughter.) There were the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Foreign Secretary. Could they imagine the Government without them? The rest were very much "on appro." (Laughter.) The Lord Privy Seal by the time he reached 60 would have learned two or three things he did not seem to know now. He was glad that Mr. Thomas was under the charge and tuition of a very competent septuagenarian, Mr. Lansbury, who, he believed, was taking the right hon. gentleman in hand and trying to teach him some of the elements of this problem. (Laughter.) More power to his elbow, if it was his elbow which the right hon. gentleman used in this case. He hoped, at any rate, that the Government would not take this short cut; it was a prodigious task; it would be crushing and would not answer the purpose. He urged the Government to take a real survey of the needs of the nation.

The Government had taken much too limited, too narrow, and in some respects too unimaginative a view of the scope of the task. It was not a question of spending money in order to find work for the unemployed. This country was far behind practically all the Western countries in agriculture, and, so far as he had been able to ascertain, there was no representative of agriculture on the Committee on Unemployment. He thought far more could be done to employ a great number of our people on agriculture. It was said that there were 200,000 in the colliery areas who would never be employed in the mines again. Could those men not be trained in agriculture? In forestry this country was far behind; we had not even made up the devastation of the War. In reclamation we were doing practically nothing; our canals were less adapted to modern needs than any other canals in the world; we came one-sixth in Europe and one-tenth in the world in telephones, and in electricity we were lagging behind.

He could not understand the reluctance of the Government to put forward a big, bold, and strong programme on roads, than which nothing could provide more useful labour immediately. Mr. Thomas suffered a little from railway obsession. (Laughter.) Road transport in this country, including repairs and construction, found employment for three times as many men as the railways. Employment on the railways was stationary, and nothing that Mr. Thomas could do would increase it very materially. Employment on road transport, on the other hand, was increasing year by year, and the most remarkable growth was not in the number of vehicles, but in the weights they carried. There was no part of the country where there was not an urgent demand for the widening and straightening of roads, for new bridges, for by-passes, for tunnels at level crossings, and for trunk roads. The roads were overcrowded, and they were not adapted to motor traffic. There were alarming accidents, which were growing in number every year, and there was appalling loss of time to business people in delivery because road accommodation was inadequate. He was glad the Government were bringing in a Housing Bill; but they would never solve the slum problem and the housing problem until there was better access to the country from the towns. Mr. Thomas ought to have taken far more drastic powers than he had taken to deal with the emergency. The failure of Government after Government to deal with unemployment was leaving a bad impression abroad. He asked the Government to take it boldly in hand and devise measures for dealing with it effectively.

Mr. WHEATLEY (Glasgow, Shettleston, Lab.) said he did not agree that our industries were badly managed as compared with industries in other parts of the world. Indeed, he thought the high efficiency of our industries was responsible for some part of the unemployment problem. It was not rationalization of industry that was wanted, but rationalization of consumption. The country had a surplus of everything needed for human requirements. That surplus would be disposed of and the field of employment enlarged by increasing the purchasing power of the people. Mr. Lloyd George must know that he was wrestling with the impossible when he was trying through the rationalization of industry, good as that might be in itself, to deal with the surplus goods of every kind in the country. He wished the right hon. gentleman would give them the evidence on which he founded the belief that the present was a temporary industrial difficulty. He could see no evidence of it. The right hon. gentleman had said that rationalization had led to a 10 per cent. displacement of labour. He had it on the authority of those engaged in the industry that the displacement in the textile trades had been 33 per cent., while in the years 1920 to 1927 there had been a somewhat similar displacement in the iron and steel trades, while, during the same period, the output per man had increased 51 per cent. in the pig-iron department and 68½ per cent. in the finished steel department. Was there any wonder that large sections of the population were losing faith in Parliament when people who had devoted their minds to and had special training in solving problems could not solve the simple problem of bringing the surplus goods to the starving population? (Hear, hear.) While, during the past seven or eight years, the improvement in production had been 33 per cent., the actual wages, which were the purchasing power of the consumer, had steadily decreased. How could they hope to go on with an industrial system that reduced the purchasing power of the people as it increased the production of the same people?

He had once before made the appeal, and he repeated it now, that they should set up a Committee that could put its mind to the task of how to use the enormous output that modern intelligence and method could give them to the betterment of the people and how to organize their political machinery so that no backward nation should be allowed to use its backward methods to impede the path of progress of this country. Surely that was an appeal that was, in present circumstances, worthy of consideration? This country could have no monopoly in rationalization. The Lord Privy Seal had been attempting to find a solution of the problem with which he had to deal along the lines pursued by both the parties on the Opposition side of the House. (Cheers.) The parties opposite applied wrong methods to the problem. It was not the fault of the right hon. gentleman that he had failed, but of the policy which he had pursued. He should have left a policy which belonged to the 19th century and was not suited to the requirements of to-day. He did not think the parties opposite had a serious desire to force a General Election this year. He believed they would go on threatening. Good luck to them! (Laughter.) If they got something out of the Government, they would be more fortunate than he had been. (Laughter.) So far as political circumstances were concerned, he thought the Government had still sufficient time to direct the country on to the right lines for solving this problem. What he regretted most was that the Government had indicated no plan. They had as a nation to face it as a great problem. It was not a temporary problem in the ordinary sense, but a permanent and national problem. They had not the market for goods to-day that they had in the 19th century. Let them apply their minds to saving the people from the disaster that threatened them if the present system of distributing wealth was allowed to continue. (Cheers.)

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. FISON (Woodbridge, U.) said that Socialist propaganda had concentrated on the problem of relieving the unemployed rather than of dealing with the cause of unemployment. To-day, a number of industries which might have a low percentage of unemployment were being asked to contribute to unemployment insurance for the benefit of those with a high percentage. The result might be that unemployment would be increased in industries which, like agriculture, had a low percentage of unemployment but were on the verge of bankruptcy. The unemployment insurance scheme had been used by successive Governments to cover up aspects of the unemployment problem which people were afraid to face. While the great majority of the unemployed were anxious to work there were considerable numbers who were unemployable. These persons were an incubus on those who were producing. One way of relieving the producers would be to take the unemployable out of the unemployment insurance scheme, and devise a new scheme to carry them. That could be done in the same way as and for the same reason that the last Government took the rates off productive industry and made the charge a national one.

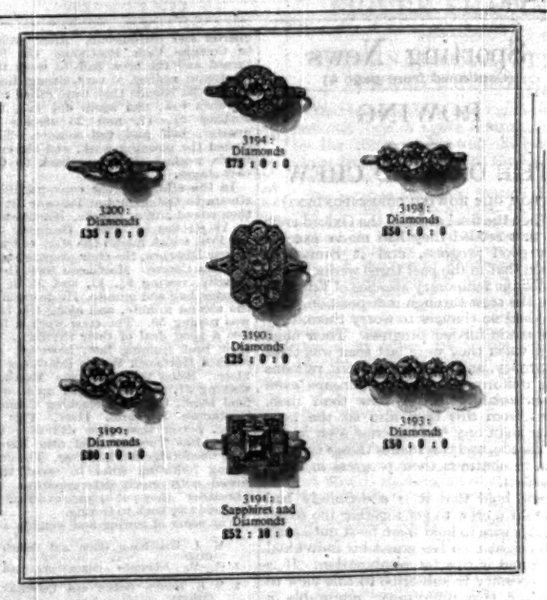
It was with the unemployable that the Government had to deal, but they had put forward no constructive scheme. By a strong agricultural policy between 200,000 and 300,000 more persons could be employed in agriculture. That could not be done without giving direct assistance to agriculture, and it would be a good business stroke for the State to spend more money in developing the industry. If 250,000 or 300,000 men were put back on to the land the taxpayer would be saved from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000 in unemployment relief. The benefits to be obtained from such a policy would be more than material ones. The steady flow of men to the towns would be stopped, the difficulty of dealing with the slums would be decreased, and the health of the nation would be improved. Unless that were done, there would always be a body of unemployable persons which had to be supported by industry. (Cheers.)

SIR R. ASKE (Newcastle, E., L.) said that the Port Facilities Committee had made an exhaustive survey of 60 of the principal ports in the country in order to represent to the Lord Privy Seal the work that was needed to bring them up to date. Only seven of the schemes for improving these ports had been approved, and 10 others were still before the right hon. gentleman. This was a field that would be productive of a considerable amount of employment that deserved the energy and immediate activity of the right hon. gentleman. There were 153,000 building operatives out of work and another 44,000 among those engaged in public works construction, making a total of 197,000. That was about 13 per cent. of the whole problem with which the Lord Privy Seal was faced. In the whole unemployment question this was the part that was easiest of solution, because, while they had this vast army of unemployed, they had on the other hand work which only these unemployed builders could do. We needed 500,000 new houses in the next two years.

INSECURITY OF BUSINESS

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.) said that when the Labour Party came into office unemployment was 60,000 better than it was 12 months before, but that gain had been wiped out, and now, on the picked month of the Lord Privy Seal, the figure was 147,000 worse. In other words, there had been a falling back of between 200,000 and 210,000. In the mining industry there were now between 60,000 and 65,000 fewer unemployed than when the Government came into office, so that the falling off throughout the whole of the rest of the country had been not 207,000 but nearly 270,000. In regard to rationalization, he entirely concurred in the policy of Mr. Thomas. It might be true that rationalization put men out of work, but the number affected by the rationalization promoted by the Lord Privy Seal was comparatively small. It was not a question whether the country wanted rationalization or not; there must be rationalization if we were not only to keep our trade but regain some of what we had lost. But although the unemployment due to the falling off in our export trade was serious enough, what was really hitting the country to-day was the feeling of insecurity in the business world and the unwillingness to launch out until business men knew what the future had in store. Taking the cumulative effect of the Government's action since it came

(Continued on page 9)


3194: Diamonds £75 : 0 : 0
3200: Diamonds £35 : 0 : 0
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ILLUSTRATED

Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

into office it was not to be wondered that this attitude was adopted in the business world.

MR. THOMAS'S REPLY

"A WORLD REACTION IN TRADE"

Mr. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal (Derby), in reply, said he admitted frankly that the unemployment figures were bad. No one speaking in his place could do other than admit that the figures were not only disappointing but were worse than anyone would have had a right to expect seven or eight months ago. The problem carried with it too much human tragedy to be considered from a party point of view. The Government was in no way responsible for the present abnormal situation. There was a world reaction in trade. Germany, with all her protection, had 3,258,000 unemployed, and Italy 408,000 fully unemployed and 21,349 partially unemployed. In America, two extreme figures of the number of the unemployed were given. In the course of a debate in the Senate last week, one Senator stated that in his view 6,000,000 was the correct figure, and another put it at a minimum of 3,000,000. The president of the American Federation of Labour put it at 22 per cent. of their membership. Anyone with a knowledge of America would be justified in saying that, based on the same data as the unemployment figures in Great Britain, the figure must be nearer 6,000,000 than anything else. Two extreme views had been expressed in America. The Secretary of State for Labour had expressed the view that all would be well if the Senate would give them some more protection at once. But a statement was made by the president of the Federation of Labour that his immediate solution was to abolish Prohibition, and he proved by figures that the unemployment problem would be solved. (Laughter.) In the House of Commons they had had certain views put forward. Mr. Lloyd George said roads should be made, while Unionist members said that money ought not to be spent in that way, and Mr. Wheatley said: "Neither of you have the right solution; the real solution is Socialism in our time." (Some Labour cheers and Opposition laughter.)

It was idle to discuss the present abnormal situation without regard to the world position. The cause was not lack of confidence in the Government, or what had been called the obstinacy of Mr. Snowden. The real cause was the slump in raw material: cotton, wool, and silver, all made a marked contribution. Trade was not done in a falling market. Cotton had been falling during the past six months, and no manufacturer would take the responsibility of giving orders. Since 12 months ago there had been an increase of 146,000 in the number of the unemployed in Lancashire, of whom no fewer than 126,000 were women and girls, chiefly in the textile and distributive trades.

How many people were aware of the reaction which a drop in the price of silver had on the industry of Lancashire? They bought their raw material on a gold basis, they manufactured their articles on a gold basis, they shipped their goods on a gold basis, and sold them in a country with a silver standard—a £30 depreciation for every £100 straight away. He asked, Was the present Government responsible for that situation? (A UNIONIST MEMBER.—"Nor was the last Government.") He did not hold the late Government responsible. What he held them responsible for was that they took no steps to remedy that position. (Unionist laughter.) Then there was the recent American slump, the effects of which were being felt in this country. The Government were not responsible for that. Lancashire and the hosiery trade were feeling the effects of the new Australian tariff. The Government were in no way responsible for that situation. Those were all causes of depression which time alone could deal with. No action that any Government could take could deal with an abnormal situation thus created. Any attempt to deal with it artificially would probably do more harm than good. (A UNIONIST MEMBER.—"What about coal?") In regard to coal, if he had to choose between people working under starvation conditions and creating a demand which would make some improvement in those conditions he was prepared to encourage something which would provide better wages and a higher standard of living. (Ministerial cheers.)

DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

While it was admitted that the general situation must be dealt with by a long-range policy, it was asked, What were the Government doing in the way of dealing with the immediate situation? He could not quite understand why so much publicity was given to the suggestion that the Government were in favour of railways as distinct from the roads, or any other form of transport. When he introduced the Development Bill he made it clear that all public purposes were eligible for assistance, and he would point out that the same Committee—a non-party Committee—was responsible both for the selection of the industry and the sanctioning of the amount of the grant, so that the Government could not be accused of any partiality between one industry and another. The total amounts for the schemes sanctioned were:—Railways, £8,000,000; dock and harbours, £6,500,000; water supply, £3,000,000; electricity, £10,000,000; land reclamation, £1,250,000; unclassified roads, £2,500,000; trunk roads, £10,000,000; road improvements, £14,000,000. That was Government expenditure on schemes that would ultimately tend to the efficiency of the nation, and the best answer to those who assumed that they were doing nothing.

He was not one of those who despaired, though there was a mean attempt on the part of some people to exploit the situation. (Hear, hear and Opposition cries of "Oh!") He was not referring to anyone in the House; he was referring to a responsible firm, a prominent, old-established City firm, who had issued broadcast a circular suggesting that this country was not only down and out, but that there was no hope of recovery, and advising people immediately to transfer their money from this country to abroad. (Cries of "Shame.") Anyone guilty of that conduct should himself leave the country, because the country would be better without him. (Cheers.) The tendency always to magnify the unemployed figures as against the employed figures also did incalculable harm.

SIR H. CROFT (Bournemouth, U.).—May I ask whether this firm does not include all the leading lights of Liberalism in the City? (Labour and Liberal cries of "Name," "Name.")

Mr. THOMAS said it would be mean on the part of anybody to associate any particular political party with this particular firm. (Renewed Labour cries of "Give the name.")

ENCOURAGING FACTORS

He did not take a pessimistic view of the situation. He believed that there were a number of factors that tended to give encouragement. The reduction in the Bank rate was going to be a very helpful factor. The effect would not be immediately felt; but he was certain that, in a few months' time, they would get an immense benefit from cheap money. When he looked at the shipbuilding industry he got far more encouragement. Last year, they produced 56 per cent. of the total tonnage of the world; and instead of the figure of unemployment being, as Sir A. Steel-Maitland had said, on the increase, there was, on January 30, a decrease of 8,000.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND said that the Ministry of Labour *Gazette* for February last gave an increase in unemployment of between 2 and 3 per cent. in shipbuilding and ship repairing over January 23, 1928.

Mr. THOMAS said he had not seen what the right hon. gentleman had quoted, but, for the purposes of this debate, he had taken out the figures of each industry, and the one for shipbuilding for the end of January, 1930, showed a decrease in unemployed of 8,000 as compared with the end of January, 1929. The figure for marine engines showed a decrease in unemployment of 20 per cent. last year, and that for ships launched 5 per cent. As to coal, the output for 1929 was higher than in any year since 1924, while there was an increase in those engaged in the industry. The same could be said of the pig iron industry, steel ingots and castings, and electrical engineering, but the best figure of all was that there were 750,000 more people employed last year than six years ago.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND.—Then why did the right hon. gentleman himself say, "Surely the meanest statement that was uttered to-day was the half truth that there were more people employed to-day than when the Government took office"? (Cheers.)

Mr. THOMAS said that the right hon. gentleman must be aware that in this part of his speech he was dealing with the facts that warranted him in being optimistic. He pointed out that, bad as was the position, with regard to the drop in raw materials, immediately bottom was reached there, there must inevitably be a very sharp rebound. Every one knew perfectly well that those who were hanging off at the moment from buying the goods of the country were gradually dwindling. There would be a sharp rebound. Cheaper money must have its effect. He supposed that if they judged by figures such as had been discussed in the debate condemnation might be passed upon the Government. What he refused to do was merely to make spectacular efforts on the assumption that spending money would be a cure. (Unionist cheers.) He did not believe it would, and he did not intend to do it. (Unionist cheers.) What he did know was that there were a number of industries in the country which must be treated in different ways. Some had too much capital, and it had to be wiped out. Some were in need of capital, and it had to be found. There were industries with far too many units. Some industries had no buying cooperative organization and no real selling organization. All these things were being dealt with industry by industry. It was a process of rationalization, which temporarily might have a bad effect, but which in the end he was certain would be to the benefit of the nation as a whole. In the interval the Government were not standing by. They were doing all they could. They were not favouring railways as against roads, or docks as against harbours, but they were taking a broad, comprehensive view and trying to make the nation more efficient. He could not answer individual questions about various harbours, because a deputation was to discuss the matter on Thursday next. It was unpleasant to see the figures go up week after week. It might tempt some people to make merely a spectacular effort with a view to trying at least to encourage themselves by saying "Money will do it." He was satisfied that there was a world cause and that there were factors for which this Government were not responsible; but for those for which they were responsible the Government would bear their share of responsibility.

SIR H. CROFT, intervening, said he had referred to a firm mentioned by Mr. Thomas and said that some of the gentlemen associated with it were members of the Liberal Party. (An hon. member:—"Leading lights.") He had been informed that Mr. Ian Macpherson was a director by somebody who imagined that it was the right hon. gentleman who sat in that House. He had since been informed that that was incorrect, and he desired to apologize to the right hon. gentleman.

Mr. GRIFFITH (Middlesbrough, W., L.) said that a mere change in the position of Labour members in the House had infected them with the old Tory ideas. If more courageous views were adopted and a larger programme instituted, Liberal members would be ready to cooperate with the Government in every possible way.

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.) said that they could not accept the view that the world difficulties, of which Mr. Thomas had complained, were some act of God with which they could not cope. It was due to the House that the Government should find a method of dealing with the situation, either alone or in cooperation with other countries. The House was entitled to know what the Government proposed to do.

DARTFORD TUNNEL BILL

THE BRIDGE ALTERNATIVE

At half-past 7 o'clock the debate was interrupted for the consideration of private business.

On the motion for the second reading of the Dartford and Purfleet (Thames) Tunnel Bill,

Mr. WALKER (Newport, Lab.) moved:—

That this House refuses to give a second reading to the Bill until the promoters have given full and careful consideration to the question of building a high-level steel bridge as an alternative to the proposed tunnel.

He said that a bridge erected at a similar cost to the tunnel would give a wider roadway. There would be a six-way track instead of a two-way track. The tunnel would require constant lighting and ventilation. The Bill was a certified one and sought to provide employment. The House ought to try to give employment not only to unskilled and semi-skilled labour, but to skilled artisans, as would be the case if a bridge were built. The iron and steel and mining industries would benefit by a bridge. The bridge, which would be about 230ft. above high-water mark, would not interfere with shipping, as the height of the Majestic, the tallest ship we had, was only 210ft.

MAJOR COLVILLE (Mid Lothian and Peebles Northern, U.) seconded the amendment. He said that the cost of the tunnel had been estimated at £3,000,000. The increased depth required by the Port of London Authority would probably bring the total cost up to between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000. For that money they would get a tunnel rather over a quarter of a mile long with two lines of traffic. The tunnel, besides carrying a very heavy motor traffic which would emit fumes, would be for use by pedestrians. The ventilation would have to be very perfect and costly.

Mr. OLDFIELD (Essex, S.E., Lab.) said that the Port of London Authority was asking that the tunnel should be 80ft. in depth and allow of the passage of ships with a draught of 60ft. That presupposed a tremendous development in shipping. The Minnetonka, which was the largest ship that came up the Thames, had a draught of 36ft. If they had ships with a draught of 60ft. it would not only affect this tunnel; it would mean changing in a revolutionary way every dock in London, lowering the depth of the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal, and enlarging all the harbours of the world.

NEED OF DEEP WATER

Mr. RUNCIMAN (St. Ives, L.) said that the one disadvantage from which the Thames had suffered in the past was that it was cramped and its docks were too small. The arrival of one big boat, even if she came only once in four weeks, provided more employment in a year than would be given by the building of this tunnel. They had already handicapped the Port a little by two tunnels. Why should they go farther and handicap it by a third? The Port of London Authority was justified in viewing the scheme with grave apprehension. Vessels of the deepest draught had been driven to Southampton even from Liverpool; some of the vessels going there were drawing about 40ft. The tendency would be to go in for deeper and deeper vessels, and he would have thought that those who were looking after the interests of the population of this vast area would have done their best to facilitate the deepening of the channel right up to the centre of London. The Minister of Transport must realize that the paramount authority in the Port of London was the Port of London Authority. They could not hand over their duties to any county councils or, indeed, to any Minister.

Mr. H. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), asked if the right hon. gentleman said that the P.L.A. were so paramount that they were not even to be asked to put their case before a Committee of the House.

Mr. RUNCIMAN said that the Minister and the promoters should have had the decency to have consulted the P.L.A. before the plans were agreed to and not afterwards. These proposals had been brought forward by people who could not know the conditions of the Port. The Bill should not proceed any farther, it had been brought forward without due consideration.

SIR H. NIELD (Ealing, U.), speaking on behalf of the Port of London Authority, said that the House ought to declare unmistakably that it would not give statutory sanction to any proposal which was likely to cripple the Port of London in regard to the development which they had strenously pursued since they were constituted. No expense should be considered wasteful which would leave the river free to acquire the position of the first port in the world.

Mr. MILLS (Kent, Dartford, Lab.) supported the Bill.

COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) said the supporters of the Bill desired to do nothing that would hamper the development of the Port of London, and he could assure the Port Authority that in Committee their reasonable wishes would be met.

THE MINISTER'S SUPPORT

After further debate, Mr. MORRISON said that, in view of its effect on the rateable value of the county of Essex, he was certain the local authorities would not look at the bridge proposition. It had been realized for many years that there was great need of additional facilities at this part of the river for connecting up Kent and Essex, and on road traffic grounds, if that were the only consideration, there was a very strong case for the proposal now before the House. He was exceedingly sorry if there was any feeling on the part of the Port of London Authority that they had not been treated with proper courtesy, either by the promoters or by the Ministry of Transport. His Department had always recognized that in anything affecting the Port of London the P.L.A. had the fullest right to be heard, and indeed it was to the advantage of all that they should be consulted. Directly they knew the depth to which they were likely to go they communicated with the P.L.A. If the P.L.A. proved that the construction of this tunnel at the depth proposed, or at any other depth, would be disastrous to the Port of London and its great dock industry, he would be the first to say that the proposal must not go farther. (Cheers.)

He could not agree to the position taken up by Mr. Runciman that the Bill should not be sent to a Committee. It did not involve any question of public policy, but merely the proof or disproof of complicated technical questions which could not be decided by the House itself. The representations of the Port of London Authority would be considered not only by himself but by the Committee. All he asked the House to say at present was that there were technical arguments both ways, that they did not themselves know enough about the technique of the matter, and that it should be thrashed out in the Committee, where the technicians would be put into the box. The technicians who proved their case would win their case. He asked the House to give the Bill a second reading.

The amendment was rejected by 246 votes against 111—majority 135.

The Bill was then read a second time.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. THOMAS asked leave to make a personal explanation, in regard to which, he said, he had communicated with Sir A. Steel-Maitland. There was such a wide discrepancy between the figures of unemployment in the shipbuilding industry which he gave and those which the right hon. gentleman quoted from the Ministry of Labour *Gazette* that he had made inquiries on the subject. The explanation was that while he was giving the figures for 1930 and 1929, Sir A. Steel-Maitland was quoting those for 1929 and 1928.

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR (Plymouth, Sutton, U.) called attention to the fact that there were 333,500 women unemployed, 125,000 more than last year, and asked Mr. Thomas whether he had any plans for dealing with this aspect of the problem. Could he not do something for these women?

The Vote on Account was agreed to.

The House adjourned at two minutes past 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 4.15

Lord Onslow, question on the final report of the Royal Commission on Local Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Coal Mines Bill, Committee.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Shoreham Harbour, London County Council (General Powers), Room 4, at 11. Unopposed. Liverpool Exchange Company, Bromborough Dock, Special Orders, Grange and Cartmel District Gas Order, 1930. West Lancashire Rural and Swindon (Extension) Electricity Orders, 1930, Chairman's Room, at 2.45.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A, Mental Treatment Bill, Room 12, at 11. Standing Committee B, Canal Boats Bill, Room 10, at 11. Standing Committee C, Road Traffic Bill, Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, at 11. Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, Small Landholders Scotland Acts (1886-1919) Amendment Bill, Room 14, at 11. Group B, Milford Haven Urban District Council (Water), Room 7, at 11. Group C, London and North Eastern Railway (No. 1), Metropolitan Railway, Room 6, at 12. Public Accounts, Room 16, at 2.30. Local Legislation, Section A, Bournemouth Corporation, Room 8, at 11. Section B, Cardiff Corporation, Leeds Corporation, Room 9, at 11.

NORTHERN IRELAND PARLIAMENT

THE SESSION'S PROGRAMME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, MARCH 10

To-morrow the Governor of Northern Ireland will open the new session of Parliament in state. The Prime Minister, Viscount Craigavon, will, for the first time since the Parliament was instituted, not be present. He is on his way home from a holiday in Australia and New Zealand, and in his absence the Minister of Finance, Mr. H. M. Pollock, will act for him.

There is an interesting legislative programme for the session. The first business after disposing of the Address will be the departmental estimates, which will occupy the time until the return of the Prime Minister. The Government programme will include an education Bill to safeguard the teaching of religious instruction in State-controlled schools and a Bill to abolish the evils of personation at elections. This, it is expected, will place responsibility on the police for taking proceedings in cases of personation, and may increase the penalties for the offence.

There are also Bills to be introduced dealing with medical benefits under the Insurance Acts and amending company law on the lines of the British measure.

SIR W. RUNCIMAN ON THE TRADE OUTLOOK

SIR WALTER RUNCIMAN, speaking at a meeting of the Moor Line in Newcastle yesterday, said:—"People who chatter their belief that trade is improving are mischievous human delusionists. There is manifestedly no sign of improvement in shipping or shipbuilding trades, nor can there be until the abnormal waste of taxation is reduced and money allowed to circulate into profitable commercial enterprise."

JUDICIAL POWERS OF MINISTERS

AN ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

MR. ROBSON'S EVIDENCE

The Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor to consider the Judicial and Legislative Powers of Ministers of the Crown met at the House of Lords yesterday, when evidence was given by Mr. William A. Robson, barrister-at-law, Lecturer in Industrial and Administrative Law at the London School of Economics and Political Science. Lord Donoughmore presided.

Mr. Robson stated that an opposition existed in England between the ideas of law and of government. This was a heritage from the 17th-century conflict between a sovereign claiming to rule by divine right and the nation claiming a supreme law to which even the sovereign should be subject. The struggle between King and Commons had now become transformed into a conflict between the Executive on the one hand and the Judiciary and the legal profession on the other. The latter, no doubt, regarded themselves as champions of the popular cause; but the existence of a State providing social services on a vast scale was due to the diffusion of voting power on a democratic basis throughout the community.

The scope and character of government had changed enormously in the last 50 years. Formerly, government was chiefly regulatory and negative; to-day it was largely concerned with the administration of social services, and had become positive in a new sense. The change necessitated new forms of administrative authority. In inquiring into the exercise of judicial powers by Government Departments it should not be assumed that the mere existence of legislative enactments conferring powers which precluded review by the Courts of Ministerial determinations was evidence of executive tyranny. Clearly the manner in which the powers were used was more important than the mere existence of statutory provisions. Nor must they assume that access to the Courts was inevitably a guarantee against Ministerial oppression.

THE INLAND REVENUE

The most tyrannical Department appeared to be the Inland Revenue, which often threatened the citizen with litigation in the Courts if he ventured to disagree with an administrative decision. Fear of the cost and burdensome difficulty of litigation in the higher Courts was known by the Inland Revenue to be an effective method of crushing opposition to income-tax decisions. Another dangerous and unscientific assumption was the belief that immunity from control by the Courts of law involved an anarchical absence of all effective restraint whatsoever. It was suggested that criticism directed on *a priori* grounds against the exercise of judicial powers by Government Departments, &c., usually failed to take account of four important aspects of the situation: (1) Limitations to the suitability of the Courts to act as tribunals of review for certain types of administrative decisions; (2) the development of judicial habits of mind and a judicial outlook by administrators and other persons who were called on to decide practical issues; (3) the existence of potential control by Ministers over Civil servants and by Parliament over Ministers; and (4) the potential control exercised by public opinion over administrative officials. For these and other reasons he did not believe that it was desirable to give in every case a right of appeal to the Courts from the decision of the administrative body. Where that was done the determination of the administrative body was in all important cases merely a preliminary to Court proceedings. Although they should recognize the need for a true body of administrative law, he suggested that it was impossible to be satisfied with the existing state of affairs, which embodied neither the institutional safeguards of *droit administratif* nor the traditional guarantees of English judicial practice.

Mr. Robson referred to the advantages and disadvantages of administrative tribunals, and in his conclusions suggested, among other principles, that an administrative tribunal was the appropriate body for deciding questions in dispute where a new policy of social improvement was being promoted; where it was desired to create new standards rapidly in an unexplored field; where new or existing standards were to be applied or extended throughout the country and consistency and co-ordination were required. Administrative jurisdiction should not extend to matters already dealt with by the Courts of law—it should normally be concerned with disputes in which one or both parties were public authorities; an administrative tribunal should always have power to act as a tribunal of first instance; judicial powers should invariably be exercised by a definite tribunal consisting of public servants specially nominated for the purpose by the responsible Minister; an aggrieved party should always have a right to an oral hearing; administrative tribunals should have power to call for documents and compel the attendance of witnesses; the reasons for a decision and the principles followed should invariably be given; great attention should be paid to the qualifications, training, and experience of the *personnel* of administrative tribunals; the representation of outside interests on the tribunal was desirable in certain circumstances; the Ministerial control over the work of a tribunal should be strictly confined to directions as to principles to be followed contained in a letter of reference addressed to the members; in important questions an appeal should lie to a superior administrative appeal tribunal.

PUBLICITY FUNDAMENTAL

Replying to SIR LESLIE SCOTT, Mr. Robson said he thought that the system of administrative tribunals would produce better justice than the continuous reference to the Courts as at present. The question of publicity was of fundamental importance.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT.—It is only through the publicity of proceedings that the force of public opinion is brought to bear?—Yes, in an enlightened way. There is a great deal of opinion being brought to bear on this subject at present, but it is being brought to bear, in my opinion, very largely through secrecy. The force of public opinion can be awakened through the absence of publicity.

Where there is too much secrecy and too little publicity, you would agree that an exceptional case of hardship, when it became known, would assume undue importance in the public eye?—Undoubtedly.

Do you think that is to some extent an explanation of the hostility shown of recent years towards administrative justice?—With great respect, I do not think there is a great deal of hostility to administrative justice, outside the legal profession.

Replying to further questions by SIR LESLIE SCOTT, the witness, referring to the right of appeal to the Courts from the decision of the administrative body, said he thought that when the executive had to make a decision which was purely regulatory, as distinct from administrative, of the social services, the subject should have the right of appeal to the Courts. He believed that the whole of the procedure with regard to the raising of administrative questions in the Courts was really obsolete, and he thought that it would be desirable to have some simple form of procedure.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT said his opinion was that King's Bench proceedings of control over administrative decisions were cumbersome in matters of procedure, and there ought to be quite simple procedure substituted. The normal position ought to be that the person aggrieved should have the right to ask for leave to bring a case before the Courts, leaving it to the Court to decide whether there was a *prima facie* case for giving leave or not.

Mr. ROBSON said he agreed with that entirely.

Answering another member of the committee, who asked as to the character of the *personnel* of the suggested superior administrative appeal tribunal, the witness said he would like to see a panel drawn up, which would include some of the most distinguished Civil servants, distinguished administrators, perhaps ex-Ministers, ex-Members of Parliament, and other eminent persons who had valuable experience in administration and public life.

A member suggested that the effect of the witness's proposals would be to set up a very inflexible hierarchy which would be even more difficult to get at than the existing hierarchy.

Mr. ROBSON replied that he was of opinion that the effect would be to have a more flexible and accessible authority.

The committee adjourned till March 19.

A BUDGET FORECAST

SIR EDGAR HARPER, formerly Chief Valuer to the Board of Inland Revenue, speaking at a meeting of the Political Committee of the National Liberal Club last night, said that it was fairly common knowledge that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended to include in his forthcoming Budget a measure for the taxation of land values. The cause of unemployment in this country was to be found in our present unjust system of taxation, which took the provision of land which the Creator intended for all the children of mankind and put the value into the pockets of a privileged class.

THAMES AMENITIES

CONSERVANCY IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

At a meeting of the Thames Conservancy Board yesterday, presided over by Lord Desborough, report was made upon a conference held at the Ministry of Health to discuss certain matters arising out of the Board's Thames improvement scheme. The conference was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Surrey and Middlesex County Councils, and the Thames Conservancy Board.

Various suggestions made included an extension of the proposed Halliford "cut" and the by-passing of Sunbury locks on the southern side and of Teddington lock on the northern side. It was agreed that while the suggestions should be borne in mind for consideration in the event of any proposal being made in future to deal with a discharge of 10,000 million gallons in 24 hours at Teddington, the works need not form part of the present scheme. Suggestions for preserving the amenities of the river by avoiding the building of steep concrete or masonry revetment walls, and by planting groups of trees, were considered, and the conference was informed that whenever possible the use of this type of protective work would be avoided, and that the preservation of the amenities by the planting of trees, where desirable, would receive every consideration. The point was raised as to the desirability of the "sterilization" of land so far as building upon it was concerned, and, although the Conservators have no powers to effect this, it was agreed that the Conservators should cooperate with the Middlesex and Surrey County Councils by supplying them with plans showing the lands affected. In the event of any future scheme being contemplated in the Thames basin similar in character and extent to the present scheme, it was suggested that a committee should be set up by the London County Council, the Port of London Authority, and the Thames Conservancy to consider any such scheme with a view to cooperation and co-ordination.

In connexion with the Thames and Wey improvement schemes it was reported that consideration had been given to the question of the extension of Teddington weir to meet the altered conditions of flow so as to effect a lowering of the water level at Teddington by some 13in. below that which is at present reached during floods of from 7,000 to 8,000 million gallons daily. To accomplish this it would be necessary to add to the discharging capacity of the weir. Works to effect this would be put in hand.

LECHLADE-OXFORD DREDGING SCHEME

A scheme for improving the river channel between Lechlade and Oxford, at an estimated cost of £50,000, had been considered in connexion with the invitation to expedite works under the Government unemployment relief scheme. It was observed that, owing to lack of funds, it had not been possible to maintain the river channel above Oxford, which, for want of dredging during the past 30 years, had become much obstructed. To restore an adequate channel for the navigation and flow of water between Lechlade and Oxford it would be necessary to dredge a large quantity of material at a cost of approximately £50,000. After consideration, it was agreed to proceed with the scheme, subject to a Government grant of 50 per cent. of the estimated cost of £50,000. The work, it was estimated, would take from three to five years to complete.

The Board approved the plans of Surrey County Council for river works in connexion with the proposed new Hampton Court Bridge.

BUNGALOWS TO BE REMOVED

Speaking at a meeting of the Thames Boating Trades' Association last week, Mr. G. J. GRUFFYDD, chief engineer to the Thames Conservancy Board, said that in connexion with the Thames improvement scheme a large number of the bungalows on Sunbury Court Island would have to be removed. Owing to the great housing scarcity after the War, he said, the Conservancy interfered as little as possible with bungalow building, but some of the bungalows erected were not much better than rabbit hutches. He referred to various aspects of the proposed works, and said that the interests of all concerned had been very fully and carefully considered. Many difficulties would arise, especially in connexion with the construction of Hampton Court Bridge, but it would be the great endeavour of the Conservancy to cause as little interference as was possible.

The Board had purchased islands especially for camping purposes, notably at Boveney, Mapledurham, and other places in the higher reaches. Between Godstow and Lechlade, a distance of 35 miles, there would be 4ft. 6in. of water right up to Lechlade, thus giving access to some of the finest scenery. There was bound to be some disturbance for a year or two in the vicinity of Hampton Court, but he was certain that in about five years' time the river up to Hampton Court would be much more beautiful than now.

ELECTRICITY FOR AGRICULTURE

SUPPLY IN RURAL AREAS

Sir Harry Haward, vice-chairman of the Electricity Commission, addressing a meeting of the Surveyors' Institution last evening, described recent developments in the electricity supply of Great Britain, with special reference to rural electrification.

The national grid, he said, no longer existed on paper only, but was on its way to becoming an established fact. The question of routes in certain picturesque parts of the country, which threatened to impede progress, was in process of solution, and with good will and the frank recognition of the paramount claims of the national scheme difficulties would disappear. The public would get accustomed to the board's interlacing lines and their supporting towers, as they had become accustomed to the less sightly posts and lines of the Post Office and to those engineering features of our railway systems which at one time were thought to mar the landscape.

As to generating stations, the protest about the new Battersea Power Station and the nuisance proceedings regarding the Barton Station on the outskirts of Manchester were reminders that these super power stations on which the grid depended were not popular with the dwellers in town or country, however welcome to the local rating authorities. But while public attention was concentrated on the effects of the gaseous fumes from these stations, it ignored the emissions from many smaller stations in process of being shut down, from factories, and from the coal fires of dwelling-houses. Smoke and grit should no longer be a nuisance in a modern power station, and recent experiments went to show that the oxides of sulphur could be eliminated. The national scheme would go ahead rapidly and in a few years' time the country would be served by a comprehensive system of generation and bulk transmission based on the most modern technical practice, which would effect large economies and cheapen the cost of electricity to consumers all over the country.

In distribution great advances were being made; granted that the present system was complicated and in many respects uneconomical, the fact remained that by the end of this year powers of distribution would extend over the whole of England and the greater part of Wales and Scotland outside the moors and mountains. The main urban areas were being adequately provided for and might be trusted to look after themselves. The supplies in the smaller towns should improve with progressive management and the wider recognition by undertakers of the advantages of a two-part tariff and of the necessity for hire or hire-purchase facilities. The problem yet to be solved was that of supplies in the rural areas, but we were on the eve of substantial developments. Undertakers large and small who had obligations to develop those areas were addressing themselves to their task, although not all of them with equal energy. The difficulties must be frankly faced. Large capital outlay was involved and was unlikely to be remunerative in the early years.

The potential demand in the country districts during the next 10 years had been computed at 280,000,000 units, representing a very substantial addition to the load on the national system. Much of this must be provided by supplies to farmers. The innate conservatism of the British farmer and his dislike of new methods had to be overcome by practical demonstrations of the advantages of the application of electricity to agriculture. Cooperation between the general body of the landowners and the farmers was also essential. The agricultural labourers must be given facilities for the wiring of their cottages and the hire of apparatus to induce them to give up oil and candles, if not coal, for electricity.

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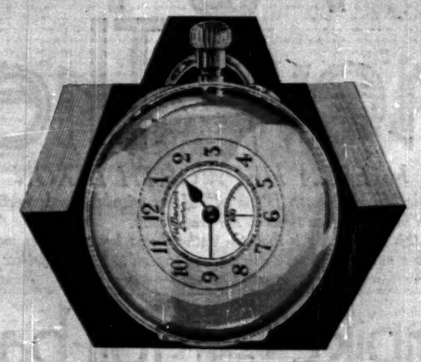

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A FRENCHMAN ON BYRON

M. MAUROIS' STUDY

BYRON. By ANDRÉ MAUROIS. Translated from the French by HAMISH MILES. (Cape. 12s. 6d. net.)

With a little more interest in Byron and a little less in his own explanations and interpretations M. Maurois would have written a book of permanent value. In spite of French and other objectors who look askance at his rapid dramatizations, on the ground that scholarship and research are disregarded in order to make a vivid picture, it is obvious that M. Maurois has been at pains in this work on Byron to study all the known material; he has assimilated it and handles it with ease. Yet the mark is missed. Often he uses the method of the sensational reporter who endeavours to create atmosphere when a plain statement of fact is all that is required by the intelligent reader. Thoughts and emotions are attributed to Byron at moments when no one could possibly be aware of what was passing in his mind. M. Maurois cannot leave the reader alone: he points, gesticulates, jokes, and insists upon entering the scene and disturbing our contemplation of what should be the central figure of the story.

In the last ten years of his brief life, it is not too much to say, Byron was second only to Napoleon in the world's intense regard. He was either gloriously or ingloriously in the picture, which was looked at in admiration or hatred, awe or derision; but, in whatever view, it compelled attention. The fret and tumult are over, and it is a task worth the hazard to explain to this generation the reason for the uproar Byron caused in his day. His poetry alone does not explain it: like his life, it was a gesture—although on the Continent he is still regarded, as Goethe regarded him, as the most universal of British poets. The scene would have to be recreated for our understanding by one who could enter into the spirit of the time. That is what M. Maurois fails to do, for all his learning and wit. We are shown a very wicked man of genius, but we are not troubled by the wickedness because it is clear that M. Maurois is not moved by it himself, except to irony and amusement.

Byron can no more be summed up in a book of amours than he can in a sentence. M. Maurois can keep the attention and entertain with the catalogue: and it is astonishingly prodigious. Yet the fact remains that Byron produced a body of poetry equally prodigious. Perhaps he was too facile, mentally and physically: a thorough-paced incontinent. But that cannot be the last word. His sentiment and sentimentalism cloy to-day. Except for a few lyrics, where he was hardly himself, he cannot be placed among the richest British poets. Yet his verse, in its force and imagery and rhetoric, its easy strength and abandon, sets him among the great figures in our literature, a strange case, one of the strangest on the rolls of fame. M. Maurois, who has industriously possessed himself of all the available facts, and has made interesting use of them, cannot explain it, nor, although he guesses all too cleverly at a number of things, does he try to get to the central mystery. He seems to believe that Byron remained, because of doctrines instilled into him in childhood, at heart a Calvinist, and that his libertinism was an exuberant defiance of the God who had fixed his eternal doom at birth. This is shrewd, but it is guesswork. And it cannot explain more than one aspect—and that not the most important—of Byron.

Mr. Hamish Miles's name is itself a guarantee of excellence in translation. This is one of the rare cases where presentation in another language enhances the worth of the original. Mr. Miles, in direct quotations from Byron's own work or from the references of contemporaries, gives them more completely than M. Maurois does in the French.

NEW NOVELS

Among new novels are JOURNEY'S END, the novel of the play, by R. C. Sherriff and Vernon Bartlett (Gollancz, 7s. 6d. net); and SHADOWS OF MEN, by Jim Tully (Knopf, 7s. 6d. net).

In making a novel out of the play *Journey's End* Mr. R. C. Sherriff and Mr. Vernon Bartlett have done little more than explore the boyhood of, and relationship between, James Raleigh and Dennis Stanhope, a relationship which, in the play, is merely suggested, but suggested with a sureness that makes amplification unnecessary, and introduce Madge Raleigh's sister, with whom Stanhope, in 1918, is in love. What they have done they have done with an admirable quietness and simplicity—it is impossible to reconcile the world of *Journey's End*, even when the authors are most grimly stressing the horror and fear and tragedy of it, with the world of many of the German war novels—but so closely have they followed the dialogue of the play that the descriptive writing, once the prologue in England is over, is little more than an elaborate form of stage-directions. The novel fills in some pleasant details in the character of Osborne, the most lovable person of all; and, although Trotter's humanity is illustrated once and for all in his first remarks to Raleigh, it is nice to know that he used to play cricket for the Grasshoppers on Clapham Common, and that he was known as "Old Banghard." It would have been easy to spoil the directness and austerity of *Journey's End* by over-writing, but, as Mr. Sherriff conspicuously avoided that sin in the play, so do Mr. Sherriff and Mr. Bartlett avoid it in the novel.

"None of the characters in this book," runs a note at the beginning of "Shadows of Men," "are wholly imaginary," and, after Mr. Tully has finished describing the tramp world of America, the prisons and the casual wards, the lives of "the insane and the imbecile, the madman and the fool, the diseased and the subnormal, the senile and vagrant, the epileptic and the felon," it would take a very sceptical mind to doubt it. "Shadows of Men" has something of the distorting atmosphere of a nightmare about it—indeed, the ravings of Hypo Sleigh, the dope fiend, who sees in his dreams the awakening of the dead, are hardly more bizarre and terrible than the descriptions of happenings in the actual world. The distortion, however, is not the kind that affects realism—it is deliberate, a legitimate means of conveying to the reader the full horror, depravity, tragedy, and heroism of the lives of Mr. Tully's characters. There are incidents in the book which make one wonder about the date of which Mr. Tully is writing, as, for instance, when he describes the pleasant, rustic custom of stripping the tramps in the local gaol to the waist and setting them to run through a lane of hundreds of men armed with "clubs, stones, and long rattan whips." A mention of the year 1927 later on makes one hope the more that there is a liberal quantity of fiction mixed with Mr. Tully's facts.

IN THE FAR EAST

MR. SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S TRAVELS

THE GENTLEMAN IN THE PARLOUR. By W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM. (Heinemann. 8s. 6d. net.)

Being a dramatist, Mr. Somerset Maugham is naturally more interested in people than in facts. In this narrative of a journey from Rangoon, through Upper Burma to Siam and thence to Indo-China, the seeker after knowledge will be disappointed if he expects to find details of history, fauna, ethnology, or economics. Mr. Maugham travels happily, inconsequently; he set out on his journey for no particular reason save that he likes to travel and, with Hazlitt, finds it great to lose his personal identity in the elements of nature and "to be known by no other title than The Gentleman in the Parlour." But if he travels with no open notebook, he travels with open eyes and open ears, and with the sensibility of the artist, so that while he is content to leave facts to others, he gives what mere fact-collectors cannot give: a reconstruction of a scene, or a situation, or a personal encounter—sometimes humorous, sometimes tender—whereby the reader is left with the sensation of actual experience.

In this book there is many a lovely and abiding phrase, many a description of town or forest made magical in a vivid paragraph of cadenced prose; such may be expected from one who, besides being a dramatist, is a craftsman of words. But Mr. Maugham is at his best when he writes of those chance meetings that travel brings, those conversations which take place between men and women who meet for an hour and part, each knowing he is never likely to see the other again. Mr. Maugham gives us many such interludes; he is lavish, since each one is, in effect, a short story in little, for while in life we see human nature in the flat, he, as a writer, sees it in the round, so that his characters are transmuted, tense, dramatic. Such is the Italian priest he met far from civilization in the Shan States, who longed to return to see his mother in Milan before she died, but feared that if he did he would never have the courage to return to his people in the hills. "Human nature is very weak, do you not think so?" he said. "I could not trust myself." The study of this exiled priest, hungering for home yet loyal to his duty, occupies no more than 10 pages, yet these pages are as eloquent as a biography, for Mr. Maugham has compassion and understanding, besides that wit which he displays elsewhere. As he travels he shows his moods in turn, so that it would be difficult to tire of his company; and best of all, while it amuses him to laugh at others, he is not afraid of laughing at himself.

A PORTRAIT OF JOSEPHINE

JOSEPHINE: THE PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN. By R. MCNAIR WILSON. (Eyre and Spottiswoode. 15s. net.)

Those who follow Napoleonic literature closely will perhaps not welcome with enthusiasm another book on the Empress Josephine, who has had her full share of attention. Nor will they find on inspection much that is new, even in point of view, in Dr. McNair Wilson's study. He has followed the authorities, balanced their statements when they disagree, and sketched in contemporary history to give a background to his portrait. The merits of his work are that it is readable and just. His writing has colour and liveliness, and he treats his subject very fairly, making of Josephine neither guardian angel nor evil genius, but what she was—a shrewd but shallow woman with some good qualities, but with the best spoiled by bad upbringing and bad company.

He is right to devote a fair amount of attention to her married life with Alexandre de Beauharnais and to the career of that ill-starred politician and soldier. He shows clearly what sort of society she moved in at that time and afterwards. It was, in fact, precisely that which she drifted back into at least twice after her marriage to Napoleon. It consisted of men "on the make," army contractors and their patrons or hangers-on, women of some wit and decided beauty, but vague in status and more or less tarnished in reputation. It suited her well enough, and it seems likely that Dr. Wilson is right when he suggests that she was happier at the champagne suppers of Citoyen Barras, where all the talk was of the latest job or the spiciest amatory intrigue, than when moving in a blaze of glory with Napoleon from one conquered but admiring foreign city to the next. The second world must indeed have seemed strange to her after she had thoroughly accustomed herself to the atmosphere of the first. It is hard to be a goddess and the spouse of a god when one has been learning for so long how to acquire something on the quiet by favour of some one who is in his turn getting something from someone else in a similar way. Yet it is only fair to admit that after Napoleon's position had been firmly consolidated—and, incidentally, after she had learnt her lesson—she played her part with no small dignity and was not unworthy of the Imperial crown.

Dr. Wilson tells at length the story of her unhappiness, of her alternate hopes and fears, as the project of divorce began to darken her horizon, and here at least succeeds in arousing our sympathy. The persistent enmity of most of Napoleon's family is also brought out clearly, though his portraits of that family will not win universal approval. He does not seriously suggest, as some commentators have, that the divorce had anything to do with the Emperor's downfall, merely pointing out that Parisians shook their heads over it in a manner "not dissimilar from that with which the mass of mankind anywhere hears of the dissolution of a popular theatrical partnership." There is, however, ample evidence that Napoleon himself felt the parting deeply.

If Dr. Wilson has added nothing to our knowledge of this woman, whose every word and action have already been examined from every possible point of view, he has at least succeeded in writing a bright, popular biography, in which occasional irony does not, as is so often the case, distort the truth.

SOME NEW BOOKS

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In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

CARS OF TO-DAY

BENTLEY SILENT SPEED SIX

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT.)

The Bentley Silent Speed Six is a very fast car with polished manners. The four-seated close-coupled coupé tried was the one which took part in the Lord Mayor's Show; its fashionable lines express power, speed, and luxury.

There are a number of special points about the chassis, notably the four overhead valves to each of the six cylinders and the way the overhead camshaft is driven. The timing is at the back. A three-throw eccentric shaft is mounted on the camshaft, and a similar shaft in the crankcase is driven from the crankshaft by a pair of helical gears. Three connecting rods link up the two three-throw shafts. The bearings, which are mounted on these rods and work on the three-throw eccentrics, are made of duralumin and, in the case of the bottom three-throw shaft, are fixed rigidly on the rods. The bearings at the top of the rods—namely, those which work on the camshaft eccentrics—have a limited amount of play up and down. Thus when the two three-throw shaft centres vary through heat or other cause, the centres of the three connecting rods adjust themselves. No binding is likely to occur, and quietness and smoothness are obtained. The valves have double springs and adjustment is not difficult to make.

Lubrication is forced throughout the engine, even to the gudgeon pins. The cylinder head is fixed, but decarbonization should only be necessary every 20,000 miles or so. The cylinders are cast in one block, and have dimensions of 100 and 140 mm. Their capacity is therefore 6,597c.c. The taxable horse-power is 37.2, but it is stated that 190 at 3,500 r.p.m. is given off on the brake. Both crankshaft and camshaft run in eight bearings. At the front end on the crankshaft there is the directly driven dynamo, fully protected; behind that is a vibration damper. High compression aluminium pistons are fitted. On the front end of the camshaft is the water pump, in the V of the honeycomb radiator. The pump is not particularly accessible, but there is no external gland. A thermostat in the circulation and a thermometer on the instrument board are included. Two plugs in front drain the radiator which has a stone guard; the jackets can be drained by a tap at the front end. The fan belt can be regulated. There are double water leads top and bottom from and to the radiator. Magneto and coil ignitions can be worked separately or together by a four-way switch in front of the driver. The drive for the magneto and for the make-and-break and distributor is taken crosswise from the camshaft towards the back of the engine. The magneto is on the near side, and the distributor on the offside, and both electrical units are high up and very handy for examination. The make-and-break is double. There is a set of sparking plugs either side. Two synchronized carburettors are bolted directly to the induction plate, which is held close to the cylinders. The carburettors are fully get-at-able. They are fed by gravity from an autovac tank, which in turn draws its supply from a 25-gallon reservoir at the back of the chassis. The autovac has a filler which may prove useful, and the filler on the other tank is well to the nearside and has a strainer. A large metal bowl filter is on the dash. The oil filler is handy, with a deep gauze and a swivel lid. Near it is a float level indicator. The starter can be lifted out from under the bonnet after the holding plate has been removed. The drive is open.

On the offside, under the bonnet, is a large oil filter, with the relief valve. Two three-branch exhaust manifolds have two pipes, one forward and one midway in the length of the engine. There is an oil cup under the bonnet for the Dewandre vacuum servo cylinder. For draining the sump a bottom plug must be unscrewed. Steering is by worm and sector; wear can be taken up, and the rake of the column altered. The engine and clutch are held at three points and the bracing of the frame, complete in itself, does not rely on the engine or the gearbox as a tie. The single plate dry clutch has six loading springs and is worked through three enclosed multiplying levers. There is compensated withdrawal mechanism. The thrustrace must be oiled with a gun with the floorboards removed. There is a ball-bearing at the front of the clutch and this is packed with grease when erected. The clutch stop can be adjusted by hand. Between the clutch and the gearbox is a short shaft with a flexible disk joint.

The gearbox has four forward speeds changed by an offside lever in a visible gate with a stop for reverse. The box has no level filler and to lift the lid entails trouble. The gear lever is adjustable. The open propeller-shaft has metallic joints and a sliding element. The rear axle has spiral bevel drive and is half-floating. The case, which has a level filler, is of banjo shape. Half-elliptical springs are in front and behind; those at the rear are under the axle; the front are flat, and have stops behind the back shackles. On the car tested there were frictional absorbers in front and hydraulic behind. The braking system includes six pairs of shoes in enclosed ribbed drums of good size. Rods are used for the four back brakes and large diameter tubes for the front. The forward brakes work on the Perrot system—there is vacuum servo assistance for the four wheel set. Normally the primary adjusters for the four wheel brakes and the hand brakes are accessible on the offside, but with this body they were not easily reached. For each back brake there are two rods instead of one long one, so that sag may be avoided. The brakes are fully compensated by linkage. The handbrake lever, like the speed lever, is on the offside.

After the chassis has been lubricated with an oil gun it can be run for three months at a normal mileage without further attention. This does not apply to the engine. The tires measure 33in. by 6.75in., the wheelbase 11ft. 8¼in.—one of 12ft. 8¼in. is now also available—the track is 4ft. 8in., and ground clearance 9in. The gear ratios with the 3.8 back axle—a 3.5 to 1 can be had—are 3.8, 5.2, 7, and 12.9 to 1 on top, third, second, and first.

ON THE ROAD

This coupé was not in its best tune throughout, but it behaved well. I found the engine tractable and quiet. One could feel it slightly under heavy load at low speed; otherwise it ran very smoothly. Its greatest charm lies in its flow of power; at 70, for example, to judge merely by the engine when on top or even third, a driver might well estimate his speed at about 40. The fan was not connected, but even after the engine had been switched off and stood for a few minutes after the hill tests the thermometer showed under 85deg. C. The clutch and change speed actions could have been rather better, and I found it a little difficult to time the gears at really high rates for silent changes. The shock absorbers and the tires were a trifle stiff, and so productive of a little bounce, but one travelled comfortably at all times. I should prefer the steering rather less self-centring, as the action tended to be rather stiffer than I like when making a pronounced turn at speed or when locking over. The width of lock is only moderate. Both sets of brakes worked well either way.

There were two persons in the four-seated coupé, and the roads were dry. The car should do 90 or a bit more on the level on top. On a short piece of road and not fully stretched out I did 76 on third; about 60 can be reached on second before valve clatter is heard. The climbs were remarkable. On the stretch 73 miles an hour was attained, and the rates on the new Dashwood Hill, the surface of which is by no means smooth, were 30 and 74—undoubtedly a good performance on a 1 in 22½ gradient with a 3.5 to 1 axle and tires of the size mentioned. With a standing start on top near the foot of the old hill—1 in 11—the load proved too much for the clutch. The climb was completed on this gear, but the clutch slipped when full power was applied. With a standing start on third the crest was passed at 46 and on second at 36 miles an hour. The chassis costs £1,800.

The new 1930 edition of "Cars of To-day"—the seventh annual one—containing 94 complete reviews, and a new and enlarged edition of "The Art of Driving" are now ready, and are published by The Times Publishing Company, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at 2s. and 1s. 3d. respectively, or can be had from booksellers, newsagents, or bookstalls.

IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION

The *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia, from March 24 to April 17, will be on a larger scale than in previous years. It will cover about 10 acres of floor space and will include many new features. The main hall will be used for furnishing, music, decoration, sanitation, and fuel and heating sections. The plan of the exhibition provides for an artistic scheme of decoration and illumination, and the special exhibits will include "Gardens of the Artists," the "Pavilion of Light," "Nurseries of the Nations," comprising reproductions of typical nurseries of different countries, the "Gallery of Art and Antiques," and the "Village of Ideal Homes." It is intended to exhibit in "the village" various types of houses besides examples of flats. The exhibition will also include a food and cookery section, with which will be associated displays of products from different parts of the Empire.

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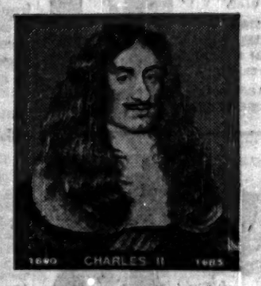

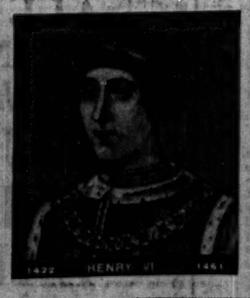

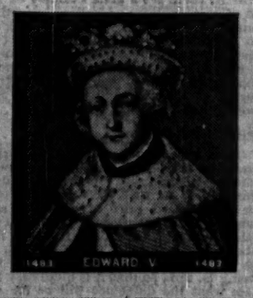

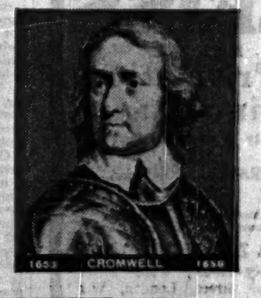

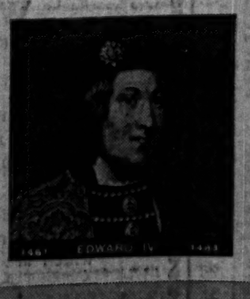

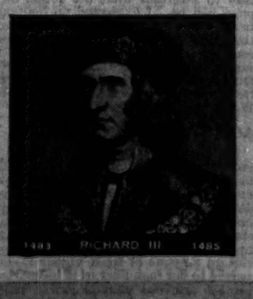

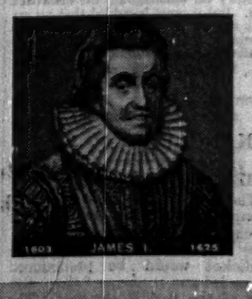

THROUGH EIGHT HUNDRED YEARS

THE British race has built up, shaped and adapted for itself as symbols of its unity, characteristic institutions, which in their turn have made us what we are. These institutions, at once the fruit of Britain's genius and the seed of all her power, stand supreme in the love of the people. Throughout the Empire, first the Throne, and then London, our Parliaments, churches, schools, and hospitals are each man's personal inheritance, cherished with affection and pride.

More than eight hundred years ago William the Conqueror came with his Norman sons and followers to give shape and outline to Saxon institutions, and to fulfil Saxon dreams. To William's son, Henry I, was left the pious deed of granting a charter for the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew, the foundation of Rahere his jester and friend, and so of fulfilling the prophecy of Edward the Confessor that this spot in Smithfield "would be great before God and all people."

An Inheritance and a Trust.

So Barts arose, foretold by a Saxon dreamer, chartered by a Norman lawyer and soldier, built and governed by his merryman turned monk, an epitome of the harmonious diversity of British character. And so Barts has grown with the centuries, to become a monument from the past not merely of London, but of the race—an inheritance from our fathers and a trust for our children.

Thirty-Seven Reigns.

Through thirty-seven reigns Barts has seen and heard the making of British history. When Henry I died there must have been burghers pacing under her walls arguing whether Stephen or Matilda should be upheld. Little knots gathered in Smithfield, perhaps, to listen horrified to the tale of the murder of Thomas à Becket. Their sons rejoiced at Coeur de Lion's prowess or grumbled at the weight of his ransom, and later discussed the concessions to be wrung from John in the Magna Charter. When in the next reign Simon de Montfort called the Barons and the Commons together, and the Mother of Parliaments took her first tottering steps, Barts—our Mother Hospital—was already old.

The subjects of Edward I gathered in Smithfield to see William Wallace executed, as their descendants saw Mary's victims burned on the same spot, and there their grandsons told each other how Charles I had gone to his death.

But other things than executions, and other talk than of state, passed outside Barts' gates. Encouraged by Edward III, the cloth manufacturers set up their booths in Smithfield at Bartholomew's Fair. With the passing of the centuries fun drove out commerce; and where Richard II had faced the rebel peasants and the Lord Mayor of London had struck down Wat Tyler, Falstaff and Prince Hal came, doubtless, on Bartholomew's Fair day to drink sack, and watch the jugglers and the strolling players. Perhaps Chris Marlow, full of good liquor from the "Mermaid Tavern" went singing across the square, or Pepys turned again to talk with a learned physician.

Rattle of Musketry.

Great fires must have been lit there each Fifth of November after James I and his Parliament were saved from Guy Fawkes. The bursting of the South Sea Bubble could be heard there, and the rattle of musketry in the Gordon riots; and there men rejoiced and mourned at once over the tragic victory of Trafalgar, and flung up their caps with cheers at news from Waterloo.

Through thirty-seven reigns Barts has endured; and as the Capital grew in the estimation of Britons at home and abroad, so Barts has grown in the estimation of the people. Kings made their gracious gifts—an oak tree from Henry III, land from Edward I, "vestments from the Royal Chapel" from Henry IV, "a toft of twenty acres" from Henry VI, from Henry VIII the extended constitution which governs her to-day; and the example set by them has been followed by Bishops, nobles, and Lord Mayors (including the famed Dick Whittington), merchants and 'prentices. Britons then as now felt a national pride in London.

And never, while thirty-seven sovereigns have lived and reigned, as the fortunes of the nation rose and fell, did Barts relax her war against disease, whether she was desperately fighting the Black Death or the Great Plague, or whether quietly building healthy bodies out of the sick that came in.

Enduring for Ever.

Henry I helped to set up Barts as he said "For ever." For ever be it: Barts is a part of our history and a part of our future, trusting still in her owners, "The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London," and in the English-speaking people all over the world who love the homeland and its monuments as their personal inheritance. It rests with the men and women of to-day—the men and women of London, the nation and the Empire—to see that she endures for another thirty-seven reigns, reconstructed in pace with the times and awake to modern conditions.

A National Task.

To-day Barts our Mother Hospital is in need—handicapped by lack of funds for vitally necessary reconstruction and extension. Many of the principal wards and other buildings that have been standing as they are to-day for 200 years require to be completely reconstructed; extensions and adequate equipment are badly required in many important special departments; more up-to-date and efficient Lecture Theatres, Laboratories, and a Residence for students must be provided in the Medical College; there are no endowments for professorial chairs or for Research.

A carefully thought out Reconstruction Scheme has been prepared; an actual beginning has been made with it; all that is needed is the means to carry it through to completion. For this £1,000,000 is wanted. Is Barts' splendid record of eight-hundred years' universal, loyal service to humanity to be held up for lack of generous public response to her Appeal?

Royal Charters were granted to Barts by Henry I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII; Richard I, II; John; Edward I, II, III, IV.

"Know ye that I have granted to Rahere and to his successors FOR EVER, and to the poor of the Hospital, all the lands to it appertaining, or which it may acquire, to be free as my crown; and let the place be perpetually defended by the protection and guardianship of kings."—Royal Charter, HENRY I.

Donors and Benefactors are requested to kindly address all remittances to the Rt. Hon. Lord Stanmore, C.V.O., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C.1.
Appeal Director: **A. F. Shepherd.**

"We give and grant, for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents, to the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of London, and their successors FOR EVER, that Hospital of St. Bartholomew, to be a body corporate and have perpetual succession."—Reconstitution Charter, HENRY VIII.

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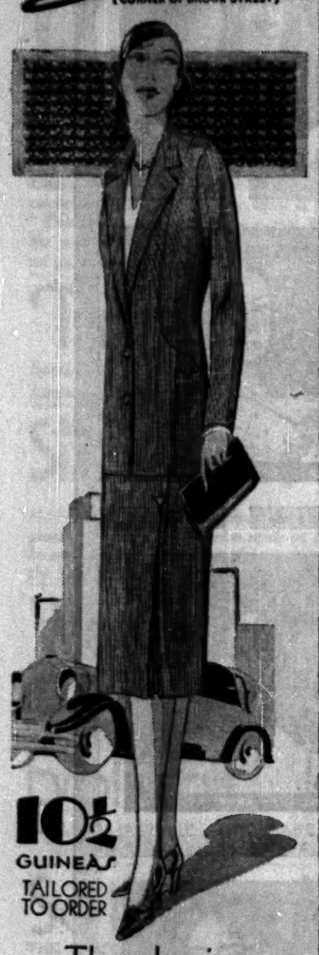

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Letters to the Editor

THE REFERENDUM

CANADIAN PRACTICE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In considering the function of the Referendum in this country, perhaps Canadian experience is more directly relevant than Swiss. There are three ways in which the Referendum may be used:—

(1) It may be used as a direct method of legislation. This is provided for by several State constitutions in the United States, but is obviously unsuitable to this country.

(2) It may be used as a means of informing the Government and Legislature of the state of public opinion upon a particular question without relieving the responsible Government of the duty of deciding upon the action to be taken in the light of the information thus obtained.

(3) It may be used in the form of conditional legislation. That is to say, the operation or repeal of a particular law is made to depend upon the result of a popular vote.

In the few cases in which the Referendum has been actually used in Canadian politics it has generally been employed because of the unwillingness of the regular political leaders to make up their minds. To a certain extent the chief two political parties in Canada have gone through the same process of development or decay as the Republicans and Democrats in the United States. That is to say, they have practically ceased to have any distinctive policies to justify their continued existence, and in consequence are reduced to framing temporary policies to put forward at each successive election. Naturally these so-called policies are framed upon the vote-catching principle, and each side is therefore desperately afraid of committing itself definitely upon any real issue which in fact divides the great mass of the electorate. In particular, the two Canadian parties, like those in the United States, have until recently been afraid of taking sides upon the question of liquor legislation, which has been the commonest subject of a Referendum in Canada. In other words, the Referendum in Canada has proved to be a device by which political leaders seek to place upon the electorate the burden of deciding certain important issues which they are afraid to decide themselves.

I now pass on to give a few examples of the actual use of the Referendum in Canada:—

In 1898 the Federal Government determined to take a national vote upon the general question of prohibition. This resulted in a vote of 278,380 in favour of prohibition and 264,393 against—a majority of 13,987, or about 2½ per cent. of the total vote cast. The whole population of the Dominion at that time was about five and a half millions, so it is clear that the majority of the electors had not taken the trouble to vote at all. Upon these facts the Dominion Government decided—and in my opinion rightly—that there was not sufficient evidence of popular support to justify a sweeping change in the law, and the existing local option law was allowed to remain in force. This is a good example of the use of the Referendum as a means of obtaining information, the action of Parliament being left entirely to its own discretion.

In Manitoba the electors were invited in 1923 to vote upon two distinct propositions, the province at the time being under a strict prohibition régime, which in its turn rested upon a statute of 1915, approved by a popular vote in the following year. The questions now submitted invited the voters to say (*a*) whether they desired Government sale in place of the existing law; and (*b*) whether, in the event of an affirmative answer to the first question, they desired to legalize the sale of beer and wine in hotels. The result of the vote was to approve of Government sale and to disapprove of hotel sales, in each case by very substantial majorities. The Provincial Cabinet at the time was prohibitionist in sympathy, but it had itself submitted the question to the people, and therefore felt under a moral obligation to introduce the appropriate legislation, which was soon passed into law.

A good example of the use of the Referendum as a means of conditional legislation is to be found in the Dominion statute of 1920 commonly known as the "Doherty Act." By this it was provided that any province in which prohibition existed might take a Referendum upon the question of prohibiting the importation of liquor from other provinces. At that date seven out of the nine provinces were under prohibition laws, and they all voted in favour of forbidding importation. In such cases the Referendum is made a condition precedent to the law becoming effective in a particular area.

To my mind the Referendum is a political expedient which should be very sparingly used only for the purpose of ascertaining public opinion upon matters of general public interest and in those cases where a strong public opinion is essential to the effective working out of any particular law. It should not be used as a means of diverting responsibility from those to whom the responsibilities of government have been entrusted. The principle of democracy is not intended to relieve Governments and Legislatures from the obligation of deciding public questions, but only to make them accountable to the people for their decisions. In other words, it is the business of rulers to rule.

I am, Sir, &c.,
H. A. SMITH.

London School of Economics, March 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—No one who seriously advocates any political reform ought to claim that it has all advantages and no disadvantages. In this world we can only seek a balance of advantage.

Sir Herbert Samuel argues that a Government, after one of its proposals had been rejected at a Referendum, would be in a difficult and anomalous position, and that therein lies a fatal disadvantage to that institution. It will probably not be denied that there is a certain drawback to the system here; but on consideration it can easily be seen that it is not fatal in practice. We need not go to Switzerland for examples of Governments which carry on after their proposals have been defeated at a Referendum. We can find them by looking at our own kindred in Australia. Mr. Hughes's War Government carried on (twice) after its conscription proposals had been rejected; and there are other examples from that country.

On reflection it must be obvious that any Government has to take on and administer a mass of existing institutions, of many of which in principle it may disapprove. At the present moment Mr. MacDonald's Socialist Government is carrying on with the individualist system which it inherited. Mr. Baldwin's late Government administered a fiscal system with which probably a majority of its members did not agree. This is simply a part of practical politics. We can claim that as a permanent institution the Referendum would have a beneficial effect on the political life of the country far outweighing the drawback mentioned. But it must be added that we are in need at the moment of further light from Mr. Baldwin as to the exact form which he proposes the institution should take.

Your obedient servant,
A. H. B. ALLEN.

Haslemere, March 9.

KANCHENJUNGA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The full Tibetan name of Kangchenjunga (*vulgo* Kichenjunga) is *Gangs-* (ice) *chen-* (great) *dzod-* (treasure) *lnga* (five), which in the Lhasa dialect would be pronounced Kang-chen-dzö-gna; *i.e.*, "the five treasures of the vast glacier-ice." The transcription adopted by the Bavarian expedition is, therefore, nearer to the true pronunciation, but would look strange in English.

Yours faithfully,
E. DENISON ROSS.

School of Oriental Studies, London Institution, Finsbury-circus, E.C.2, March 10.

CARLYLE AND HIS BIOGRAPHERS

THE "INACCURACY" OF FROUDE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Cushendun remarks in the article which you published yesterday that "no one ever took the trouble to question" the idea that Froude was "a writer of exceptional inaccuracy." May I say a few words about "Cæsar," the only one of Froude's historical works which in that respect I am qualified to criticize?

Some of your readers will remember the discussion in *The Times*, the *Saturday Review*, and other journals to which the appointment of Froude to succeed Freeman as Regius Professor of Modern History gave rise. Freeman, who during many years was Froude's most relentless critic, had concluded his review of "Life and Times of Thomas Becket" with the words:—

Mr. Froude stands alone as the one writer of any importance of whose writings one can say that on them any process of correction would be thrown away. . . . If history means truth, if it means fairness, if it means faithfully reporting what contemporary sources record, and drawing reasonable inferences from their statements, then Mr. Froude is no historian.

While the discussion was in progress I wrote an article, "Mr. Froude and his Critics," which was published in the *Westminster Review* of August, 1892. "My object," I explained, "is simply to help the reader to judge for himself, from a fair sample, what Mr. Froude's inaccuracy really amounts to, and also to form an opinion upon the fairness of Mr. Freeman's criticism." Reckoning only those blunders which were absolutely indisputable, I counted 61 in the 79 pages in which Froude told the story of the conquest of Gaul. I did not include statements on geographical or other matters which could be proved to be erroneous but for which it was possible to invoke some sort of authority. "As regards accuracy of detail," I concluded:—

The chapters which I have examined are perhaps a fair specimen of Mr. Froude's work, and the result does certainly tend to confirm the general impression. . . . On the other hand, it would be absurd to maintain that such blunders and inventions prove that Mr. Froude is not an historian at all. . . . Mr. Gardiner, as scientific an historian as Mr. Freeman, and far calmer, can hardly believe that Mr. Froude is no historian, or he would not recommend his "History" [of England]. Mr. Mullinger, a scholar of the severest type, condemns its inaccuracies, but speaks of its great qualities in terms of generous eulogy.

But in later years, when I examined the chapters which Froude devoted to the events that followed the conquest of Gaul, and found that they literally swarmed with blunders of the grossest kind, I was forced to conclude that Freeman was right in saying that, on them at least, "correction would be thrown away." Except in one respect. If any self-sacrificing publisher were to reissue the book with notes correcting its well-nigh innumerable errors, it might be really useful to young students, and the notes, if they were written with a sense of humour, would amuse both young and old.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. RICE HOLMES.

1, Akehurst-street, Roehampton, S.W.15, March 7.

RELIGION IN RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am receiving many inquiries as to religious ministrations to our own people in Russia, and I shall be obliged if you will allow me to state in your columns that, by permission of the Soviet Government, an Anglican chaplain has conducted services at Moscow and Leningrad, and will continue to do so.

Yours faithfully,
STAUNTON FULHAM, Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe.

Holcroft, Reigate.

PRISONERS OF THE ESSEX

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The story of the Seringapatam throws an interesting light on the activities of the United States frigate Essex during the career in the Pacific which ended in the fight with the Phœbe off Valparaiso, as related in *The Times* of March 8. On July 1, 1814, the Seringapatam, a 370-ton British South Sea whaler, unexpectedly sailed into the harbour of Sydney, New South Wales, manned by 14 British mariners, who told a stirring tale.

The Seringapatam had been captured off the Galapagos Islands on July 13, 1813, by the Essex, commanded by Captain David Porter. She was one of 17 English whalers taken by the Essex during her raids on the Pacific. Many of these were burnt, but the Seringapatam was taken to the Marquesas Islands, where Porter built a fort, which he made his headquarters. Here the Seringapatam, according to the statements of the captured seamen, was turned into an armed vessel carrying 22 guns, and accompanied the Essex on a cruise, while the prisoners were confined in the fort.

On her return to the Marquesas the Seringapatam was used as a storeship, and on May 6, 1814, the British prisoners seized her, spiked the guns of the fort, and carried the Seringapatam out to sea. They had overpowered the American prizemasters on the Seringapatam and turned them adrift in a boat when they were safely out of the harbour. From the Marquesas Islands they sailed to Sydney by way of Tahiti.

The names of these forgotten heroes, as signed to their claim that the Seringapatam should be subject to salvage, were:—Thomas Belcher, James Duncan, Samuel Sewell, Robert George, Richard Power, Robert Lambress, William Clark, William Styles, James Bantum, Martin Stanley, Lewis Ransom, James Morrison, Robert White, and Jeremiah Workman. The last half-dozen were "marksmen," unable to sign their names.

Yours truly,
T. DUNBABIN.

23, Basing-hill, N.W.11.

THE LACK OF CLERGY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your recent admirable article you said that the amalgamation of small parishes is rendered "inevitable" by the lack of clergy, but this is not really so. The Union of Benefices Act is among the worst things the Church Assembly has brought in; it is actually increasing the shortage besides rendering the Church less attractive to candidates, who all hope for a benefice of their own one day (and up to the present there have never been enough to go round). These benefices should have their own function in the Church, for elderly clergy, retired missionaries and those who want a rest from large town parishes; and now the clergy who could take charge of them are retiring in great numbers at an earlier age than in other professions, simply because they are not equal to the harder work and big amalgamated benefices.

Also the parishioners, who would accept temporary amalgamations due to special circumstances, resent their being made permanent. Their rectories are sold, their endowments taken away for other uses, and they feel that the lack of clergy is only an excuse of the authorities for seizing their funds. They much resent the compulsion applied in almost all cases, the fact that they have no voice in the matter because on the Commissions of Inquiry the Church authorities have three votes to their two, and the ruthless way the Act is being carried out. It is said there have been 900 amalgamations already, that is 900 centres of Church discontent and alienation. All this trouble could be saved by plurality, which has to be reviewed with each incumbency, and means uniting two benefices temporarily, without depriving them of their endowments or the restoration of their rector in future.

Yours faithfully,
AMALGAMATED.

THE FIFTY CRUISERS

TWO QUESTIONS FOR THE ADMIRALTY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the interests of the inhabitants of Great Britain and of the Dominions beyond the seas the mystery surrounding the 50 cruisers should, I submit, be cleared up.

The mystery is this. From statements made by members of the present Government it is assumed by several of your leading contemporaries in issues which are reaching me abroad that what are called "the Government's technical advisers" or the British "naval experts" (terms which can only mean the Sea Lords of the Admiralty) are prepared to accept 50 cruisers as sufficient for the defence alike of our commerce and of our communications with the Dominions during war. Lord Jellicoe and Lord Beatty have definitely expressed the opinion that 70 is the lowest number which would be adequate. That opinion is held by other distinguished naval officers. Moreover, according to a statement made in the House of Lords in December last by a representative of the late Government, that opinion was held as lately as May last by the Board of Admiralty, which is, according to the Navy List, now substantially the same so far as "technical advisers" or "naval experts" are concerned. The inference is that in answer to a question put to the Board of Admiralty by the present Government the Admiralty (as one eminent writer puts it)—

after much examination brought down our minimum requirements in cruisers from 70, as demanded at Geneva, to 50.

In justice to the Admiralty and to the public we should know exactly in what terms the question was put. In this regard there are, it is submitted, two proper questions and two only which could be put to the Board of Admiralty and to which the Board of Admiralty is entitled to reply. They are:—

(1) If war should come, can you protect the communications of the Empire? and

(2) As we, the Government, are convinced that war cannot come for ten or some such number of years, we will have a sufficient number to provide for the duties which occur in peace time, namely, dealing with the lesser points of disturbance, fleet training, and the training of officers and men?

The two questions are obviously different, and relate to wholly different needs. The public is being led to believe that the answer given is the answer to No. 1, which differs from the answer given by the Board and by its predecessors since 1921. If the question put was, as seems more probable, No. 2, the public should know that it is based on a purely political supposition, and should recollect that (as your correspondent "Historicus" recently pointed out) authorities, certainly not less experienced and certainly not less sagacious than the present Government, have frequently been mistaken in such forecasts. The public should further understand not only that our needs are being insufficiently provided for, but also that a vast sum will have eventually to be provided at one gulp if these needs are not met gradually from now onwards, unless, of course, the country is prepared to sink into the condition of a parasite State permanently incapable of defending itself and dependent for its life and liberty on the charity or good will of others. Incidentally one may observe that the demands of foreign countries at the Naval Conference amply indicate their view of what the necessities of our country must be.

Thucydides complains how little trouble the majority will take in the search for truth, but if ever there was a case in which such a search was justified it is, I submit, in elucidating the mystery of the 50 cruisers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEOFFREY DRAGE.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The great reductions in the Navy Estimates constitute, as you say in your leading article of March 7, a "speculation on the results of the Conference." We agree, but would put the matter more strongly, believing, as we do, that they are a gamble on the chance of no nation attacking us, and that the weakness of our Navy in the years to come may actually invite such an attack.

The series of gestures made during the past few years, reducing our naval building programmes, have not produced any similar reductions on the part of the other great naval Powers; in fact, most nations have increased their programmes and their estimates. We are the only nation among the Great Powers which has no new naval construction proposals; and, further, we, to whom naval defence is vital, are the only Great Power neglecting to replace obsolete and worn-out vessels.

This is unilateral disarmament, a policy which has been repudiated by the League of Nations Union; such a policy, if persisted in, is certainly not calculated to advance the cause of world peace. In our view unilateral disarmament is certain to produce war, and likely to lead to defeat.

Whatever the result of the Conference, a building programme must be commenced if we are to keep even to the attenuated numbers now alleged by our politicians to be sufficient for our security. The longer such building is delayed the less economical it will be, and we submit that the entire elimination of new building in the Navy Estimates is false economy and a mad gamble with the security of the British Empire.

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL S. COBB, Chairman.
H. M. DENNY, Commander R.N., General Secretary.

The Navy League, 13, Victoria-street, S.W.1, March 8.

A SAFEGUARDING DILEMMA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I find it a difficult matter to assure myself which of the two theories is right, that of those who urge that safeguarding will aid a threatened industry without an equivalent injury to other industries in general, or those who say that it is better for the country as a whole to leave purchasers to buy in the cheapest market, even if the scale is turned in favour of the foreigner only by a small amount which a duty would outbalance.

The problem is so nice that it is not to be wondered at that the most intelligent persons find themselves on either side. But what seems to me a genuine object of wonder is how the same person can be on both sides. The Government declare that the effect of safeguarding duties is mischievous. They might obtain some additional revenue, but the nation would not be buying in the cheapest market. Yet the same Government have just issued an order to all local authorities that they must not buy foreign granite even if cheaper than British, and that if they do they will be made to suffer in their grants. Are then the Government going to insist on the local authorities doing a mischievous act, or are they going to remove those duties which in the case of granite are imperatively necessary for our economic welfare?

I am, &c.,
WESTLEY BOTHAMLEY.

Deodars, Watford.

Points from Letters

MOTOR TRAFFIC IN OXFORD

I was pleased to see the letter in *The Times* on motor traffic in Oxford, because for a long time the congestion in The High has been appalling. A large amount of this traffic is finding its way from London to the Worcester-Aberystwyth road, which supplies the greater part of Central Wales. A scheme was formulated about two years ago to by-pass this by the construction of a new road from Headington Quarry on the London road, A 40, to a point about 2½ miles from Oxford on the Woodstock road, A 42. Incidentally this would also serve the Banbury road, A 423. The lie of this road would pass through agricultural country and is almost level. A bridge over the Cherwell near the existing ferry would appear to be the only work of any magnitude.—LIEUT.-COLONEL F. W. HARDY, 6, Cleveland-road, Ealing, W.13.

CHURCHES IN RUSSIA

The Committee of the Church Crafts League, having given close consideration to the murders of Christians in Russia and to the wholesale desecration of churches belonging to the Russian Branch of the Greek Catholic Church, passed the following resolutions unanimously at the meeting held at the Church House on Ash Wednesday:—

That the persistent persecution of the faithful in Russia and the openly-expressed atheism of the present Government of that unhappy land has created a feeling of intense abhorrence in the minds of those who profess and call themselves Christians; and

That the Church Crafts League deplores the destruction of inestimable works-of-art and sympathises with their fellow-Christians in their great sorrow and losses, but expresses the belief that the soul of this great people is, nevertheless, deeply religious and artistic, and that it is bound to conquer in the end.

—Mr. PHILIP A. ROBSON, Chairman of the Church Crafts League, Church House, 8, Dean's-yard, Westminster, S.W.1.

A TAX ON PRODUCTION

The natural and least harmful source of revenue taxes is a flat rate of charge upon all annual production. In the long run all annual taxation, however laid, must come out of annual production, because there is nothing else; but our existing taxes are imposed in a most unnecessarily harmful way. A flat rate tax on annual production is very easy to assess and collect. It was fully explained to the Committee on the National Debt and Taxation, and the details are published in the appendix to their report. In view of the fact that ill circumstances may soon force upon us a change of system, a much more widespread knowledge of the subject of taxation and its effects on employment and retail prices is urgently needed, and I venture to suggest that it should have special attention in such teaching centres as the Bonar Law College.—Mr. P. D. LEAKE, 25, Abchurch-lane, E.C.4.

WALTER DE MERTON

On Wednesday evening I was verifying the date of Walter de Merton's being rector of Preston. Next morning *The Times* announced the interesting gesture of Merton and Peterhouse, Can anyone tell us if Walter de Merton ever resided in Preston, and if he discharged the duties of parish priest here? For a good many years now Preston has had a lay rector in the head of the De Hoghton family and a vicar. Another great name, in later years, is connected with Preston—Roger Ascham, tutor of Queen Elizabeth and Lady Jane Grey. He was M.P. for this ancient town. Did he ever come to Preston, or was his connexion with it merely nominal?—MARY MORRIS, The Vicarage, Preston, Lancashire.

PARKING OF CARS

Clause 14 of the Road Traffic Bill seeks to make it a criminal offence for any person without lawful authority to drive a motor-vehicle on to or upon any common land, moor land, or other land of whatsoever description (not being land forming part of a road) or on any road being a bridleway or footway. While it is true that the clause also comprises a proviso conceding that no offence shall be committed by driving a motor-vehicle on land within 15 yards of a road for the purpose of parking the vehicle, the fact remains that it would impose a very serious restriction upon a practice which in the past has afforded a great deal of innocent enjoyment. It may be said that the motorist who wishes to leave the road should walk, but the danger attached to the leaving of an unattended vehicle, coupled with the difficulty of transporting a family and sundry goods and chattels over stretches of moorland or beach, often represent very real obstacles to the adoption of this course. The object of the clause would probably be attained without undesirable restriction if it was amended so as to render it a summary offence—(1) to drive a motor-vehicle upon any common land, &c., in such a manner as to cause substantial damage thereto; (2) to deposit upon any common land (without lawful authority) any paper, glass, tins, or refuse of any description.—Mr. CHARLES GREENWOOD, National Provincial Bank-chambers, Market-place, Peterborough.

TUDOR COTTAGES FROM ESSEX

A day or two ago you noted in your News in Brief column the removal from Stansted of three Tudor cottages to be re-erected in another county. This beautiful old building (the vicarage in days long gone by) had stood for 330 years—a beauty spot in the village. Is it too much to hope that a law to forbid the exportation abroad of old houses may go a step further and prevent their sale for removal at home, and so save other places from experiencing the like grievous and irreparable loss that this village has sustained?—Mrs. G. H. POLLOCK, Croft House, Stansted, Essex.

PROTECTION OF WILD FLOWERS

This society, which has been established to prevent further depletion of our too rapidly diminishing flora, is collecting information of instances of destruction, wilful or otherwise. We shall be most grateful to receive from your readers any information regarding the uprooting of ferns and flowering plants for sale or transplanting; the gathering of wild flowers to the detriment of the natural propagation of the plants; and the wilful damage to trees and shrubs by the wholesale carrying away of branches for decorative purposes. Valuable help could also be rendered by your readers if they would insist upon the enforcement of existing by-laws for the protection of wild plants in their own localities.—Mr. C. HARDING, Hon. Secretary, The Society for the Protection of Wild Flowers and Plants, 6, Astley-street, Maidstone.

RAILWAYS AND ADVERTISERS

I live in perhaps one of the most favourite parts of Berkshire, and the entrance to this very picturesque village is entirely spoilt by advertisements of all kinds, from motor-tires to houses and properties for sale, and those responsible are no less a body than the G.W.R. Co., which allows its bridges which span the road to be covered with enamel signs and paper posters. The posters set forth properties, &c., for sale and local amusements, all of which can be seen in the local weekly paper. Surely the G.W.R. could set a good example by refusing to allow its bridges and walls to be used for this purpose. If it is a question of bringing revenue to the company, why should they not enlarge their advertising spaces on the stations, where, I feel sure, one would spend much more time looking at a notice, than one does when rushing through a village in a car at 30 miles an hour?—Mrs. LAYARD, Pangbourne.

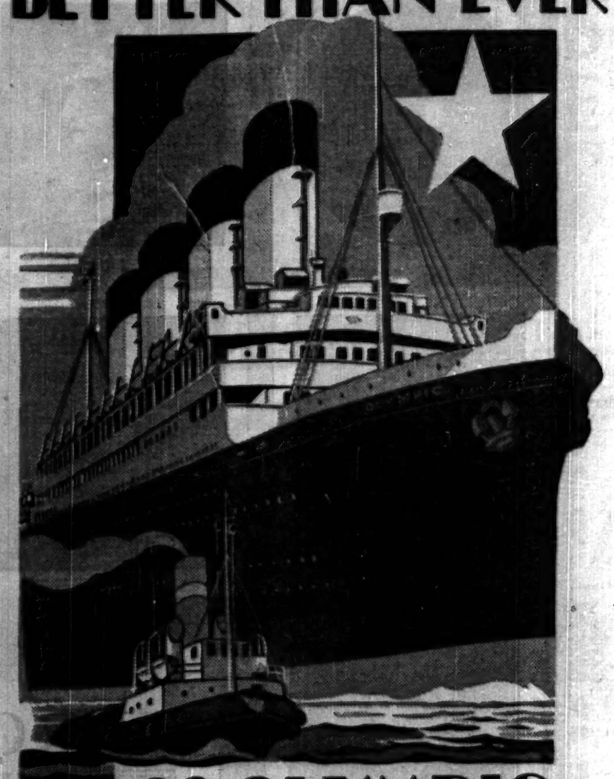
PRICE OF COAL

The calculations in my letter of March 5 were based on the figures used by Mr. West in the letter to which I was replying. In this he discussed a 40 per cent. increase in fuel costs, not in the pithead price of coal. In any case whether the percentage is taken on pithead price or cost at the works, this does not alter the main argument. The equivalent increase in the cost per ton I stated in my letter as being 7s. 2½d., so that it is quite easy to calculate what the difference will be for any particular advance in price on the total consumption of 8,000,000 tons, but I am afraid it is less easy to ascertain what the actual advance in price will be. I expressed no opinion on this in my letter. My point was that the additional cost due to any decided increase in the price of coal would have to be passed on to the consumer.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. A. VIGNOLES, Director and Secretary, the British Electrical Development Association, 15, Savoy-street, W.C.2.

AGRICULTURE AND TARIFFS

Sir Herbert Samuel stated in his letter in your issue of March 6:—"If on the other hand you tax foreign manufactures, but do not tax foodstuffs and raw materials, you have done nothing to advantage the Empire, and nothing to help British agriculture." This statement is misleading, for if suitable taxes upon foreign manufactures were imposed, a certain amount of fresh vigour would be imparted to our manufacturing industries and the present grievous unemployment relieved. If this led to the return to employment of, say, half a million people, the advantage to the heart of the Empire would be an annual sum of about £100,000,000, derived from reduced public relief and from fresh earned wages. Ample funds for schemes to collect and bring agricultural produce to market (and/or help in other ways) would be available to the State from its share of the £100,000,000, and to grant such preferences to the rest of the Empire as seemed desirable.—Mr. BENJAMIN WHITE, The Holt, Rustwick, Tunbridge Wells.

BETTER THAN EVER



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PLACE OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

FACTORS GOVERNING DISTRIBUTION

HOME OFFICE REVIEW

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Home Office has issued as a White Paper (Cmd. 3508, 9d. net) a most instructive "study of the factors which have operated in the past and those which are operating now to determine the distribution of women in industry." The study was made in consequence of the claim of some women's societies—in particular, the Open Door Council—that all restrictions imposed by the Factory Acts on the employment of women that do not apply equally to men should be removed. Organizations representative of industrial women have opposed this claim. Those who advance it say that the restrictions imposed for the protection of women workers in industry have tended, and will tend, to limit a woman's chances of employment, as compared with a man's, and to drive women into the least skilled and worst paid jobs.

Whether the restrictions have handicapped women in the past, or are proving a handicap in the present is, the Home Office says, a question of fact. The White Paper summarizes the available information. There are figures showing the numbers of men and women employed in industry at various dates; there is information as to the actual processes in which women have been engaged at various stages in the development of industry, and, in addition, information as to the causes which have determined the employment or non-employment of women in particular industries or processes. All this information is brought together in a summary form, but the White Paper does not discuss the grounds on which protective legislation for women has been based or the contention that it is no longer needed. The principal restrictions limit the hours of work, prohibit night work and Sunday work, make Saturday a short day, require fixed meal-times, and preclude women from employment in certain specially arduous or dangerous processes.

INCREASE OF WOMEN WORKERS

The statistics of employment of the last 40 years show a steady increase in the percentage of women employed. In the textile industries, where women were well established as factory workers long before 1890, the increase has been small—60.53 per cent to 63.89 per cent.—though the percentage is high. In non-textile industries, which include many new or newly-organized industries, the increase has been much greater—13.51 per cent. to 27.09 per cent.

The preponderance of women in the textile industries is (it is pointed out) the more striking because these are the trades to which the first restrictive provisions on the employment of children and women were applied, and the trades, moreover, in which the restrictions have gone farthest. Various causes have assisted in bringing about this preponderance. "The traditional association of women with spinning and weaving was no doubt the earliest determining factor," but before the industrial era, handloom weaving had come to be almost exclusively a man's process. After the introduction of power and the mechanical inventions of the 18th century, "the changes in the allocation of duties as between men and women in the various branches of the textile trades appear to have been due mainly to the differences in the amount of skill or strength required." The character of the work, however, has not been the only factor. Local circumstances—such as a shortage or a surplus of male labour, the presence or absence in the district of other classes of employment suitable for men or for women, the custom of the district—have had their influence. Differences of wage rates as between men and women play little or no part in the textile industries in determining the allocation of processes, and legislative restrictions do not appear to have had much influence. Instances in which the employment of women has been restricted are rare.

FLAX AND JUTE INDUSTRY

In the flax and jute industry in Scotland about 70 per cent. of the workers are women and girls. The men's processes are confined mainly to the preparing and finishing departments. "The men in the early days of the industrial revolution clung to their hand-loom weaving in their own homes, where they were able to maintain their feeling of independence, and sent their women and children into the mills. Consequently power-loom weaving became from the first a women's process, and as hand-loom weaving died out the male weaver in Scotland died out too." There is an enormous surplus of male labour in Dundee, but it has not led to the exclusion of women from processes which they carry on elsewhere, "and the reason for this appears to be the lower wages paid for these processes." The introduction of automatic doffing spinning frames has led one firm to employ a double shift of men, instead of a day shift of women and a night shift of men, as was at first intended, but the White Paper concludes that "legislative restriction does not appear greatly to affect the women's employment."

The proportion of women to men in the clothing industry in 1890 was 40 to 40; in 1907 it was 66 to 34, and in 1928 it was 68 to 32. During recent years the clothing trade has become a factory industry. Trade board regulations have accelerated the change. Men have retained a large proportion of what skilled work remains; the other processes are for the most part carried out by women.

Where women are excluded from processes in the light metal trades the reason, generally speaking, is that either the work is highly skilled or that it is heavy. Again, it is said, after an examination of the facts, that restrictive legislation appears to have had no influence in regard to women's employment. So also in the pottery industry—where the percentage of women employed has increased from 37.68 in 1890 to 50 in 1928, and "the relative lowness of women's wages has probably been one of the chief factors in bringing about the increase in women's employment"—in the tinplate industry of South Wales, the boot and shoe industry, the hosiery and lace industries, and the bread and biscuit making industries. "Though woman is the baker in the home, the baking trade has always been in the hands of men." The mixing and the moulding are heavy work, and "men were the bakers before the Factory Acts appeared and have remained so."

ALLOCATION OF PROCESSES

Going on to consider the facts in the new or newly organized industries, the White Paper says that here "the influences of tradition, local customs, trade union rules will have played only a small part, if any. On the other hand, unemployment has made available a large surplus of male labour. An examination of such industries should show unmistakably whether the statutory restrictions on women's employment are a factor of importance in determining women's employment." Therefore the allocation of processes is carefully examined in the artificial silk, the tobacco, the photography, the gramophone, the electrical fittings and wireless, and the scientific apparatus industries. The conclusion is the same—legislative restrictions have had very little influence.

The part of women in industry has been steadily increasing. The increase of light repetition work has greatly enlarged the field for their employment. There is, however, a marked tendency for women to be engaged in the unskilled processes and "the cause is undoubtedly to be found in the difference of attitude towards industrial work." The industrial life of women is in general, a short one, the large majority of women employed being under 35 years of age. "Work in the factory is looked upon by most as a temporary career, which fills in the time and enables them to earn a living between school and marriage, and for this reason they tend to seek the easily-learned repetition work and are apt to lack the enterprise and ambition which would make such work seem irksome."

WAGE CUT ACCEPTED BY FUEL WORKERS

It was officially stated at Swansea yesterday that the fuel workers' wages dispute has been amicably settled. The men, numbering 700, struck work before Christmas and were idle for about a fortnight, refusing to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages and increased hours of working. They returned to work, however, on the old terms, on the assurance that, unless an agreement was reached by March 17, the matter in dispute would go to arbitration. The men have now voluntarily agreed to accept the 10 per cent. reduction in wages.

DECLINE IN ARMY RECRUITING

THE CAUSES ASSIGNED

A decline in recruiting is shown in the general annual report on the British Army for the year ended September 30, 1929, issued yesterday (Cmd. 3498, 2s. 6d. net).

It is stated in the report that although the year 1927-28 showed a return to normal after a lean period in the preceding year, the intake of recruits has not since been maintained at the same level. Only 28,131 recruits were taken on strength in the year under review, against 30,185 for the recruiting year ended September 30, 1928. The year started well with an intake of 11,757 recruits between October 1 and January 31, as compared with 10,519 for the same period in the preceding year. Since then there has been a steady decline and, unfortunately, there are at present no indications of an early return to normal. The number of recruits raised for each 100,000 of the male population fell from 146·0 in 1927-28 to 135·8 for the year under review.

The chief falling off has occurred in the Northern Command, which fell from 165·7 for each 100,000 to 153.4, and in the Western Command, which fell from 154.4 to 138·0 for each 100,000; but all Commands show a decrease with the exception of the Eastern. This Command, however, still raises fewer recruits in proportion to the male population than any other.

The decline in recruiting may be attributed to the following causes:—

Expectations of a large increase in the unemployment benefit.

Uncertainty as to the future of the Army owing to the publicity given to disarmament.

An increase in employment in certain industrial districts since April.

Transference of labour under Government auspices from over-populated areas to other parts of the country where employment was more easily obtainable.

An increased demand for labour in agricultural districts due to the particularly fine summer.

The tendency of employers to replace older by younger men, coupled with the commencement of the decline in the number of boys attaining the age of 18.

Organized migration overseas and preliminary training in connexion therewith.

The influenza epidemic in February and its after effects on health.

During the calendar year 1928, 31,247 recruits were taken on the strength of the Army. This is the greatest intake for any period of 12 months since 1925, and the present decline may be partly due to a possible overdraft on the recruitable population during 1928.

Recruiting for the Infantry of the Line has not fallen off to the same extent as that for other arms of the Service, 15,314 Infantry recruits having been taken against 15,779 in the previous year, but these figures have been helped by the restrictions which have been placed on entry into the Cavalry of the Line and Royal Tank Corps. Of other technical corps, recruiting for the Royal Corps of Signals and Royal Engineers shows a decrease which is difficult to explain. Steps are being taken to render it easier for men wishing to join their County Regiment to do so, provided vacancies exist.

Of a total of 72,268 recruits presenting themselves for enlistment, 28,131, or 39 per cent., were accepted, as against 36 per cent. last year. Of the rejections, 91 per cent. were on physical and medical grounds. The lowering of the dental standard, which had been previously tried in Scotland, was extended to England and Northern Ireland, and by this means an additional 2,384 recruits were enlisted for all arms. In December, 1928, the height standard for the Infantry of the Line was lowered to 5ft. 2in., and 907 well-proportioned youths were enlisted. By these two measures 3,291 recruits were accepted who would otherwise have been lost to the Service. Without them the intake for the year would have been only 24,840. The intelligence test has been given a thorough trial, but the results have not proved as satisfactory as was expected, and the scheme accordingly is in abeyance for the present.

The revised recruiting organization introduced in April, 1928, continues to work smoothly. A slight reorganization in Scotland, involving the amalgamation of the Inverness and Fort George Sub-Zones into a North of Scotland Sub-Zone, has taken place. The apprentice-tradesmen scheme is still popular, but in spite of steps which have been taken to make the scheme better known the number of candidates presenting themselves in the industrial districts of England and Scotland is low compared with those coming from such centres as Portsmouth and Plymouth in the South of England.

For the Supplementary Reserve the total enlistments for the year show the satisfactory figure of 4,868, against 827 for last year.

The total number of enlistments and re-enlistments during the recruiting year ended September 30, 1929, was 28,131. The number of recruits obtained in each Military Command in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, together with the proportion finally approved for each 100,000 of the male population, are shown in the following table:—

Military Command	Male population (Census, 1921; or, in Ireland, 1911)	Recruits finally approved	Number of recruits finally approved for each 100,000 of male population
Eastern Command	2,841,328	2,538	89·3
Northern Ireland District	602,539	627	104·1
London Recruiting Zone	2,959,765	4,326	146·2
Northern Command	4,936,524	7,573	153·4
Scottish Command	2,347,642	3,087	131·5
Southern Command	2,983,571	4,406	147·7
Western Command	3,904,844	5,374	138·0
Channel Islands	41,264	56	135·7
Total	20,607,297	27,987*	135·8

* In addition, 144 recruits were raised at headquarters of various units at home and abroad.

EMPIRE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

AIR ROUTES AND SERVICES

In the belief that the provision of rapid transport facilities will stimulate Empire trade, the London Chamber of Commerce has decided to submit a series of resolutions for promoting air services to the congress of the Empire Chambers of Commerce in May.

The first resolution will emphasize the need for the establishment of a complete network of air routes throughout the Empire, and will invite the Governments of the Dominions and Colonies to consider the advisability of subsidizing air services in their early stages of development. A second resolution will call attention to the urgency of extending the England-India Air Service to Calcutta, Burma, Singapore, and Australia, and to the coming inauguration of a Cape to Cairo service, and the congress will be invited to impress upon the Governments over whose territories these routes will pass the need for establishing efficient ground organizations.

A further resolution, while recognizing the difficulties and complications that have still to be surmounted in establishing an air mail, will state that "the present method of sending forward under-franked letters by the ordinary sea route is a serious handicap to the more general use of the air mail and is a scurce of widespread complaint." As a first remedy the motion will suggest that "this regulation of the Universal Postal Union should be abolished forthwith," and the congress will be asked to urge the adoption of special flat rates for air mail, thus eliminating the ordinary stampage on one basis and the air surcharge on another.

Other resolutions will emphasize the importance of the development of municipal air ports throughout Great Britain for the stimulation of commercial flying, and the provision of aerodromes by the larger towns throughout the Empire. There will also be recommendations for the more extensive use of air surveys for mapping the undeveloped areas throughout the Empire, and for the provision of facilities for the study of aeronautics in educational establishments.

The Civil Aviation Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, which has framed these resolutions, was formed in July last to assist the British aircraft industry. During the past three months it has sent out a *questionnaire* to all British Chambers of Commerce and Consuls throughout the world, inviting the fullest information as to the development of air services and the possibilities of extending sales of British aircraft, engines, and accessories. It is understood to be receiving some valuable replies.

When John O'Dowd, of Dublin, was charged at Clonmel with acting as a bookmaker without a licence at a recent meeting without a Road Fund licence in force and his mother for aiding and abetting. He pleaded "Guilty" and was fined £3. The summons against his mother was dismissed.

CONDUCT IN DANCE ROOM NEAR CAMBRIDGE

CHARGES AGAINST MOTHER AND SON DISMISSED

Mrs. EILEEN ALLEN WOOLFE, 39, of River Cottage, Fen Ditton, and her son, PETER WOOLFE, 19, appeared at Bottisham (Cambridge) Police Court yesterday. The summons against Mrs. Woolfe alleged that she allowed premises known as River Cottage and Dance Room at Fen Ditton to be used for immoral purposes between November 24 and February 2. Her son was summoned for aiding and abetting. Both defendants had pleaded "Not Guilty" at a previous hearing, when Mr. Grafton Pryor, for the prosecution, said that women of known undesirable character had been seen to resort to the premises with men, mostly members of the University.

After observation on the premises by Police-Sergeant Martin, the Chief Proctor went there on February 2. He went into the dance room, which was in darkness, and by the light of his lamp he could see four undergraduates and seven girls, both of the defendants, and an elderly man. The Proctor ordered the undergraduates back to their colleges, and was told by Mrs. Woolfe that it was a private place, and he had no right there. She also said the people present were her friends and had been invited by her.

Mr. Grafton Pryor again appeared for the prosecution; and Mrs. Woolfe and her son were represented by Mr. Eustace Fulton.

The witnesses for the prosecution were yesterday recalled for cross-examination by Mr. Fulton.

Police-sergeant Martin said he had seen couples leave the dance hall for the cottage, and shortly afterwards a light would appear in an upper room. He saw two people in the room, but could not identify their sexes. The girls he saw there were very respectably dressed. He should say factory or shop girls in Cambridge. Referring to an incident on the veranda, the witness agreed that Mrs. Woolfe had left a minute or two before. The same applied to Peter Woolfe. Nothing improper was observed on several subsequent occasions, but on December 8 he saw improper behaviour in a car outside and by another couple on a settee in the dance hall. Neither Mrs. Woolfe nor her son was there. On January 19 Mrs. Woolfe and her son were in the dance hall when some girls danced holding up their skirts. One girl danced on the piano and another girl was held upside down. On November 24 when Mrs. Woolfe left the hall after playing the gramophone there were, he said, "four couples in four chairs, each girl on the man's knee lying with her head on his shoulder in a very suggestive position. One couple were in a chair within a yard of Mrs. Woolfe as she left."

Mr. Fulton, referring to the elderly man who was present when the University proctors called, said he was the husband of Mrs. Woolfe, and against him there was no suggestion.

The witness went on to say that he did not see Peter Woolfe behave improperly with any of the girls. He could not swear to the identity of any of the girls behaving improperly.

Re-examined by Mr. Pryor, Sergeant Martin said that on one occasion Mrs. Woolfe and her son were present when four men carried some girls out of the cottage. One of the girls had her feet above the man's shoulders so that her underclothing was exposed.

Addressing the Bench, Mr. Fulton said that they were not there to consider whether it was desirable, in close proximity to a University town, that young people should be brought together without any sort of proper supervision. They were not even there to consider whether a person bringing persons together under such conditions should be severely blamed or censured. In order to convict the defendant he submitted that the Bench must find that the premises were a house of ill-fame and the defendants knowingly permitted them to be used as such. There was not a shred of evidence to show that any of the girls present were women of a certain character. He felt so strongly on the legal position that he had decided not to call either of the defendants or any other witnesses.

After a retirement of 20 minutes the MAGISTRATES returned and announced that the summonses against Mrs. Woolfe and her son would be dismissed.

COMMENTS OF THE BENCH

Mr. MUSGRAVE FRANCIS, the chairman of the Bench, in announcing the decision, said he thought that the general expectation was that there would certainly be a conviction.

"We have very reluctantly come to the conclusion," he continued, "that the law does not permit of our convicting. We agree with Mr. Fulton that we have not to administer the moral law. If we had no condemnation could be sufficiently strong for the shameless and wanton proceedings which have been allowed to occur in this place. We have to administer the criminal law, and the criminal law is strictly limited. The law we have to administer is whether these premises were used as a house of ill-fame. They were certainly used in a grossly reprehensible manner, but we have no evidence that the girls were of a certain character, and we are unable to say that the hall was used for certain purposes. It is perfectly lamentable that a quiet country village such as Fen Ditton should have been used for this purpose, and that such an establishment should have been set up there.

"It is more reprehensible than I can describe, and the offence is very greatly aggravated by the fact that it is in the neighbourhood of a university town. That is not what we as a Bench of magistrates have to consider. Although we do not find it within the definition of the law, we do condemn most severely the purposes for which this dance hall has been used.

"I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind that, so far as the woman defendant was concerned, although she may not have witnessed particular acts, she really knew what was going on, and if it had depended on that alone I should have said that she knowingly permitted these premises to be used for certain purposes. With regard to the other defendant, who is aged 19, when I first saw him in Court with the woman I thought that they were husband and wife. I think it too lamentable that a mother should have brought up her son in such an atmosphere of gross impurity. The premises have, in a colloquial sense, been used as a house of ill-fame, though they have not been so used in the legal sense.

"It is all the more dangerous that the premises should have been used in this manner, because it is more insidious than a house of ill-fame of legal description, and may have the effect of misleading young men and women in a most lamentable degree. I am almost ashamed that a young constable should have been called upon to witness such scenes as have been described. I can only hope that this establishment will be closed down altogether, and the only service the defendants can do us is to leave the neighbourhood. I hope that the young man will be sent somewhere where he will be able to forget this most regrettable part of his life.

"We have very reluctantly come to the conclusion that we are unable to convict and inflict a fine. Could we have done so the fine would have been very heavy."

Peter Woolfe was then summoned for using

TWO MEN GASSED

ACCIDENT AT BLAST-FURNACE PLANT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HANLEY, MARCH 10

Two men were fatally gassed at a blast-furnace plant of the Staffordshire Coal and Iron Company, Limited, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent, yesterday morning. They were Harold Garner, aged 27, blast-furnaceman, of New Fletcher-road, Stoke, and Samuel Jeffs, aged 49, foreman gasman, of Clarence-street, Basford. Both men were married.

First Garner collapsed in a long gas tube 6ft. in diameter which joins the blast-furnace and tar manufacturing plants. Then Jeffs, who had descended to his aid, was also overcome. Seeing the plight of the two men, Joseph Edge, aged 28, of Fletcher-street, Newcastle-under-Lyme, proceeded into the tube. The gas immediately affected him, and he, too, would have succumbed had not a fellow workman rushed up and pulled him out.

At the time of the accident the tube was about to be cleaned. For several days the gas had been sealed off and steaming had been in progress as a precaution against the presence of gas.

MAN'S SECOND TRIAL

On taking his seat at the Central Criminal Court yesterday the Common Serjeant (Sir Henry Dickens, K.C.) asked what happened to a man who was before him last week, when the jury disagreed. The Clerk said that he was retried the next day in another Court, was convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The COMMON SERJEANT.—If he had been convicted here he would have been bound over.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL

DISPOSAL OF THE LONDON SITE

FARRINGDON ELECTORS' RESOLUTION

Members of the special committee of the Corporation of London will have before them on Friday questions relating to the site of Merchant Taylors' School at the Charterhouse. The decision of the Merchant Taylors' Company to remove the school to Hertfordshire and to sell the site of about 3½ acres has caused some anxiety in the City on the part of those interested in the provision of a certain type of education, and the electors of Farringdon Without in Wardmote assembled sent the following resolution to the Common Council:—

"Your [Ward] Committee further recommend that, in view of the probable removal of Merchant Taylors' School, the Corporation be asked to consider whether there is adequate provision of secondary day schools for both boys and girls in or near the City of London."

The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association have also taken the matter up from the point of view of open spaces, and have addressed the following letter to the Corporation:—

"At the last meeting of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association a communication was received from the Merchant Taylors' Company, in reply to the association's inquiry as to the future of the site, to the effect that the Company's property in Charterhouse-square is for disposal, though of course it would not be available until the removal of the school to its new site in two or three years. Included in the site is a considerable area of open space used for recreation, and in the opinion of the association it would be very desirable that this open ground should be preserved as such. The association recognizes that it would be practically impossible, owing to the cost, to purchase the ground for public use, but considers that some scheme may be devised whereby the premises could be devoted to some public purpose rather than that it should be cut up for building sites.

"I am therefore directed to place the matter before the Corporation in view of the owners' definite intention to dispose of the site, as possibly the publicity afforded may lead to some scheme being devised whereby the fine buildings and the recreation ground may be devoted to educational or other public purpose."

The resolution of Farringdon Without was referred by the Common Council to its special committee, which deals with all matters of high policy, with instructions to confer with the City of London Schools Committee. The letter from the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association was, in consequence of this, also referred to the special committee.

The conference will be held on Friday.

THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOLS

In the meantime, however, the City of London Schools Committee have been considering the question of the Merchant Taylors' School site from the standpoint of their own necessities. As stated in *The Times* on February 17, Miss Bugby, the headmistress of the City of London School for Girls, has pressed upon her committee the need for removing that institution to a better position. She has told the committee that if the girls had a well-placed and well-equipped home its future would be, beyond doubt, a great one.

The committee are considering a very large scheme indeed. They have had all the details before them. They know that for the acre and a quarter occupied by the City of London School for Boys and the City of London School for Girls on the Embankment and in Carmelite-street a very large sum could be obtained. They realize that on the three and a half acres in the seclusion of Charterhouse-square both the Boys' School and the Girls' School could be housed around an open space which is well worth preserving. The problem is one of finance. Necessarily the Merchant Taylors' Company desire to sell the old school buildings, which would be costly in adaptation; while the Corporation Committee would prefer an unencumbered site with liberty to erect the most modern schools.

It is possible that the Corporation may be able to come to terms with the Merchant Taylors' Company on the basis of removing the schools.

DECLINE OF MOLE TRAPPING

LOW PRICES FOR FURS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSWESTRY, MARCH 10

The mole season, fast approaching its close, has brought little reward this year to those whose services have been given to trapping moles. Best quality moleskins have brought only 2d. apiece to the trapper, and this low price has caused him to lose heart in his work.

One well-known Welsh border firm of fur merchants, whose annual purchase from the trappers has been round about a quarter of a million moleskins, have this year bought only a tenth of that quantity, owing to the moleskin market remaining dull.

Of recent years, with declining prices, there has been a considerable falling off in the number of trappers. In one district where formerly 50 expert trappers made a living there are now only a few engaged in this work. Occasionally farm workers take a hand in trapping, but, while the expert captures from 40 to 50 moles a day, the amateur thinks he has done well if he gets half-a-dozen a week. With the low prices prevailing, little attention has been paid to what in some years has been a lucrative business.

Thousands of molehills blot the Welsh-Shropshire border meadows just now. Owing to the small number trapped this year there will be a considerable increase in the army of moles, and the farmer will have yet one more to add to his many grievances, for moles are very unwelcome on his pasture lands.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE

COMMENT UPON THE NEW EXAMINATIONS

The revised regulations of the Board of Trade for the examinations for officers of the mercantile marine are received with approval by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, according to the report that will be presented at the annual meeting to-morrow.

The report says that the new examinations will help the profession to keep abreast of the times, and adds:—"In past years, in far too many cases, preparation for Board of Trade examinations was deferred until the last minute, when a youth had either to tackle the examination or he could not hope for further progress at sea. The inherent value of the new regulations is that a youth, when embarking on a sea life, will be wise, if he intends to become an officer, to commence his studies at the beginning of his career, and thus acquire a general knowledge of the root and branch of seafaring education which modern sailorizing requires in its different branches." Discussing the talk among shipowners about the new examinations being severe and about "young officers stuffing their heads with scientific rubbish," the report makes this comment:—"It is not easy to reconcile the fact that, while the British shipowner as a shrewd business man allows nothing to go past him which will add to the efficiency, expedition, and safety of his ships, he would, at one and the same time, condemn anything in the shape of similar advancement and progress on the part of his masters and officers upon whom he must so largely rely for the prosperity of his venture."

The membership of the guild has increased by 625 during the year, and in the employment section 141 more vacancies than last year were filled by the guild. The benefit fund stands at £6,500.

KENSINGTON HOUSING TRUST

The completion and opening of Crosfield House, the reconditioning of the second group of 24 houses in the Wornington-road area, the preparation of plans for building on recently acquired sites in Kensal-road and Silchester-road, and the purchase of an extensive site, including a bad slum area, are the outstanding features of the work dealt with in the third annual report of the Kensington Housing Trust, Limited. The annual meeting is to be held at Aubrey House, Campden Hill, W.8, on Monday next at 5.30.

SELFRIDGE'S STORES

21ST ANNIVERSARY OF OPENING

The directors and staff of Selfridge and Co., Limited, are celebrating this week the 21st anniversary of the opening of the stores in Oxford-street, which brought a new method into the business of retail distribution. When Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge came to London and set himself to the task of founding a general store on American plans, many people thought the enterprise would fail, but Selfridge's, after a first year which showed a profit of only £6,100, secured the approval of the public and progress since has been rapid and continuous.

The staff employed in 1909 was approximately 1,100. The number in the original business has been increased to nearly 5,000, while the total membership of the entire organization, which has been built up on the success of the first venture, is now about 15,000. The site area covered by the store 21 years ago was 42,000 square feet; to-day the area is 92,700 square feet. In March, 1914, the buildings of T. Lloyd and Co. were acquired, and in the following months various small shops on the site were also obtained, thus giving Selfridge's the whole of the area bounded on the south by Oxford-street, on the west by Orchard-street, the north by Somerset-street, and on the east by Duke-street. The present frontage to Oxford-street is 515ft., and the number of display windows is in all 53.

Another development in 1914 was the opening of provision sections opposite the main store. Further activities were then curtailed by the War, but when international peace was restored the rebuilding of the premises adjoining the main block was undertaken. Towards the end of 1918 the parent store began to acquire a number of important provincial businesses in Dublin, Leeds, Liverpool, Sheffield, Gloucester, Brighton, and other towns, and in November, 1926, a separate company was formed called "Selfridge Provincial Stores, Limited," to control these units, while, in addition, large stores in Finchley, Holloway, Brixton, Streatham, Peckham, and Clapham were taken over. About three years ago negotiations were completed which gave Selfridge and Co., Limited, the control of William Whiteley, Limited, Bayswater, the oldest store of its kind in England.

Incidents in the short but crowded history of Selfridge's include the exhibition of Bleriot's aeroplane after the first crossing by a heavier-than-air machine of the English Channel; the first public exhibition of television, and the more recent exhibition of Sir Alan Cobham's machine and Sir Henry Segrave's record-breaking racing car and motor-boat. In the main store there are now seven floors of selling space with 230 departments at the service of the public.

UNVEILING OF PLAQUE

The birthday celebrations are to last until March 22. They began yesterday morning with the unveiling of a bronze plaque by Mr. Gilbert Bayes fitted into the marble floor of the central entrance to the store. The plaque is the gift of the staff to Mr. Gordon Selfridge, and carries the inscription "Laid by the members of this House in admiration of him who conceived and gave it being. 1909-1930." Mr. Selfridge, on arriving at 8.30, was conducted from the Duke-street entrance through the ranks of a guard of honour of members of the staff who had been in the business for five years or more. Inside the doors of the central entrance nearly 80 of those who were present at the opening of the building in 1909 had been assembled, and the plaque was formally presented by the oldest member of the establishment.

SUSPECTED CASES OF PARROT DISEASE

Under circumstances which are stated to suggest parrot disease, the Mayor and Mayoress of Ashton-under-Lyne (Dr. C. S. and Mrs. Spencer) have been removed from their house in Ashton to Monsall Hospital, Manchester, for treatment and observation. Their son, Dr. Hubert Spencer, is also ill, and it is stated that recently he dissected a pet parrot which had died. He had been attended by his father, and last week the Mayor developed a high temperature and had to cancel all public engagements.

NATIONAL PARKS SCHEME

PLEA FOR PENNINE AREAS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, MARCH 10

Three areas on the slopes of the Pennine Range were to-day definitely recommended as suitable for national parks by a conference held here of representatives of regional town-planning committees in North-Western England. The areas are:—(1) The Forest of Bowland and Malham Dale, in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire; (2) the Peak District of Derbyshire; and (3) the small Dovedale district.

The first of these districts crosses the county boundary and includes the moorlands between Clitheroe and Clapham Common and also the limestone escarpments of Malham Cove and Goredale Scar and the uplands about Malham Tarn; it comprises between 200 and 300 square miles. The Peak District, including Kinder Scout and the outlying moorland heights, is about 200 square miles in extent. Dovedale is a compact area of 16½ square miles. The proposals to put forward evidence in favour of retaining these areas as national parks were adopted without opposition.

The significance of this further step in the national parks movement is the authority and representative character of the conference from which the three recommendations come. The conference was convened by the Manchester and District Town Planning Advisory Committee, and included representatives of regional town-planning committees for Manchester and district, North-East Lancashire, Preston and district, North Cheshire, the Fylde district of Lancashire, Wigan and district, Leigh and district, North Staffordshire, Warrington, Leeds and Bradford, Keighley, Chesterfield, South-West Lancashire, Bolton and district, Rochdale and district, Rossendale, Lancaster and Morecambe, Chorley, North Derbyshire, and Bury and district.

ALDERMAN F. J. STEELE, of Holton, who is chairman of the Manchester and District Advisory Committee, presided, and there was a private discussion for an hour and a half of the various areas suggested. The conference entrusted the collection and preparation of evidence in support of the reservation of areas 1 and 3 to the Manchester Addison Committee, acting on behalf of the Regional Committee in England. The Addison Committee was also charged with the task of presenting the case for all three areas. Evidence for the Peak District has already been submitted to the Government National Parks Committee. It is claimed that these recommendations have the support of a population of 10,000,000.

CANNOCK CHASE

CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS PRESERVATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CANNOCK, MARCH 10

A meeting is to be held at Walsall to discuss proposals for preserving Cannock Chase as an open space. It is hoped to arouse interest throughout the Midlands, for Cannock Chase, with its 25 square miles of moorland, attracts visitors from many miles round. Leading citizens in the surrounding towns are taking up the matter, and Mr. J. A. Leckie, of Walsall, is acting as temporary secretary. Cannock Playing Fields Association has given the scheme its backing.

In recent years the Forestry Commissioners have planted many millions of trees on the moors, chiefly to replace trees felled during the War for pit timber. A considerable extent of common land has also been brought into cultivation, and there is a permanent military rifle range in one part of the Chase. It is hoped that by having Cannock Chase scheduled as a national park a check may be placed on the tendency to commercialize the district too much.

Owing to increased highway and Poor Law work under the Local Government Act, 1929, Bucks County Council gross expenditure for the ensuing year is estimated at £1,500,000, an increase of £500,000 on last year. The county rate will be increased from 5s. 3d. to 9s. 3d.

News in Brief

By the death of George Franklyn, 45, of Grange-alley, Haydock, the death-roll of the Haydock pit accident is brought up to 11.

Burglars broke into the sports pavilion of the Sheffield Police Force during the week-end and stole a quantity of tobacco and cigarettes.

Matthew Gunn, one of the famous Brighton twins, died in Brighton Infirmary yesterday, aged 97. His brother Mark died in January, 1928.

To raise funds for the preservation of historic buildings in the village, Ruislip (Middlesex) Association are producing a history of Ruislip.

Buckinghamshire Constabulary are now equipped with electric torches capable of giving a red or white light for night signals to motor and other traffic.

Thieves broke a stained glass window to enter Alton Parish Church, Hants, during Sunday night. They rifled six collecting boxes and ransacked the vestry.

Commander R. M. Tabuteau, R.N. (retired), has taken over the governorship of Pentonville Prison, not Wormwood-scrubs Prison, as stated in *The Times* of March 4.

Grace Fitch, 20, was cycling into Braintree yesterday when she came into collision with a heavy lorry at a dangerous corner at Bocking. She fell under the wheels and was fatally injured.

Brigadier-General R. B. Colvin, Lord Lieutenant of Essex, has consented to become president of an archery club for Essex, which it was decided to form at a meeting at Chelmsford yesterday.

Jewelry and a number of presentation gifts, valued at £200, were stolen by thieves who broke into the residence at Eccles of Sir Hamilton Harty, the conductor of the Hallé Orchestra, Manchester.

A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned at an inquest at Leeds yesterday on the body of Thomas Wells, 36, of Annerley-street, Holbeck, a dyers' labourer, who fell into a vat containing 350 gallons of boiling dye.

Herbert Rodman, of Falfield, Gloucestershire, was riding a motor-cycle with James Taylor, also of Falfield, on the pillion, near Berkeley yesterday, when the machine apparently hit a kerbstone. Both men were found dead by the roadside.

The new Croydon rate is 9s. 8d. in the £ for the second consecutive year, as compared with 11s. 8d. in 1928-29, and 13s. 10d. in 1925-26. The Electricity Department contributes £10,000 and the Water Department £11,000, as well as reducing its charge by 2d. in the £. The year's deficiency on the tramways is £28,506.

A 12-year-old girl who had pleaded *Guilty* at Stratford Juvenile Court on February 24 to stealing a bag containing £61, again appeared there yesterday, when she was ordered to go to Princess Mary's Industrial School in Surrey until she attained the age of 16. It was stated at the previous hearing that the bag was snatched from a woman in Lea Bridge-road.

Major Cadogan, M.P., will preside at a mass meeting of Conservatives, representing 17 Middlesex constituencies, to be held at Queen's Hall on Saturday, March 22, at 8 p.m. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, M.P., will be the principal speaker. All the Conservative M.P.s and prospective candidates for Middlesex will be present. Tickets can be obtained from the secretary of the local Conservative Association in each division.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

To provide representation for British goods throughout the Empire, a caravan tour of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada is now being arranged, to begin within six weeks. (p. 1)

The London County Council invites applications for positions of Medical Superintendent (man or woman) in the Public Health Department, for duty at various hospitals. (p. 3)

The Headmastership of Daventry Grammar School will be vacant from the beginning of the autumn term. (p. 3)

The Conservators of the River Thames give notice that the annual meeting will be held in London on April 14. (p. 3)

Harrods

Spring Overcoats

Double Breasted Chesterfields
Close-fitting Raglans, and
Box Chesterfields . . . .
will be the three styles men will wear this Spring and Summer.

For Town or formal use, Blues and Dusted Blues in Lightweight Coatings, fine Tweeds in Brown, Grey, Black and White. For more informal wear, Tweeds in Bird's Wing, Corn Cob, Herringbone and Diagonal weaves in the New Spring Shades of Bright Grey, Brown, Roan and Lovat.

WE make a speciality of an EIGHT GUINEA Coat in the Double-breasted Chesterfield, Close-fitting Raglan and Box Chesterfield. There is also a large variety of similar styles at SIX and NINE GUINEAS.

May we remind you:—
The National Hunt Meeting
Cheltenham, March 11th, 12th and 13th
Rugby, England v. Scotland
at Twickenham, March 15th
Athletics, Oxford v. Cambridge
at Stamford Bridge, March 15th

Harrods Windows reveal this week, the Authoritative Styles in Men's Wear for Spring.

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Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

OUR MAJORITY

By CALLISTHENES

This week, as all the shopping world knows, this House of Business is celebrating its majority. It is exactly twenty-one years since we first opened our doors and the public came in in such thousands as broke all precedents and exceeded all expectations—except our own.

In the literal use of the word a Business House cannot have a majority. It has as many legal rights in its first week as at any time of its subsequent history. It cannot on any date celebrate its accession to fuller rights. But in the essence of the word every business can have and must have a time when it passes from its minority to its majority.

For the essence of majority is confidence. Majority is the age at which the laws of a country permit a young person to manage his own affairs and to exercise the rights of citizenship. The reason why he does not have these rights before is that he is not presumed by the laws of the country to have sufficient experience and self-control. Not till he is twenty-one does he leave his minority behind and become trusted by the State. Coming of age is coming into confidence. When a man celebrates his majority he celebrates the fact that he is henceforth to be trusted.

We do not know at what date this Store reached the condition of being absolutely trusted by the public. The process must have begun on our first day. After a week there must have been thousands who trusted us fully. After a year there must have been scores of thousands.

It may have been that in this matter we could have celebrated our majority many years ago. But better too late than too early, and the legal and conventional age of twenty-one years is perhaps as good a point as any other at which to express our joy in the fact that the public in their relationships to us have passed from curiosity to confidence, from acquaintance to friendship, and have placed this House among the list of institutions worthy of an absolute trust.

This, indeed, is worth celebrating. It is this which has set all our Building ablaze with illumination and is filling each day of this week with ceremonies and rejoicings.

The mere passage of twenty-one years is not enough to fill this House with pride and pleasure. The majority which we celebrate this week is the fact that these twenty-one years have built us deeply and lastingly into the confidence of the whole public.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

TO-NIGHT at 8.30
(Thereafter Twice Daily at 2.30 and 8.30)
The THRILL of THRILLS
—made by the Producers of "SIMBA."

Hunting Tigers in India
with COMMANDER G. M. DYOTT (the famous British Explorer)
ALL-TALKING EPIC OF ADVENTURE at the
PALACE Theatre Shaft. Ave.

from £260
ESSEX
THE GREATEST 6-Cylinder Value

For LOSS OF APPETITE, ACIDITY, FLATULENCE,
coated tongue, bad breath, headache, take on rising or retiring ½ to 1 tumbler of
Hunyadi János
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
Physicians and specialists in stomach and intestinal complaints emphasise the fact that Hunyadi János is an ideal and unrivalled aperient. All good Chemists sell it.

Entertainments

THE ITALIAN ART EXHIBITION

AMERICAN AND AUSTRIAN CONTRIBUTIONS

Now, when the exhibition of Italian Art at the Royal Academy is drawing to its close, is a good opportunity to remember those who have made it possible. Our overwhelming debt to Italy has been generally acknowledged, the generosity of English private owners, from the King downwards, has been recognized, and the splendid Mantegnas from the Louvre and Tours, and the Simone Martini—one panel of which has proved to be a "best seller" among the photographs—and the Antonello da Messina, among other works, from Belgium, have been commented on; but the contributions from America and Austria have been more or less taken for granted.

To American private owners we are specially grateful, because their willingness to lend pictures on such occasions goes a long way to remove the soreness which is felt when yet another masterpiece crosses the Atlantic by suggesting that it is still held in trust for humanity at large. Who actually owns a work of art is, after all, a matter of small moment so long as it is not secluded from the world's enjoyment. Possibly of all the pictures from America in this exhibition the most welcome is the set of four predella panels by Botticelli, representing with extraordinary grace of sentiment "The Legend of St. Mary Magdalen," lent from the Johnson Collection of the City of Philadelphia, but there are several others of great artistic importance. There is, for example, "The Journey of the Magi," by Sassetta, one of the most popular pictures in the exhibition on account of its homely truth—"like a ski-ing party," as somebody said—lent by Mr. F. Maitland Griggs, of New York; and the little "Judith before the Tent of Holofernes," by Mantegna, lent by Mr. Joseph E. Widener, of New York; "The Rape of Deianira," by Pollaiuolo, lent by Yale University; "Portrait of a Moor," by Tintoretto, lent by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York; the "Virgin and Child," attributed to Giotto, lent by Mr. Henry Goldman, of New York; and "A Vision of St. Dominic," by Bernardo Daddi, lent by Yale University, are all pictures without which the exhibition would have lacked something in completeness. Nor is it surprising, though it may not be of the same artistic importance, that Mr. Pierpont Morgan's "Portrait of Giovanna Tornabuoni" has come into the rank of "best sellers" in photographic form.

Though they are fewer in number the examples from Austria are all important. First place must be given to the little bronze "Venus and Cupid," by Benvenuto Cellini, because it is the only work by that famous artist in the exhibition. This was lent by Mr. August Lederer, of Vienna, and to the same owner we are indebted for one of the most notable paintings by Gentile Bellini, "Cardinal Bessarion and Two Monks adoring Relics," and "Virgin and Child," by Lippo Memmi; and from the Albertina and other museums in Vienna have come numerous drawings. Germany, too, has been particularly generous with drawings, as well as other works, and to the pleasant record of obligations must be added the names of Holland, Denmark, Hungary, and Sweden.

MISS EVE KIRK

The 17 paintings by Miss Eve Kirk, representing, we are told, her whole output in oil to date—at the Paterson Gallery, 5, Old Bond-street—leave the satisfactory impression of a talent keeping within its own limitations, but cultivating the ground thoroughly. The fewness of the paintings and their character prove that the cultivation is mental as well as manual. Miss Kirk thinks before she paints, and thinks in pictorial terms, upon a basis of observation. She is a good composer, particularly in values of colour, and her workmanship—largely with the palette knife—is both well organized and agreeable in surface—if, indeed, the latter condition does not proceed from the former. Her colour is sober, with the soundness and wholesomeness which suggests "the earths"—the diapasons of painting, as they might be called—though her palette is not necessarily confined to them.

Miss Kirk is at her best in townscapes, and most of her pictures were painted in the South of France. The progressions in value of roofs on a hilly site, and the turns and twists of roads, admirably suit her considering talent. "An Italian River," with dark trees to give space, and houses on the farther side climbing up a hill topped with a bastioned building with horizontal terraces, is her best picture, but "Martigues," "Fitzroy Square," "The Mill Road, Cagnes," and "The Square, Cagnes," are all good ones. "Still Life, Virgin and Child" shows her capacity to organize more decorative colour and more impulsive handling. There is not a careless or haphazard passage in any of her pictures.

BRITISH ARTISTS' EXHIBITIONS

Another of the British Artists' Exhibitions, under the scheme promoted by Sir Joseph Duveen, will be held at Hull in the Ferens Art Gallery, and will be opened by the Archbishop of York on May 27. In the autumn it is intended to hold an exhibition in London at Guildhall, where, however, the pictures will not be for sale, but will be works already sold at previous exhibitions, the idea being to give the public an opportunity of seeing the kind of British pictures which have proved most successful at these exhibitions.

"JACK THE RIPPER"

LICENCE REFUSED FOR A PLAY AT BRIGHTON

Mr. Andrew Melville, proprietor of the Grand Theatre, Brighton, has been informed by the Lord Chamberlain that he is not in a position to license a play entitled *Jack the Ripper*, which Mr. Melville proposed to produce at Brighton next week. Mr. Melville states that the cast has been selected, that rehearsals are taking place, the scenery has been specially painted, and everything is in readiness for production. The Lord Chamberlain states in his letter that he considers the theme and title extremely undesirable.

ENGLISH FOLK DANCE SOCIETY

A public performance of English folk dances and madrigals will be given on Tuesday evening, March 18, at the Friends' House, Euston-road, in aid of the fund to furnish Cecil Sharp House, the new headquarters of the English Folk Dance Society. This building, which has been built by means of the Cecil Sharp Memorial Fund, is nearing completion, and it is expected that it will be ready for opening in May. The building itself has cost £30,000, and this amount has been completely covered by the subscriptions to that fund. The cost of furnishing the building, which is being met by a separate fund, is estimated to be about £3,000. Of this sum £1,600 has already been subscribed or promised, and it is hoped to secure the balance before the end of April, so that the building may be complete in every detail and free from any outstanding debt when it is formally opened.

ROYALTY THEATRE

"APPEARANCES"

By GARLAND ANDERSON

Frank Thompson	Ben Welden
Carl	Dario Shindell
Mrs. Gladys Thompson	Dorothy Hamilton
Fred Kellard	Lester Matthews
Elsie Benton	Olivia Burleigh
Louise Thornton	Lillian Oldland
Judge Thornton	Farren Soutar
Rufus Jones	Doe Doe Green
Ella	Betty Bolton
Jack Wilson	Everett Bydnoton
Police Officer	Garrett Hollick
Judge Robinson	James Carew
Gerald Saunders	Ernest Jay
Hiram Matthews	Roy Emerton
Clerk of Court	Robert Sutton
Court Stenographer	Ann Herriot
Bailiff	Richard F. Symons
A. A. Andrews	Roy Emerton

"Bell-hop" is a remarkably good word that does honour to the adaptability of the American language and to the optimism of the American temperament. It suggests with great force and accuracy what we all hope will happen when we ring the bell in an hotel—that the page-boy will energetically hop to answer it. And it goes without saying that, when the author of this play was himself a negro bell-hop, he did most dutifully and enthusiastically hop, for he would not otherwise have become the man of earnest purpose that he certainly is. Moreover, we have the evidence of our own eyes. The play is acknowledged to be, at least in part, autobiographical, and before it begins Mr. Dario Shindell, dressed as a negro page, "represents the author," and tells us, in the first person, of Mr. Garland Anderson's faith. While this explanation is in progress, Mr. Shindell stands in a thin beam of light on a darkened stage; when it is over, the stage is illumined and, ceasing to represent the author directly, he becomes Carl, the still indirectly representative bell-hop of the play. This is plainly autobiographical in the matter of ideals, and Carl is the most earnest, willing, and virtuous bell-hop that ever hopped.

He believes passionately in holding the right thought. The truth prevails because it is the truth. If you want a good thing earnestly enough and believe that you will get it, you will get it. If you are a bell-hop and wish to write plays that are of service to mankind, you will write plays that are of service to mankind, however slight your worldly knowledge of the theatre may be. Mr. Garland Anderson has endeavoured to prove his faith by writing this play. Carl did likewise. But in the intervals of play-writing and bell-hopping Carl fell into trouble. He was the victim of villainous white man's plot. Walking one day along Seventh-street in San Francisco, he was accosted by a woman. In his innocence he was foolish enough to answer and very soon found himself being accused of accosting her. He tried to get away; she held him; she screamed. A crowd of rescuers dashed up and the poor lad was nearly lynched. Fortunately he was not, or there would have been no trial scene.

The trial scene is a good piece of melodrama. Like the rest of the play, it is, in its dramatic method, exceedingly crude, but, through the shouting of Judge and counsel and the private battles in Court which always give to American trial-scenes their curious air of having borrowed something from Lewis Carroll and something from the monkey-house, emerge character, humour, and a sense of narrative. The rest of the play, not having the same theatrical substance, allows the abruptness of the author's transitions and the guilelessness of his sincerity to become inconveniently conspicuous, and we confess to having become exceedingly tired of Carl's unfailing good behaviour. But one must expect the mouthpiece of Mr. Anderson's doctrine to be a trifle over-seraphic, and be thankful that Mr. Shindell did it with so much conviction—thankful, too, for some good character-drawing by Mr. Ben Welden, Mr. Doe Doe Green, and Miss Olivia Burleigh, and for a very pretty decoration, that had little opening for character in it, by Miss Lillian Oldland.

PLAYERS' THEATRE

"EVERY MOTHER'S SON"

By WINIFRED and JOHN L. CARTER

Mary Morris	Cecily Byrne
William Bromley	Frank Pettingell
Lily Greaves	Nadine March
Dick Morris	Robert Harris
Mrs. Morris	Nancy Price
Mrs. Greaves	Margaret Yarde
Professor Zeigler	Lawrence Hanray
Ted Morris	John Thompson

It is the anniversary of Armistice (time, the present), and to Mrs. Morris it is as if her son died but yesterday. She remembers him so much more vividly than Mary, who married him. Mary loved Ted, but life has gone on writing new impressions over the old, and William, who wants her to become his wife, is a steady, cheerful Yorkshireman. The authors bring these simple people to life and draw a contrast of character with a restraint which persuades us of its truth. Then Mary goes off to church to marry William while the mother remains at home to dream herself back to the time when her son came home on leave and married Mary. This scene, again, is admirable in its naturalness and restraint, though the returned soldier occasionally speaks as if he were seeing the War through the eyes of its survivors rather than his own.

The dream ends, and the authors let the play twist out of their hands into crude melodrama. They wind it up with the next war (time, two years from the present) and show us a homely tea party at which the mother, rather than allow a neurotic son to be frightened into the Army by a white feather, painlessly destroys him. It is a sad end to what has promised well. Miss Nancy Price and Miss Cecily Byrne play the mother and the wife with tact and discernment. Miss Margaret Yarde is delightful as an outspoken neighbour; Mr. Lawrence Hanray does what is possible with an incredible German professor; and Miss Nadine March submits a decisively drawn sketch of the distributor of white feathers.

"GAMMER GURTON'S NEEDLE"

PERFORMANCE AT CROSBY HALL

A performance of an adaptation by Miss Vera Fletcher of *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, the first known English comedy (*circa* 1553), was given last night by the Little Gaddesden Players in Crosby Hall, Chelsea, in aid of the funds of the Committee for the Preservation of Rural England and of the St. Dunstan's Sports Camps. Miss Fletcher played Gammer Gurton, Miss Florence Wright took the part of Dame Chat, Mr. James Craufurd that of Hodge, and Mr. Drake Desmond that of Diccon.

Members of the Chelsea and Little Gaddesden Folk Dancing Society danced old English dances, and the Tudor Orchestra played, conducted by Miss Susan Lushington. Miss Constance Lane designed the tapestry-like scenery. The comedy was preceded by a procession in costume representing King Edward VI. and his Court moving to the Royal box attended by Beefeaters, represented by men of the Coldstream Guards. Mr. Kenneth Bury played the King, and Mrs. George Buckley, Mrs. de Romer, and Miss Laura Grenfell Princess Mary, Princess Elizabeth, and Lady Jane Grey respectively.

CARILLON IN HYDE PARK

TIME LIMIT EXTENDED TO END OF MAY

The First Commissioner of Works has agreed to allow the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial carillon to remain in Hyde Park until the end of May.

It is announced by the *Daily Sketch* that special recitals will be given on Good Friday, Easter Sunday, and Easter Monday. There will also be special recitals for the benefit of the blind, and for the children of London, while on April 25 there will be a recital in commemoration of Anzac Day.

On June 1 the bells will be dismantled for shipment to New Zealand, where they will be erected in the capital in memory of the men of the Dominion who fell in the War.

PRINTING

"THE TIMES" BOOK

In *The Times* book on Printing in the 20th Century, which will be published to-morrow, will be found a comprehensive survey of the modern printers' craft.

Professor A. W. Pollard's masterly sketch of the origin and development of printing will be reprinted from the Special Printing Number of *The Times* of October 29, 1929, together with Sir Emery Walker's essay on the main principles which govern the making of fine editions and the ornamentation of books, and over 70 other contributions by acknowledged authorities on typography; book production and illustration; newspaper printing and illustration; colour printing; printing machinery; and paper and ink making.

The book will be embellished, not only by the reproduction in colour of Titian's "Bacchus and Ariadne" and of Samuel Scott's "Middle Temple" (*c.* 1750) and the view of the Middle Temple taken by the natural colour photography process, which formed so attractive a feature of the Number; but also by eight handsome specimens in collotype, offset lithography, and other processes. One of the most interesting of the plates in the colour section is an example of the work of Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., Ltd., the security engravers, who, with the special permission of the Postmaster-General, have printed a composite plate embodying, among other line-engraved stamps, some of the British high value adhesives printed in connexion with the Postal Union Congress held in London last year. The R.M.S.P., the L.N.E.R., and the Underground Railway will contribute examples of their posters. In addition, there will be 32 pages of pictures in rotary photogravure, illustrating various types of book and newspaper presses, the composing and press rooms of *The Times*, the University presses, and the Golden Cockerell and other private presses.

There will be over 300 pages of text in Baskerville type clearly printed on good quality paper, and the size of the volume will be 7¼in. by 9½in. Bound in cloth, lettered in gilt on front and back, with a frontispiece in photogravure, the price will be 7s. 6d. net. There will also be an edition on Basingwerk paper, limited to 500 copies, bound in gilt buckram with bevelled boards, the price of which will be 15s. net. The postage on copies ordered direct from the Publisher will be 9d. inland and 1s. 3d. abroad.

Although of particular interest to every one engaged in any branch of printing, the volume should also make a strong appeal to the lover of books and to all who appreciate beauty of design and fineness of workmanship in the printed page, whether of books or of newspapers.

Orders may be sent to the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, or to any bookseller or newsagent.

VARIETY THEATRES

THE PALLADIUM

The programme at the Palladium this week has a very strong backbone in Messrs. Flotsam and Jetsam, Mr. Herbert Mundin, and Mr. Chic York and Miss Rose King. Flotsam and Jetsam have the art of taking a nursery rhyme like "Three Blind Mice" and translating it into terms of opera and militarism without that exaggerated emphasis which destroys all illusion, and their exploration into the lives of divers is conducted with a reasonableness that leaves the audience seriously wondering what divers do do and see when they are at work. Mr. Mundin upholds the beauty of the hansom-cab against the utility of the taxi with a wealth of reason that is all too convincing to a generation that only knows the hansom as a museum-piece, and Mr. York and Miss King are as light-heartedly satirical at the expense of the New York of a generation ago as their "children," "Miss True York" and "Mr. Ramon Ringo" are at the expense of the New York of to-day. Mr. Cyril Ritchard and Miss Madge Elliott dance charmingly together, Mr. Coram and "Jerry" introduce Whitehall into their ventriloquist sketch, and Barbette once more equals agility in acrobatics with cleverness in "make-up."

THE COLISEUM

Mr. Bransby Williams as a stage-door keeper is too loquacious to be altogether discreet. It may be diplomatic to allow your audience into, say, a quarter of the management's secrets—for all audiences love to feel they are "in the know"—but Mr. Williams, in exhibiting the difference between an Englishman giving an imitation of a pig (received with indifferent silence) and a foreigner giving an imitation of a pig (received with rapturous applause) lets the cat all too obviously out of the bag. After he had demonstrated that a stage-door keeper's knowledge might be a dangerous thing, Mr. Williams proceeded to show how Sir Herbert Tree played Svengali, and how, among other things, Dan Leno and Albert Chevalier sang. Presco and Campo went through their "comedy acrobatic" turn with a proper indignation on the one hand, and a proper indifference on the other; and Miss Marie Burke, with the help of Mr. Ralph Johnson at the piano, sang a number of songs, including the extremely good "Can't Help Loving that Man of Mine," with a voice that could hold its own in opera. Mr. Tommy Handley, in a sketch, "The Disorderly Room," by Mr. Eric Blore, showed how military justice can be perverted by a lively singing of war-time songs; and Messrs. Clapham and Dwyer gave an exaggerated, but not altogether misleading, wireless broadcast of the Scott-Sharkey fight. Mr. Hal Swain's band, Miss Beryl Beresford, and Messrs. Rogers and Lascelles completed a moderately strong programme.

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

EIGHTH CONCERT AT QUEEN'S HALL

The London Symphony Orchestra gave the eighth concert of the season at Queen's Hall last night under the direction of Herr Abendroth. Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" overture opened the programme, and was given a performance of nervous energy and excitability, which had its points; for, although the climaxes of tone were rather lacking in "bite" and real power, the remarkable security of effect in the orchestration was made abundantly clear, and the incisive playing of the strings was well worth hearing. In Grieg's pianoforte concerto M. Cortot was brilliant, the playing being full of impulse and rhythmical force, not faultless technically, but radiating vitality and giving the very familiar music an air of freshness. He was vociferously applauded, and had to give an encore. Herr Abendroth gave every support, and the whole performance had exhilaration.

Brahms's fourth symphony completed the programme. This is music which will not satisfactorily bear the impulsive method shown in the overture, and in the opening movement there were several places where a needless alteration in the *tempo* sounded very uncomfortable and ineffective. But later Herr Abendroth steadied himself; the slow movement was really beautifully played, and the scherzo went with immense energy. Again the strings were admirable, and the *finale* had many moments of power and was worked up to a finely broad ending.

DEATH OF MISS MARIE STUDHOLME

Miss Marie Studholme, the musical comedy actress, died yesterday at her home at Hampstead from heart failure at the age of 54. Her beauty was remarkable, and for years her photographs had a large sale. She first appeared under the management of George Edwardes in *La Cigale* at the Lyric when she was 16. For a time she was with Sir Charles Wyndham at the Criterion, but she returned to George Edwardes in 1893, appearing at the Gaiety and elsewhere in various musical comedies. At the age of 31 she was seen as Alice in a stage version of *Alice in Wonderland*. In 1908 she married Mr. H. Giles Borrett, and 17 years ago she made her last appearance in *Her Ladyship*, in which she toured the country.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 7

"THE SACRED FLAME" IN ROME

VATICAN ORGAN AND "EXOTIC HERESIES"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, MARCH 9

The enthusiasm with which the Roman public has received Mr. Somerset Maugham's *The Sacred Flame*, which has just been performed for the first time here, has alarmed and astonished Roman Catholic circles.

Last night's *Osservatore Romano* devotes two columns to the problems raised by the play, and more especially to the duty of the authorities to prevent the spread of dangerous ideas. This play, says the Vatican organ, is "public propaganda of a theory which the author not merely illustrates, but also defends, sustains, and imposes." With its defence of the alleged "right to kill" it enters "the sphere not only of spiritual but also of social and civil education." The writer, however, disclaims any suggestion of an official censorship to prevent works of this kind, wherein the ideals of education are "menaced, ruined, and denied." At the same time, he asks whether the Fascist State can tolerate these "exotic heresies in which life belongs to the weak and amoral," especially in a régime which teaches that "life is sacred to the Fatherland" and upholds the sanctity of the home.

The education of a Catholic people, the article concludes, can have no place for "poisoned flames." The criticisms of the secular newspapers show an interesting variety and disagreement. While the skill of the dramatist is not questioned, most of the critics seem to agree with the *Tevere*, which says that the problem raised in the play "does not interest us . . . it may be because of our race and blood, which are Catholic; perhaps we have less pedantic and sterile minds and warmer hearts." Unlike the Germans, it concludes, the Italian race cannot trouble about these complications "because we are not sufficiently unhealthy and morbid."

CONCERTS, &c.

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GERALD COOPER CONCERTS.
SIXTH CONCERT, TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.
Quartet in E flat major (K. 428) . . . Mozart.
Meditation on the Chorale "Svaty Vaclave" . . . Suk.
Quartet, No. 3 . . . Hindemith.
BROSA STRING QUARTET.
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Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THURSDAY NEXT, at 8.
Overture to "La Clemenza di Tito" . . . Mozart
Concerto for Violoncello and Orchestra . . Schumann
Overture, Elegy, and Rondo . . Bax
Fantasia on Sussex Folk-Songs, for Violoncello and Orchestra (First Performance) . . Vaughan Williams
"Rondes de Printemps" . . Debussy
Overture to "William Tell" . . Rossini
JOHN BARBIROLLI CASALS.
Tickets, 2s. to 12s. KEITH PROWSE, or Hall.

WIGMORE HALL. SAT. NEXT, at 3.
SOLOMON.
Sonata in D, No. 7 . . . Haydn
Chorale Prelude "O Sheepers, awake!" . . Bach-Busoni
Variations and Fugue . . Handel-Brahms
Prelude, Aria and Finale . . César Franck
Works by Chopin, Debussy and Rachmaninoff.
Steinway Piano. 12s., 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d. (rea.), 3s. 6d.
THE MICHELL DIRECTION, 39, Oxford-terrace, W.2.

FRIENDS' HOUSE (Euston-road). FOLK SONGS and MADRIGALS by The English Folk Dance Society and the English Madrical Choir, TUESDAY, March 18th, at 8.30 p.m. All seats reserved, 5s., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d.—Apply Secretary, E.F.D.S., 107, Great Russell-street, W.C.1. Telephone: Museum 4580.

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Sat., 2.30 and 8.15 THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD
Mon., at 8.15 . . . COX & BOX & PINAFORE

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New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
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A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter.
and TOM WALLS.

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With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
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APOLLO. Gerr. 6976. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"*NINE TILL SIX.*"
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
MATS., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
"*ODD NUMBERS.*"
A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arliss and Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL, HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"ABUNDANT LAUGHTER . . . CLUSTER OF BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES . . . HOST OF BRIGHT IDEAS."—*Morning Post.*
"LAUGHTER ALL THE WAY."—*Daily Chronicle.*
"INGENIOUSLY PLANNED FARCE."—*Daily Mirror.*
"ROMPING JOLLITY."—*Evening News.*
"ADVENTURES FAST AND FUNNY."—*Daily Sketch.*
"AUDIENCE LAUGHED CONTINUALLY."—*Sunday Times.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Evgs. (exc. Fri.), 8.15. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. (Fri., 5 p.m., in Entirety.) Shaw's
MAN AND SUPERMAN.
Mon., March 17, Bernard Shaw's MISALLIANCE.

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MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
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"BEAUTIFULLY STAGED AND ADMIRABLY CAST."—*Daily Sketch.*
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By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.
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DOMINION. Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 3176.
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HARRY WELCHMAN, LUPINO LANE
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ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

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Fred Elizalde and his Music, Morris Harvey, Dorothy Seacombe, Florence McHugh. (Tem. Bar 6888.) (Smoking.)

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MATHESON LANG in
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By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.
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Adapted by Grace Edwin from Woodbine Willie's Novel.

FORTUNE. Tem. Bar 7373. LAST WEEKS.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"*DARLING, I LOVE YOU.*"
A New Musical Play.
Vera Lennox, Neil McKay, Harold French, and GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. (Tem. 8713.) 8.30. Thur., Sat., 2.30.
The Daniel Mayer Co. present
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"*THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS.*"

GLOBE. Gerrard 8734.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"*CHARLES AND MARY.*"
A Play on the Life of Charles Lamb.
"Here is a very lovable play."—*Evening Standard.*

HAYMARKET. Evgs., 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Gerr. 0648.
EVENINGS at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
"*MR. CINDERS.*"
Musical Comedy. BOBBY HOWES, R

Imperial and Foreign News

INDIAN STANDARDS OF LIVING

SIGNS OF GENERAL IMPROVEMENT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN INDIA)

Sunday, January 26, was loudly proclaimed in a number of places in India as "Independence Day." Part of the proceedings for the day was the reading of a manifesto drawn up by the leaders of the Independence Movement, in which certain reasons why India should claim independence of the British connexion were given. The most important of these reasons were economic, and the manifesto reproduced the famous charges of the alleged economic drain from India to England, the crippling of Indian industry in the interests of British manufacturers, the heavy burden of taxation, and the very low average income a head in India as compared with the average income elsewhere.

Nobody can deny that the general standard of living in India is low. That, indeed, is obvious even to the casual cold-weather visitor. Good reasons—historic, social, and other—can be given for this state of affairs, but to give them would be a barren exercise in dialectics. But it is important to find out whether the standard of living in India—of the masses of agricultural and urban labour—is improving. Unfortunately the innumerable statistics which are available to economic students in all Western countries are largely non-existent in India.

Only in one or two urban areas, notably in Bombay and Madras, has any fully detailed census of wages been carried out. But while there has not been a strict official survey of wage conditions generally, quite a number of individual investigations have been made. These provide a body of evidence, and it is possible by following one or two obvious and simple lines of inquiry to give reasonable grounds for holding that the general economic condition of the people of India and their standard of living are improving.

COST OF LIVING

There are no grounds for saying that the average Indian's income is less than 2 annas a day or just over Rs.3 (4s. 6d.) a month. It is within the knowledge of even the most ignorant that the statement is incorrect, for even unskilled labour gets several times this pay. If by average income the statement includes, as it obviously must include, the average income of every living being, even of infants a few days old, then the argument means nothing, for there can be no check on such figures, and, therefore, the only thing to take notice of is wages. It is within the knowledge of every man and woman that wages have increased during the last 10 years.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan, giving evidence as the authorized representative of the Indian Chamber of Commerce to the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance in 1925, said that wages in the jute trade had gone up by 50 per cent. since 1914, and that he believed that wages in the coalmines had gone up by 25 per cent. These figures for the jute trade were generally corroborated by official figures supplied to the Currency Commission by a representative firm of jute manufacturers. In Bombay, also, as evidence given before the Royal Commission on Currency showed, the wages of town labourers have risen by not less than 12 per cent.—that is, about two annas in every rupee. In fact, the same story is told wherever reliable figures can be obtained.

Adverse criticisms of the 1s. 6d. rate of exchange and its effects on India are unjustified. The plain fact is that the purchasing power of the rupee is now 2 annas more than it used to be, and so buys more. If the value of the rupee were lowered, as Mr. Gandhi apparently advocates, more rupees would be needed to buy a fixed amount of goods, and so the poor would suffer.

For years past it has been a commonplace to those in touch with the conditions of life among the masses of India, particularly the agricultural masses, that any period of scarcity or distress finds even the poorest classes more resistant than they used to be. It can be shown in most parts of India that, when relief works have to be opened, a continually decreasing number find it necessary to take advantage of them, and even the lowest menial classes can purchase grain for some time after it has soared to famine prices. One of the most striking things to those who have observed conditions in India for the past quarter of a century is the extent to which the consumption of simple luxuries, like cigarettes, foreign sugar, travel by motor-omnibus and railway, has increased. In fact, these things are fast becoming conventional necessities rather than luxuries, and are a visible proof of an improvement in the standard of living.

INCREASE OF SAVINGS

When we study the figures for the different forms of saving, we find at once undeniable proof of a continually widening gap between the income and necessary expenditure of all classes of the population. The ancient Eastern practice of hoarding, whether in the form of cash, stores of the precious metals, or objects of jewelry, is still widespread in India. Nevertheless, the Post Office savings banks, which are particularly the banks of the poorer classes, show that during the past 10 years the sums deposited have more than doubled, and in the last year for which accurate figures are available the year's deposits reached the sum of over 211 millions of rupees. A very favourite form of saving among the middle classes is Post Office Cash Certificates, of which some millions of rupees' worth are in the hands of the people. Saving by means of life assurance policies is making impressive strides, and during the 10 years ended with 1926 the new sums annually assured under the different classes of life assurance increased fivefold. The growth in the paid-up capital of joint stock companies is almost as impressive, for during the 20 years ended with 1926 the paid-up capital was multiplied by more than 6½ times.

Such large and searching economic inquiries as the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee of 1924-25, the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance of 1925-26, and the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India of 1926-28 have made it quite clear that, on the whole, real wages in India have not only increased but increased substantially since 1914. That the condition of those agricultural classes who pay land revenue must have improved during the past two decades or so is clear from the fact that, while land revenue as a whole has increased since the beginning of the present century by something less than 20 per cent., the export prices of India's agricultural products have risen by 117 per cent.

Concerning Mr. Gandhi's remarks on taxation this may be said. Even if the figures given by him are correct, taxation is far from heavy. Thus, according to his statement, the average income would pay in land revenue only 15 annas a year, while the Salt Tax paid on the average income is about 2½ annas a year. Other taxes paid by the poor are almost all on goods imported from abroad, which in any case have been imposed mostly by the will of the elected Indian members of the Assembly in order to enable certain industries to be started in India.

The figures of Indian imports and exports for a period of years bear out in striking fashion these general deductions. For more than 50 years India's exports and imports have increased with hardly a check except, of course, during the War years. During this period exports have increased almost sevenfold in value and imports almost eightfold. In addition to raw produce India now exports annually hundreds of millions of rupees' worth of manufactured goods. It is impossible to say with accuracy how far India's internal consumption has kept pace with her oversea trade; but the great growth in the extent of cultivated land by irrigation and reclamation, in her extractive industries, and in the numbers of her factories and workshops of all kinds, to say nothing of the renaissance in her cottage industries, which is now proceeding apace, shows that there must be, at any rate, a continually increasing national dividend available for distribution.

The charge so often made by Indian controversialists that the wealth of India is being steadily drained away is answered simply and satisfactorily by a reference to the enormous annual import of gold and silver bullion into India, of which the greater part is in liquidation of India's favourable balance of trade.

THE "UNTOUCHABLES" AT NASIK

SUGGESTED APPEAL TO COURT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 10

The dispute at Nasik as to whether the "untouchables" shall be permitted to enter the Kalaram temple has taken a new turn. Orthodox Hindus are urging the "untouchables" to get their right established in a competent Court before attempting an entry. The question is further complicated by the fact that this temple has a position of great importance throughout India, being built, it is supposed, on the spot where Rama and Sita stayed during their exile, and those in charge of it fear that the admission of the "untouchables" would result in a diminution of income by keeping away a large number of high-caste Hindus from other parts of India.

A similar dispute arose here yesterday, when "untouchables" demanded entry to four temples situated in places where orthodox Hindus predominate. The trustees maintain that they are precluded by the terms of their trust from allowing any other than high-caste Hindus to enter the precincts of the temples to offer worship.

BYRD ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

RETURN TO NEW ZEALAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, MARCH 10

The Byrd Antarctic expedition returned to Dunedin to-day after 453 days' absence from civilization. They received an enthusiastic welcome both ashore and afloat as the two ships steamed up the harbour and berthed. Admiral Byrd made a little speech after the official welcome, and said:—

Having been attended by good luck, we accomplished all we set out to do and perhaps a little more. We are mighty glad to have selected New Zealand as a base, and mighty glad we are back. Our Polar flight was not more outstanding than the discovery of new land, comprising 280,000 miles, which we named Marie Byrd land. The claiming of the land is not my concern.

He added that the expedition's success had been in a way due to luck and largely owing to the very unselfish work and attitude of his men. If there was one thing he was elated about it was the fact that every man had returned.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY IN NEW YORK

ACTION BY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 10

The New York City Chamber of Commerce, taking cognizance of a notice from the Police Commissioner that Communists are "boring from within" in a number of business organizations in this city, has appointed an "Americanization committee" to obtain the deportation of Radical aliens and the discharge by business men of Communists in their employ. The committee is headed by Brigadier-General Peter E. Traub. According to the Police Commissioner there are 9,700 Communists in the city.

Two of the five Communists arrested on Friday, in connexion with the Union-square riot were released on furnishing bail to-day, but, like one of the five arrested on Thursday and released on Saturday, were immediately rearrested on a charge of felonious assault. All three have been refused bail.

THE HIGHEST FLIGHT BY A WOMAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 10

Miss Elinor Smith, an 18-year-old air-woman, claims to have flown higher than any woman when at Roosevelt Field to-day she flew several thousand feet higher than the 23,996ft. reached by Miss Marvel Crossan, who last year was killed in a crash.

Miss Smith lost consciousness when one of her two altimeters registered 30,000ft. and the other 32,000ft. When she regained her senses the aeroplane had dropped to 24,000ft. The engine of her aeroplane was sputtering and the aeroplane was in a deep glide. She righted it with some difficulty and made a good landing. She said that when she was at the top of her flight her oxygen tank apparently froze.

The aeroplane carried a barograph sealed by an observer for the National Aeronautical Association. When this is calibrated the exact altitude she reached will be made public.

EMPIRE FARMERS IN NEW ZEALAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, MARCH 10

The party of British, South African, and Canadian farmers who are touring New Zealand completed their visit to North Island on their arrival in Wellington, where the Government gave them an official reception at Parliament House.

In the absence of the Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Ward, at Rotorua, Mr. Veitch, Minister of Labour, welcomed the party, and said that the Government greatly appreciated the visit and hoped that the resultant exchange of ideas would be of mutual benefit to all parts of the Empire. The leader of the party, Mr. Whitley, in his reply, said that the party would do everything possible to secure a wider sale for New Zealand produce in Great Britain, provided, of course, that New Zealand took British products in return. The party left for South Island this afternoon.

UKRAINE SEPARATIST MOVEMENT

FORMER MINISTERS ON TRIAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 10

The trial began in the Kharkoff Theatre yesterday of 45 so-called Ukrainian separatists, who were arrested in November on a charge of organizing the Ukrainian Liberation League to overthrow the Soviet Government and establish a separate Ukrainian non-Soviet Republic.

The prisoners are mostly professors, doctors, and cooperators, and include Yefremoff, a well-known member of the Ukrainian Academy of Science; Chekhovsky, who was a Minister under Petliura and later Head of the Ukrainian Autocephalic Church; and Nikovsky, who was also a Minister under Petliura. The trial, which has been widely advertised, is expected to last several weeks. The Soviet authorities have already organized demonstrations of workers, as well as of the Academies of the Ukraine, White Russia, and the R.S.F.S.R. [Russia proper], and drawn up resolutions urging the judges to inflict the severest penalties.

ROUNDING UP PEASANTS IN RUSSIA

COMMUNIST WOMEN'S RAIDS ON VILLAGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 10

Mme. Krupskaya, Lenin's widow, has published in the Soviet Press an account of the progress of the socialization of the countryside by Communist women, based on letters she has received direct from the villages.

According to these letters, "it is a stormy time, this second revolution, and quite as fierce as in 1917." The *kulaki* [comparatively well-to-do peasants] are being "liquidated resolutely and mercilessly." But they offer desperate resistance. The class-war has become so fierce that it is impossible to describe. A young Communist named Chopligin, who went collectivizing the other day with a number of Communist women, was caught by the peasants, who chopped him into little pieces. Ten persons were arrested, but the real murderers were not captured. "What threats, what attacks! In some villages the peasant women beat the women Communists sent thither on collectivising. You should see the raids we make. About 500 young people assemble, of whom half are mounted on horseback, and all swoop upon a weak village where collectivization is backward. It is a fascinating spectacle, and works better than any agitation. The villages never saw such things before; they collectivize forthwith."

Mme. Krupskaya states that it is not an isolated picture, and expresses approval of the warlike development of Soviet women, which is already inspiring the women of other countries in spite of religion, which is helping the capitalists to keep women outside revolutionary strife.

AUSTRALIAN STAMPS

PURVES COLLECTION BOUGHT BY THE KING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 10

King George has purchased the Purves collection of Australian stamps, which was awarded a gold medal in the 1928 International Philatelic Exhibition in Melbourne. Mr. E. D. Bacon, Curator of the King's Philatelic Collections, telegraphed the terms of the purchase to-day, but the price is undisclosed.

Mr. Purves is a Melbourne barrister, grandson of the late J. L. Purves, K.C. His collection is the most complete Australian collection in the world and is described as one of the best and most scholarly of any modern stamp-issuing country. It contains examples of all parities and many unique stamps.

KAISER'S GRANDSON IN ASSAULT CASE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 9

Prince William of Prussia, the eldest son of the former Crown Prince, yesterday appeared as co-plaintiff in a case of assault. The Prince, who is studying at Königsberg, in East Prussia, was recently involved in a street fight which was ended by a policeman who took the Prince, his two companions, and three workmen to the police station.

Prince William stated in Court that the men insulted him in the street because he was wearing a Stahlhelm badge. (The Stahlhelm is the Nationalist semi-military organization and several members of the Hohenzollern family belong to it.) He and Count Eulenburg, one of his companions, were, he said, both struck and they retaliated. The accused workmen suggested that one of them had accidentally knocked against the Prince, who had immediately struck out with his stick. The Public Prosecutor scoffed at this and said the Stahlhelm badge was like a red rag to a bull. The Court concurred and sentenced the men to six weeks' imprisonment.

CONFERENCE IN SIX TOWNS BY TELEPHONE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 9

The Association of German Engineers on Friday held a combined conference with its branch associations, simultaneously meeting in five East German towns, which were connected by special cable with the main conference in Berlin. The Post Office and leading electrical concerns cooperated in the experiment.

Loud-speakers and microphones were installed in each conference room, and the turning of a switch effected the change from reception to transmission. The conference was opened with a speech from the main meeting in Berlin, the speaker greeting his 1,400 hearers in six towns. Lectures illustrated by lantern slides, simultaneously shown to each meeting, followed. Afterwards each of the local conferences addressed the others for 10 minutes, and then there was a short general discussion.

CATTLE EMBARGO LIFTED IN CANADA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MARCH 10

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture has announced that the prohibition of the import into Canada of British cattle, which had been imposed on account of foot-and-mouth disease, has been cancelled as from March 8. Professor Carlyle, manager of the Prince of Wales's ranch, sailed last week for Great Britain, and it is stated that the termination of the embargo will result in his bringing back a shipment of pure-bred stock for the ranch.

104 DEAD IN CINEMA FIRE

TOKYO, March 10.—A telegram from Seoul states that during a special cinematograph performance at Shinkai, a naval station in South Korea, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Battle of Mukden, a film burst into flames, setting fire to the building.

One hundred and four persons were killed and over 100 injured, mostly naval men and their families.—*Reuter.*

REICHSTAG AND YOUNG PLAN

COALITION INDECISION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 10

On the eve of the final debate on the Young Plan Bills the political outlook is as obscure as it could be. The five Coalition parties each profess equal anxiety to see these measures passed, but the support of all is not assured except on conditions that do not command agreement. The People's Party will not tie itself to a programme, introduced by a Minister from its own ranks, of positive new taxation this year and potential tax reductions next year. The Centre, however, will abstain from the vote on the Bills unless a majority for this, or another, financial programme is assured. The Centre's Bavarian associates, the Bavarian People's Party, and the Democrats take the same line.

As the People's Party seems determined not to compromise, and is generally thought to be intent on breaking up the Coalition, it was hoped to-day to get the other four Coalition parties to agree on a financial programme. These still have a small majority in the House, so that the Centre and its associates might then feel free to vote for the Young Plan Bills, which the People's Party in any case will support.

For the moment all is confusion and none can foresee the result of Wednesday's final vote. The second reading was completed before almost empty benches to-day, while the Deputies in the lobbies eagerly discussed the possibilities of a dissolution and an emergency régime. The vote on the second reading follows to-morrow, and as things are at present a small majority for the Bills seems most probable.

The Chancellor, Herr Müller, will not, however, be satisfied with a small majority on the final reading. With legislation of such importance the Government would not feel that it could face public opinion at home or abroad with a majority of half a dozen votes. It is even conceivable that in such an event the Nationalist motion for the postponement of promulgation of the measures might make some impression in high quarters. The Chancellor is expected to put the question plainly to the Reichstag when the final debate begins on Wednesday. Unless he changes his plans he will outline to the House the potential consequences of the rejection of the Bills, or of their acceptance with an inadequate majority, and will then leave the future of the Government and the immediate fate of the Bills to the vote of the Reichstag.

At the conclusion, just before midnight, of the meeting of the four parties it was announced that an agreement had been reached on the financial programme. Details of the agreement will be made known to-morrow afternoon, and in the interval an attempt—the success of which is, however, at present doubtful—will be made to obtain the assent of the People's Party.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ARMS

BRITISH PROPOSAL FOR CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MARCH 10

The British Government has informed the Secretary-General of the League that it will submit to the Council at its 59th session in May proposals for the summoning of a conference of the signatories of the convention of June, 1925, for the supervision of the international trade in arms, ammunition, and implements of war with the view to devising means of bringing it into force as soon as possible.

The convention aims at establishing a general system of supervision and publicity in respect to the international arms trade as well as a special system for certain parts of the world where special measures have been recognized as necessary. It has been signed by 34 States, including the United States of America, but ratified only by seven States (China, Egypt, France, Liberia, the Netherlands, Poland, and Venezuela). Fourteen ratifications are necessary to bring the convention into force.

LEAGUE HEALTH SECTION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MARCH 10

The Health Section of the League of Nations has finished its 15th session. The committee, besides recommending the adoption of the Chinese Government's proposal for cooperation with the League health organization, also decided to ask the Council to approve the proposal made by the Bulgarian authorities for the assistance of the health organization in a campaign against endemic syphilis in certain areas of Bulgaria.

The health committee also declared that certain preparations which contain derivatives of opium should come within the scope of the Geneva Convention, whatever the percentage of the narcotic substance contained may be.

BELGIAN ROYAL VISIT TO EGYPT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, MARCH 10

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived to-day on an official visit to King Fuad. They were met at Alexandria by Prince Omar Tussun, and travelled by special train to Cairo, where King Fuad welcomed them at the station, accompanied by Royal Princes and Cabinet Ministers.

Their Majesties went in a State procession through streets thronged with cheering crowds to the Abdin Palace, where they will stay for three days. They will then pay a two-days' visit to Alexandria, whence they will make a tour of Upper Egypt in the Royal river-yacht. To-night there was a banquet at the Abdin Palace, followed by a reception.

SENOR ALBA RETURNING TO SPAIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MARCH 10

The last of the voluntarily exiled political leaders to return to Spain will be Don Santiago Alba, the former Foreign Minister, who was the first politician to leave the country six and a half years ago.

As the Marqués de Estella appointed a special magistrate to inquire into Señor Alba's conduct and refused to publish the result of the inquiry, which was entirely favourable to Señor Alba, the latter appealed to General Berenguer for public reparation which he considered due to him. In reply, General Berenguer declared that there was nothing to prevent Señor Alba from returning to Spain and taking part in the political movement.

President Masaryk will leave PRAGUE on Saturday next for a stay of a few weeks on the Riviera. A villa near Beaulieu has been rented for him.

NEW U.S. POLICY IN HAITI

POPULAR ELECTIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 10

President Hoover has approved the tentative plan of his commission for dealing with the political situation in Haiti. In a formal statement issued at Port-au-Prince the commission said yesterday that the plan provides for the choice by the groups opposed to President Borno's Government of a candidate for provisional President—a neutral not identified with politics who shall be acceptable to the Borno Government. This candidate will be formally elected by the Council of State to succeed President Borno on May 15.

The new President will call for popular elections in August for a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, who will meet as a Legislature in September and elect a constitutional permanent President. Although there was no mention of the fact in the commission's statement, it is understood that the plan calls for the abolition, in the near future, of the office of American High Commissioner.

The opposition to the American occupation of Haiti won the support of President Borno's faction for some of its proposals. On Saturday the latter issued a memorandum, in which, while praise was given for the progress effected under United States occupation, it was stated frankly that the status of the republic must be changed within the six years the treaty has still to run. The memorandum called for the gradual substitution of Haitians for Americans in public offices, except that in the case of the National Guard American officers are to be retained for some time.

On Friday, in the course of a visit of the U.S. Commission to Archbishop Conan, the Archbishop read a formal statement declaring that while the Roman Catholic clergy in Haiti were disinclined to take part in political issues because they were foreigners, the peoples who were suffering were their own, and Haiti had not had true independence since the American forces came to the island in 1915. "The clergy will rejoice with all their hearts," he said, "when the present situation is ended, and they will joyfully chant a *Te Deum* in solemn thanksgiving."

KARACHI AIRSHIP SHED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, MARCH 10

The airship shed here which is to be used in the airship service between England and India was officially completed yesterday by the insertion of the final bolt in the structure. It was then formally handed over by the chairman of the Armstrong Construction Company to the local representative of the Air Ministry.

SIR MONTAGU BUTLER

Sir Montagu Butler leaves London to-day for Paris, and will embark at Marseilles on Friday in the P. and O. liner Mooltan for Bombay, to return to Nagpur for a second term of five years as Governor of the Central Provinces. He will be accompanied by his daughter, but Lady Butler, whose health has not been good, is remaining in this country until the late autumn.

Sir Montagu Butler's reappointment for the full term is unique in the history of the headship of any of the major Indian provinces. Reappointments after a first tenure have been made from time to time, but only for a few months.

ANOTHER MACEDONIAN BOMB OUTRAGE

YUGOSLAV PROTEST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, MARCH 10

According to a Government *communiqué*, at 7.40 last night two strangers approached the Café Union, in Strumitza, and shot in the back the municipal guard posted in front of it, killing him. They then threw a bomb into the café, injuring 15 persons, four seriously, and escaped, leaving behind them a revolver, a hat, and four bombs marked with the letters I.M.R.O. [International Macedonian Revolutionary Organization].

The acting Foreign Secretary, M. Kumanudi, this morning informed the representatives of Great Britain and France of this last outrage, laying emphasis on the fact that this is the fourth since the signature of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian frontier agreement on February 14. This outrage, he said, had been committed by the Macedonian revolutionaries, whose committee had its headquarters and met publicly in Sofia. Therefore, the Yugoslav Government, considering that the outrages and the activities of the Macedonian committee not only affected relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, but constituted a challenge to peace and order in Europe, asked the representatives of Great Britain and France to intervene in Sofia to prevent these activities.

The Yugoslav-Bulgarian Mixed Commission completed yesterday its investigation in Pirot of the recent bomb outrages. The Commission is said to have found that the criminals who committed the three recent outrages came from Bulgaria and returned there. They are handing to the Bulgarian Government the materials provided by the inquiry of the Yugoslav Government.

N.S.W. COAL DISPUTE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MARCH 10

Once again endeavours to settle the coal dispute in New South Wales have failed.

The miners and owners met in conference to-day at the invitation of the State Premier, who appealed for a discussion free from Government or outside interference and promised that if agreement resulted in some reduction in the price of coal the Government would help to rehabilitate the industry. After a brief discussion the miners said that they were prepared to accept only pre-stoppage terms. This the owners refused and offered instead to open the mines on the terms of the compromise agreement of November 29. This in turn the miners refused, and the conference concluded without result.

FASCISM IN THE SCHOOLS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, MARCH 10

The third congress of the National Association of Teachers was opened yesterday at Brescia with a speech by Signor Turati, secretary of the Fascist Party.

Signor Turati discussed Fascist policy with regard to the school. "The teacher," he said, "must know how to educate in a Fascist manner. He must not look for the elements of his teaching in books but in his fervid Fascist conscience."

On the agenda of the forthcoming meeting of the Grand Council there are "measures for a greater Fascistization of the schools." It is also announced that the State textbooks, the only books which will be read and studied in the elementary schools, will be ready by April 21, and will then be presented to Signor Mussolini.

Telegrams in Brief

Thirty houses have been destroyed by fire at the village of Montvernier, SAVOY.

Lieutenant C. G. Holt Wilson, of XV Field Brigade, R.A., was thrown from his horse and killed at Kirkee (BOMBAY) on Sunday.

Eight persons were killed and a number of others injured in a railway accident at Therezopolis, in the suburbs of RIO DE JANEIRO.—*Reuter.*

The condition of Mme. Hanau, who is on hunger-strike at the Saint-Lazare prison in PARIS, after being detained for over 13 months on a charge of fraud, was rather worse yesterday.

Twenty-nine lives were lost in an accident at the Crown Mines, JOHANNESBURG, yesterday. A cage containing native workers broke away and crashed 1,600ft. to the bottom of the shaft.

General Janky, Commander-in-Chief of the *Honvéds* (the National Defence Force of HUNGARY) has resigned. The Minister of National Defence, General Gömbös, has decided to suppress this post.

Exhibitors from 11 countries are taking part in the 18th General Industrial Fair in VIENNA, which opened on Sunday. Great Britain is principally represented by textiles, motor-cycles, and varnishes.

The first International Scientific Congress for Motorless Flying, ended yesterday at Darmstadt (HESSE). It was attended by representatives of England, France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Hungary and the U.S.A.

The funeral of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz took place at MUNICH yesterday. Among the many wreaths which were laid on the grave was one from the former Kaiser and his wife and another from the former German Crown Prince.

Our ROME Correspondent reports that the following official bulletin, signed by Dr. Axel Munthe, was telegraphed yesterday to Stockholm:—"The condition of the Queen of Sweden continues to give cause for very grave concern."

Two skiers of ANNECY, Haute Savoie, were buried by an avalanche while ascending the Tête-de-Parmelan on Sunday. The accident was seen from a distant village and a search-party saved one of the men. His companion was asphyxiated.

Dr. Cook, who made a claim to have reached the North Pole in 1909, and who has been serving a sentence in Leavenworth Prison, UNITED STATES, on a charge of using the mails to defraud, has been released on parole.—*Reuter.*

M. Lucien Saint, the French Resident-General in Morocco, in the course of an official visit to AGADIR, received the Pasha and the local chiefs, including Ma el Ainan, who was one of the most stubborn enemies of the French until his submission in 1923. The port of Agadir was declared open on January 1.

In consequence of a unanimous appeal by the Synod of the Church of England in JAMAICA that the Rt. Rev. Dr. Cecil de Carteret should reconsider his decision to sever his connexion with the island Church during August of the present year, the Bishop has decided to defer his resignation until March, 1931.

Four thousand Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews attended a meeting on Sunday in the hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution in WASHINGTON to protest against the anti-religious policy of the Soviet Government. Six Communists who attempted to distribute Communist leaflets outside the hall were arrested.

In reply to inquiries from Great Britain the AUSTRIAN Government says that it cannot at present support the proposal for a fixed Easter. The proposed reform, it says, is in the interests of trade and industry and communications, but so far as Austria is concerned the initiative lies with the Roman Catholic clergy.

Because of a dispute over the method of employment of slaughtermen, approximately 20,000 sheep were held over at Homebush yesterday. The trouble originated in the dismissal of a man for drunkenness, the employers claiming the right to employ whom they chose and the men demanding the retention of the roster system.

At OTTAWA on Saturday the conference about waterpower rights between the Dominion Ministry and the provincial administrations of Ontario and Quebec was resumed. The Dominion Government is said to be ready to waive claims to power developed on navigable rivers provided adequate guarantees about navigation rights are given and the expense of constructing the works necessary to safeguard them is shared by the province concerned.

Other Foreign News on following page

Our March number is an epic!

We apologise. When we said our last number was the best possible we meant it. But now our March number has beaten it. Sorry! It is so wonderful that people give loud cries of wonder and delight as they look at it. We do too. The following are only a few of the masterpieces it contains:—

A new serial by

W. Somerset Maugham

as powerful and gripping a story as we ever read. A memorable literary effort

CHERRY POYNTER discusses Bridal and Bridesmaids' fashions and presents. With illustrations that make your mouth water

BARON DE MEYER has sent the most marvellous spring hat photographs from Paris. We are fairly callous, but we confess they fairly took our breath away.

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NAVAL NEEDS

ANGLO-FRENCH INQUIRY

"OBSERVERS" FOR U.S.

THE PROBLEM OF SECURITY

The meeting of the Heads of the Delegations to the London Naval Conference which had been arranged for yesterday afternoon was not held, but a meeting has been convened for 5.30 p.m. to-day. At a discussion between members of the British, American, and French delegations at St. James's Palace in the morning, certain technical questions were, in the official phrase, "found to require further exploration," and it was in order to give time for the "continuous prosecution of this inquiry" that, with the consent of the Japanese and Italians, the meeting of the Heads of Delegations was postponed.

M. Dumesnil, the French Minister of Marine, and Mr. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by technical advisers, with American observers, were asked to undertake the inquiry at once, and to report as soon as possible. A further meeting of the three delegations will be held at 3 p.m. to-morrow or earlier if the technical report is ready.

The conversations which M. Briand had during the week-end with Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Stimson were concerned with the French contention that political safeguards are necessary if the naval armaments of France are to be reduced. The discussion at St. James's Palace yesterday morning was devoted to the naval rather than the political side of the problem. The political question is being discussed at unofficial meetings.

SECURITY PROPOSALS

During the week-end talks the delegates examined the possibility of devising some proposal midway between the suggestion—put forward by the Americans as a basis of discussion, but with no pledge that it would be acceptable to American public opinion—that the Powers should undertake to consult together in cases of emergency, and the suggestion of the French that there should be a Mediterranean agreement, on the lines of the Locarno Pact, by which the security of France would be guaranteed. The British Government is unalterably opposed to any such pact. In the speech which he broadcast to America on Sunday the Prime Minister stated specifically that "we shall not agree to base any treaty which may result from this Conference on entangling military alliances." The Prime Minister also said that "some of us will strive to secure as an essential part of the agreement a pledge of good will and pacific determination." (In delivering the speech the Prime Minister used the word "determination," instead of the word "intention," which appeared in the text issued to the Press.) This statement may contain the germ of a compromise that would satisfy the French.

The attempt to find some middle proposal is proceeding, and the question now under consideration is the possibility of including within a Five-Power Treaty some declaration which would make the prospect of war even more remote than it has become since the signature of the Locarno Treaty and the Kellogg Pact, and give France such an assurance of security that she would agree to a reduction in the figures of her naval tonnage.

It is understood that M. Briand has in mind the suggestion that the delegates should consider the possibility of signing an agreement, in which the political question should be reserved for discussion after further diplomatic preparation at a later meeting, the figures of the French naval programme to stand meanwhile, conditionally upon the understanding that definite reductions would be effected if some arrangement for security satisfactory to France were made later.

THE TECHNICAL INQUIRY

The Parliamentary crisis in France has prevented a close examination of the figures put forward in the French memorandum, but it is obvious that such an examination must be made before the figures of the various Powers can be put into the proposed table of global and categorical tonnage. This has now begun. The fact that the technical inquiry is to be attended by American observers is of special importance. The figures finally put forward by the British Government must be influenced by the figures demanded by France, and, as the United States is to have parity with Great Britain, she in turn must be affected by the French demands.

Last week there were frequent conferences between the American, British, and Japanese delegations on the figures and suggestions put forward in the memoranda of the three nations. It is understood that some progress has been made in the task of adjusting the three sets of demands, but no final agreement can be reached until the outlines of a Five-Power Treaty can be drafted. For this reason the British-American-Japanese conversations have been put on one side in order that the European problem may be examined. Italy has not yet put forward any concrete figures. She has contented herself with stating that she will accept any proposal agreed to by the other countries provided that her right to parity with the most powerful Continental European nation is recognized. For the moment, therefore, the discussions are proceeding between Great Britain and France.

FRENCH FIGURES

Mr. Alexander and M. Dumesnil, with their experts and an American observer, met yesterday afternoon. M. Dumesnil made a long statement of the French case, going over a good deal of the ground which was covered by his predecessor at a plenary session of the Conference. Mr. Alexander replied for Great Britain, and a further meeting is to be held at the House of Commons at 6.30 this evening. There are doubts, apparently, as to whether the French tonnage figures and the figures put forward by Great Britain have been compiled on a strictly comparable basis, and this is one of the points which has to be cleared up. The French and British naval experts are meeting at St. James's Palace this morning, but the Ministers will not be present.

There is no desire in British official circles to dictate figures to France. All that is being done is to examine the figures closely and to ascertain the basis on which they have been arrived at. In the long run an agreement upon European figures must control the whole future of the Conference, but here, again, no final arrangements will be made until America and Japan have been consulted fully.

The First Committee is meeting this afternoon at 2.45, when its examination of the report of the experts committee on special ships will be resumed. When the Committee met on Friday the report in general was accepted, but one or two points were left over for further consideration. It has still to be determined, for instance, whether special ships are to be reckoned in the total tonnage of each country, as desired by France, or kept entirely separate, as Great Britain suggests, and whether new special ships, when they are built to replace existing vessels, should continue to be kept distinct or absorbed in the most suitable category. The First Committee has already accepted the report dealing with exempt ships, and if it comes to a decision to-day on special ships it should be possible to summon a further plenary meeting of the Conference without much further delay.

The Prime Minister has given a written answer to a question by Mr. D. G. Somerville, who asked whether, for the information of the public, he could make a statement as to the progress of the Conference, and whether any agreement had now been reached on any point. The Prime Minister states that, while steady and satisfactory progress is being made and while tentative agreements have been reached on a number of points, he does not consider that it would be in the interests of the Conference to deal with these matters piecemeal at the present time.

Mr. Stimson lunched with the Prime Minister at Downing-street yesterday. Signor Grandi, who had spent the week-end at Bournemouth, returned to London yesterday morning. M. Tardieu is expected to arrive on Friday.

FRENCH POLICY ATTACKED

LABOUR INTERNATIONALS' APPEAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 10

A manifesto published jointly by the Socialist International and the Trade Union International, and signed by M. Vandervelde and Mr. Citrine, has given occasion for a further protest by the French Socialists against the policy pursued by M. Briand in London. The manifesto, which was the result of a meeting of the executives of the two organizations held here last week, appealed to the Labour organizations of all countries to support the British Government in its sincere effort for peace and the outlawing of war.

In to-day's *Populaire*, the organ of the French Socialist Party, M. Léon Blum, the leader of the party in the Chamber, taking the manifesto as his text, once more attacks M. Tardieu and M. Briand for their exposition of the French case in London, especially in respect of the claim for new forms of security. The French Socialists, M. Blum avers, do not admit that further progress in disarmament is dependent upon new securities, and he asks on what authority the delegation is asserting that the existing guarantees are insufficient. The Socialists, he adds, are satisfied that the present guarantees are such as to preclude the need for any further increase of the French naval forces, and even to permit of a reduction.

On a previous occasion in a speech in the Chamber M. Blum had declared that the Socialists would refuse to support the policy of the French delegation. As, however, the Socialists on this matter are in a minority of more than three to one in the Chamber, there is not much likelihood that they will be able to influence the course marked out by M. Tardieu, the more so as he has in addition the overwhelming mass of opinion in the country behind him.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFFS

ALL-ROUND INCREASE PROPOSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MARCH 10

It is understood that the Federal Government has seriously considered the imposition of an all-round addition to the duties on the items in the tariff schedule. No official comment is obtainable, but it is believed that such a tax is regarded as an alternative to the previous proposal to impose a prohibitive tariff on "luxury" imports with the object of improving the trade balance until it is possible to test the result of the Ministry's tariff policy on Australian industries.

Both steps would be drastic, but in view of the serious excess of imports over exports it is thought in certain quarters that some such action might be taken. It is rumoured that the extra duty might even be as high as 10 or 15 per cent.

TREATMENT OF MALARIA

THE PRINCE ON HIS RECOVERY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, MARCH 10

Before his departure for Uganda yesterday the Prince of Wales authorized the statement that he was greatly impressed by the rapidity with which malaria can be driven out of the system even after serious infection producing high temperature, if proper treatment is immediately taken.

Attention to medical advice, he said, was everything. His own experience had convinced him that, given proper treatment, malaria was easier to get rid of than the influenza so prevalent at home. He was now satisfied that the menace of malaria would not in any way handicap the progress of settlement in Kenya, provided the people placed reliance in the excellent medical services which were being spread all over the Colony and followed medical advice both as to prevention and as to cure.

During his visit in 1925 the Prince, in a speech at a settlers' luncheon, directed attention to the necessity for a widespread campaign against malaria. Since then large sums of money have been spent yearly in building up an organization, the advantages of which are now becoming apparent.

KAMPALA, March 10.—The Prince of Wales passed through here this afternoon on his way to Entebbe, where he arrived at tea time. His Royal Highness is staying at Government House.—*Reuter.*

THE LATE MR. TAFT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 10

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange voted to-day to close those markets at 12.30 p.m. to-morrow out of respect to the memory of Mr. William Taft. All the other stock exchanges in the country will close likewise.

The Pilgrims of Great Britain have sent to the Pilgrims of the United States the following message on the death of ex-President Taft:—

The Pilgrims of Great Britain desire to be associated with the world-wide tribute to Mr. Taft. As the guest of the Pilgrims in 1922 he impressed us with his wisdom, his humour, and his wide sympathies. He was a very lovable man. Please express our condolences to his family.

Lord Derby, chairman of the Pilgrims, signed the message.

LAW AND ORDER IN INDIA

MR. PATEL'S ARREST

GOVERNMENT VICTORY IN ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 10

The Legislative Assembly, after a debate lasting nearly two hours on a motion for the adjournment by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to discuss the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Vallabhai Patel, this evening gave the Government a decisive majority of 23. The figures—53 votes to 30—do not adequately represent the full weight of the judgment on the side of law and order, for there were several abstentions, and some of the votes for the motion were almost certainly due to their hesitation openly to declare against Mr. Gandhi's campaign, though every member of the House is against it.

In his speech the Pandit got into difficulties by mixing up the question of Mr. Vallabhai Patel's arrest with the general question of Mr. Gandhi's campaign; for, while he confessed that he was against Mr. Gandhi's campaign, he asserted that non-violent civil disobedience was a movement perfectly justifiable by law.

Sir James Crerar, Home Member, spoke immediately after the Pandit. On the general question of the Government's attitude towards Mr. Gandhi's campaign, he re-read the Viceroy's declaration of policy on the opening day of the Session. In regard to Mr. Vallabhai Patel, he showed that Mr. Patel was keen on making mischievous propagandist speeches, and that the magistrate stopped him when he was about to pursue his campaign in a part of the country where a large proportion of the population was of a turbulent character and had been incited by the Non-Cooperation movement of 1921-22 into a succession of dacoities and murders which could not be stopped for two years. Sir James Crerar added that if the local officers had not taken action they would have been guilty of a very grave dereliction of duty, and he commended the resolution and promptitude with which they had borne themselves.

Sir James Crerar spoke most effectively, and it was evident when he finished that the bottom had been knocked out of the case for the motion. There followed four speakers, none of whom comes from the Bombay Presidency. All tried to work up emotion, but only succeeded in almost emptying the House. Then Sir George Rainy, Commerce and Railway member, and Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, Deputy President of the Assembly, rose together, but the President called on Maulvi Yakub, who made a trenchant speech in which he confounded Pandit Malaviya out of his own mouth.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

Maulvi Yakub refuted the idea that violence meant only shots from a gun or blows with a *lathi*. When the law was broken, he said, violence was committed. The moment men refused to pay taxes legally due, they committed violence. That millions of the peasantry should be invited not to pay dues to their *zemindars* [landholders] was preposterous. "I ask whether the Government is responsible or irresponsible for the maintenance of order. The Government will be guilty of a grave dereliction of duty if they do not take definite, strong, and consolidated action to maintain order in the country." He ended by ridiculing the demand for responsible government as long as the communal problem was not settled. "The key to the whole Indian situation lies in the unity of Hindus and Moslems. If we do not settle this among ourselves, I do not think the Government would be justified in saying, 'We will give you self-government.'"

Mr. Jinnah (who is reported to be in competition with Diwan Chaman Lal for the leadership of the new Swaraj Party in the Assembly) followed with an anti-Government speech, but the feeling of the House was clearly against it. It is significant that for several days Moslem references to the Hindus in the Assembly have been extremely bitter. These reflect the feelings with which the Moslems emerged from the recent new all-party conference organized at Delhi by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his friends.

Much resentment was expressed in the lobbies to-day against Mr. Jinnah's accusation against Sir William Birdwood, the Commander-in-Chief, on Saturday.

MR. GANDHI'S CAMPAIGN

AHMEDABAD, March 10.—Mr. Gandhi announced to-day that if he could find 70 lakhs of rupees (£525,000), and his volunteers would obey his commands, he could promise India Swaraj almost instantaneously. He made his announcement after prayers, stating that the first batch of volunteers to advertise his civil disobedience campaign would consist of 70 inmates of his headquarters at Sabarmati, near here.—*Reuter.*

WARRANT AGAINST MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, MARCH 10

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the Mayor of Calcutta and Swarajist leader, who recently proceeded on a sea trip to Singapore, visited Rangoon on the return journey. While here he made political speeches, in connexion with which a bailable warrant has been issued at the instance of the Commissioner of Police for Rangoon for his arrest on a charge of sedition. The hearing of the case has been fixed for March 19.

20,000 JUTE WORKERS ON STRIKE

CALCUTTA, March 10.—About 20,000 mill hands came out on strike to-day in the Titaghur area. This is a direct result of the activities of the Bengal Jute Workers' Union, the president and secretary of which have been served with notices under the Code of Criminal Procedure. Five out of a total of seven mills are closed altogether, and two are partly closed. The strikers are mostly Madrasis.

A disturbance is reported to have occurred at the Empire Mills, but the police succeeded in dispersing the mob.—*Reuter.*

SIR PHILIP HARTOG'S RETIREMENT

Sir Philip Hartog, who arrived home on leave early in the year, has been permitted to resign, on family and personal grounds, his membership of the Indian Public Services Commission, to which he was appointed on its formation in 1926.

Sir Philip, who was formerly Academic Registrar to the University of London, has been in India almost continuously since the autumn of 1917, when he went out as a member of the Calcutta University Commission. Later he was for five years the first Vice-Chancellor of Dacca University. He was chairman of the recent Auxiliary Committee on Education in British India of the Simon Commission.

PROVISION OF WORK

PARTY POLICIES REVIEWED

COMMONS DEBATE

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY

The week began with a burst of questions upon the Government's attitude towards Mr. Gandhi and towards the Committee. MR. BENN and MR. HENDERSON were both taciturn. MR. BENN thought the Viceroy had said enough to show Mr. Gandhi how his agitation would be treated and the Indian people what was the British view of their future. MR. HENDERSON refused to be alarmed by Soviet propaganda so long as it was ineffective.

The threatened Liberal indictment of the Government's unemployment policy proved to be only a mild advertisement of their own, unaccompanied by any challenge to a division. MR. LLOYD GEORGE, with studious moderation, sympathized with MR. THOMAS upon the statistics of unemployment, and blamed him only for forgetting the temporary but useful palliatives of State-aided re-equipment of the nation in his zeal to promote the permanent cure—namely, rationalization. He then developed a very unusual optimism in a review of our commercial position. We had still a large favourable balance of trade, large annual savings, and a high standard of living. We were merely suffering from a temporary over-production of all desirable things (except, of course, Liberals).

PLANS OF THE PARTIES

But the temporary difficulties might last for years; rationalization had displaced an average of 10 per cent. of our labour, and therefore employment was not growing even as fast as trade. Something must, therefore, be done quickly. Tariffs, whatever their merits or demerits, were too slow. The latest Conservative version of them involved a Dissolution, which Mr. MacDonald alone could move, provided he did not dragoon the Liberals; then a protectionist majority; then "squaring" the Dominions, which would be more difficult than "squaring" Lord Beaverbrook; and, finally, a referendum. There was reported to be a Socialist plan to pension everybody over 60, which was merely hopeless and wasteful sexagenarianism.

Only the Liberal plan remained to survey the needs of the nation and use the national credit to the full to supply them. From his familiar programme he chose agricultural training and development and a big road programme for special elaboration; and further urged the Government to take more drastic powers to stop delays in carrying through detailed schemes.

MR. WHEATLEY'S ATTACK

So chastened a speech was a complete anti-climax, and the House was far more impressed by the robust assault of MR. WHEATLEY upon the capitalist policy of his own Government. He denied that unemployment was due to temporary industrial difficulties. It was due to acceptance of the startling paradox that we had a surplus of goods and a starving population, and that Parliament appeared incapable of bringing the one to the other. This variant of the theory of "increasing purchasing power" was put with more force and less explanation than usual, but his criticism of his leaders held a large audience, which was unwise enough not to stay and listen to a well-constructed maiden speech from MR. FISON. His charge was that the Government had devoted resources which might have relieved unemployment to the relief of the unemployed and the consequent detriment of the employed.

SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND, although he approved Mr. Thomas's concentration upon rationalization as the only means of keeping and recovering trade, took his chance to revenge himself on those who had harassed him in office. He bitterly contrasted Socialist promises with the performance of the Government in adding 270,000 (if the coal industry were excluded) to the number of the unemployed. The principal cause was that business men would not expand their activities so long as the Government kept them in uncertainty.

GOVERNMENT DEFENCE

The atmosphere of the debate was thus unfavourable to MR. THOMAS, and his defence was very laboured. He admitted the bad state of employment, but claimed that it was not proportionately so bad as in other countries. The cause was the world-wide slump in commodity prices. No one would trade on a falling market, and the reluctance was caused by the uncertainty of prices, not of the Government's policy. For example, the slump in cotton and silver and the new Australian tariff had thrown 146,000 persons out of work in Lancashire during the last 12 months. He defended his policy of public works as being the best possible in scale, in speed, and in comprehensiveness. He looked forward to the good effect of cheap money, if only City firms would not counsel panic selling of British securities—a reference which drew a general cheer. Finally, he denied pessimism on the ground that 750,000 more persons were in work than six years ago. The familiar spectacle of the Government spokesman disclaiming Government responsibility for unemployment closed the main part of a debate in which there was neither a new sentiment nor a new argument.

A THAMES TUNNEL

It was interrupted by the private Bill to authorize the construction of a tunnel between Dartford and Purfleet. The Bill met with strong opposition, chiefly because the Port of London Authority had not been consulted, and believed that a tunnel at comparatively shallow depth might impede navigation. MR. WALKER and MAJOR COLVILLE moved an amendment favouring the substitution of a high-level bridge; and MR. RUNCIMAN argued that a tunnel might well force big ships to berth elsewhere. The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT made a strong appeal to the House to allow the Bill to go to Committee, where technical objections might be examined and the loss of a project calculated to give much employment avoided. MR. PERCY HARRIS reported the agreement of the L.C.C. in this view.

The amendment was rejected by 246 votes to 111, and the Bill was read a second time.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Harrods, Limited.
River Plate Trust, Loan and Agency.
Sheffield Gas Company.
Slazengers, Limited.
Story and Co.
Westbourne Park Permanent Building Society.

POLITICAL NOTES

CHANGED LIBERAL TACTICS

DIVISIONS ON COAL BILL TO-DAY

Members of all three political parties were anxious last night to ascertain the reason for the strangely different tone of Mr. Lloyd George's speech on unemployment from that of the statement issued from the Liberal Party headquarters at Old Queen-street during the week-end. The statement had warned the House of Commons to expect a bitter attack on the Government, as it had declared that the period of truce on unemployment was now definitely at an end, and that the Liberal challenge to the Government was not only likely to be a matter of embarrassment to the Government, but might easily provoke a crisis within the Labour Party itself. As a matter of fact Mr. Lloyd George adopted an entirely different attitude by refusing to move a hostile amendment, and by urging the House to regard itself as a Council of State in dealing with unemployment. Liberal members were declaring yesterday that they knew nothing of the manifesto from headquarters until they read it in the newspapers, and they were as much at a loss to explain the divergence as were members of the other parties. Members of the Liberal "Shadow Cabinet" suggest that they might at least be consulted when it is proposed to declare war on the Government in the name of the whole party. It was officially stated last night that the manifesto was unauthorized. Further inquiry is to be made into its origin.

A much more serious danger than the fulminations of Liberal Headquarters threatens the Government this evening, when the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill is to be resumed. On four, and possibly five, amendments to Clause 2, which contains provisions for the setting up of a central scheme regulating the production, supply and sale of coal by the owners, the Government are likely to be faced with the combined strength of both sections of the Opposition. The first amendment on which trouble may arise will be moved on behalf of the Liberals by Mr. Clement Davies, and its object is to ensure that the quota provisions shall not apply to coal or coke for export. It is expected that the attendance of Conservative members will be nearly as large as was the case when the Government escaped defeat by the narrow margin of nine votes on the Liberal proposal to omit the quota from the Bill altogether. No fewer than 230 Conservatives then went into the lobby against the Government, who were saved from defeat only by abstentions in, or support from, the ranks of the Liberal Party. Of the four Liberals who then supported the Government two are now likely to abstain or else to vote with their party, and one other, Sir William Edge, is ill with influenza. Several of the eight Liberals who, although they were in the House when the original quota division took place, did not vote, are expected to support Mr. Clement Davies's amendment.

The Liberal Party will give general support to an amendment which Colonel Lane-Fox is to move to omit from the Bill the provisions for a central levy. If the amendment is negatived, Mr. Ernest Brown will move that the levy shall apply only in the case of coal for home consumption, and it is probable that on this proposal both Liberals and Conservatives will unite. Other amendments which may prove difficult for the Government include a Liberal proposal to reduce the total of central and district levies to 3d. a ton on output. The whole of the Liberal and Conservative parties will support a proposal standing in the names of Mr. Runciman (who abstained from voting on his party's official amendment to delete the quota), Sir Burton Chadwick, Mr. Ernest Brown, and Mr. Womersley, to provide that the levy shall not be used "to facilitate the sale of any coal to be exported at a less price than is charged for such class of coal for bunkering ships."

The attitude of the Liberals was defined at a meeting of the Parliamentary Party held late last evening. In the absence of Mr. Lloyd George, who had to leave the House of Commons earlier owing to slight indisposition, Sir Herbert Samuel presided. It was decided that members of the party would vote together on the Coal Bill, and that, although some might abstain on certain of the proposals, no member would vote against the party. The Government, therefore, can expect no help from the Liberals in the division lobby to-day.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

COMMANDANT OF THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY

Brigadier C. M. Wagstaff, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C., has been selected for the appointment of Commandant of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, in succession to Major-General H. D. De Prée, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., whose tenure of the appointment expires on July 16, 1930.

Major-General R. J. T. Hildyard, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., has been selected for the appointment of Commander 43rd (Wessex) Division, Territorial Army, in succession to Major-General Sir George D. Jeffreys, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., whose tenure of the appointment expires on October 1 next.

WOOL TEXTILE WAGES

PROPOSAL FOR CUT AT JOINT COUNCIL TO-DAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, MARCH 10

The workers' side of the Northern Counties District Council of the National Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council decided to-day to accept the employers' invitation to attend a meeting of the council to-morrow for the purpose of receiving a proposal from the employers' side based on the findings of Lord Macmillan's court of inquiry.

It has taken some time to calculate the effects in detail of the wages reductions recommended in Lord Macmillan's report, but according to Mr. Arthur Shaw, the operatives' secretary, these have now been determined. Time workers' wages would be reduced by amounts varying from 4s. 11d. on a present wage of 52s. 8d. to 6s. 2d. on a present wage of 78s. 3d. Day workers in the finishing departments, ages 14 to 21, would suffer reductions of 1s. 9d. to 5s. on present wages of 19s. to 54s. 10d. The women time workers' reduction given as being 3s. on a present wage of 32s. 3d. Overlookers' reductions would range from 5s. 9d. for the more highly paid workers receiving 93s. 6d. to 7s. 2d. on lower-paid workers' wages of 77s. 8d.

CABINET CRISIS IN IRAQ

BRITISH OFFICIALS' POSITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BAGHDAD, MARCH 10

Naji Beg es-Suwaide, the Prime Minister, visited the King late last night and offered the resignation of the Cabinet, which the King has not yet accepted. Some uncertainty exists as to the precise character of the Cabinet's difficulties.

According to a published statement the difficulties were due to the "failure of the Cabinet to carry out the declared programme based on the principles laid down by the late Sir Abdul Muhsin Pasha es-Sadun." It is understood there has been difference of opinion lately between the Government and the British High Commissioner over the Cabinet's proposals to terminate the contracts of a large number of British officials, including administrative inspectors, police officers, and officers attached to the Iraqi Army. The High Commissioner's inability to agree to these proposals has provided the Cabinet with an opportunity to resign for an ostensible reason likely to placate the Iraqi Nationalists, but it is believed that internal friction was largely responsible for the downfall of the Ministry. Many supporters of the Government objected to the continued presence in the Cabinet of Yasin Pasha el-Hashimi, Minister of Finance, who is not a member of the Progressive Party, and it is suggested that his influence has been responsible for the occasional success of supporters of the Opposition in securing Government appointments.

The Wahabi King's Counsellor and the Nejdi Foreign Secretary to-day left Baghdad after a brief visit for the purpose of continuing the negotiations initiated at the recent conference of Arab Kings in the Persian Gulf. The draft treaty of Bon Voisinage between Iraq and Nejd has not yet been signed, but the hope is expressed that it will be in the near future.

PROPAGANDA BY WIRELESS

"WORLD'S NEWS" AT SEA

An unlooked-for consequence of the active participation of newspapers in political organization is disclosed in some samples of "news" distributed to ships at sea, which have just been received in London. The specimens which have been sent home from two liners, one a Union-Castle boat and the other belonging to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, are issued under the heading, "The World's News—received for the benefit of passengers under arrangement with the Wireless Press, Limited." The greater part of each of the specimens sent consists of the "*Daily Mail* Bulletin," and from one-third to one-quarter of the bulletin is devoted to statements about the "United Empire Party."

Thus the world's news provided for the passengers on March 2 contained relatively copious excerpts from an article by Lord Rothermere in one of his Sunday papers and included the assurance that

> with the United Empire Party in power fresh issues of capital would be constantly announced, the Stock Exchange, which is now stagnant, would be working to its full capacity, . . . At the same time there would be an immense flow of American capital, organizing ability, eager to share. . . .

On March 3 passengers waiting for the World's News were told, when it came, that

> the United Empire Party has been created only just in time to save the nation from utter ruin. That conclusion every thinking man and woman drew from the publication of the estimates of the Civil Service departments for the coming financial year . . . The result is an enormous addition to the membership of the United Empire Party

On March 4 other assertions about the progress of the "Party" competed successfully with the rest of the day's events. Passengers were asking each other whether anything debarred other parties—Ministerialist or Opposition—from this method of advertisement and recruitment, and whether it was desirable that news should be broadcast from an organization with political ambitions of its own.

AIRCRAFT TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

PROPOSAL TO GOVERNMENT

The Society of British Aircraft Constructors is discussing with the Air Ministry the question of participation in the British Empire Exhibition which is to be held at Buenos Aires next year. It has suggested to the Ministry that the Government should send out a floating exhibit in the form of a naval aircraft-carrier fully equipped with a representative collection of machines and pilots to give demonstration flights from the harbour of Buenos Aires.

Mr. C. Allen, secretary of the society, stated yesterday that the proposal, if adopted, would be the best means of demonstrating the efficiency of British machines. The cost to British manufacturers of exhibiting on a thoroughly representative scale would be prohibitive on account of the space they would require in the exhibition grounds, the heavy freight owing to the bulk, and the number of pilots and mechanics who would have to reassemble and fly the machines after arrival.

British manufacturers, continued Mr. Allen, had shared to a fair extent in the aircraft trade with South America, but they felt that a great deal more could be done to increase the market for British machines and accessories there. The presence of a British naval aircraft-carrier in port during a part, if not the whole, of the time the exhibition was in progress would immensely add to British air prestige in the Argentine.

It is understood that the company operating the United States air lines from Panama down the Pacific Coast and the French company operating down the Atlantic Coast contemplate further developments of their services in South America, while little, it is urged, is being done to enhance British air prestige in the continent.

THE INVALIDS

It was stated yesterday that Lord Coventry had passed a very disturbed night, and it was reported last night that there was no change in his condition.

A bulletin issued last night from Mr. Gerald Balfour's house at Woking runs: "Lord Balfour's condition has not been so satisfactory during the last few days, but it is not causing immediate anxiety."

Lord Wittenham was last night reported to be not so well.

Mr. Robert Courtneidge's condition was last night unchanged. He is still very weak.

THE ITALIAN ART EXHIBITION

Owing to the great number of persons anxious to visit the Italian Art Exhibition at the Royal Academy after office hours, the committee have decided to prolong the hours of opening until 9 p.m. during the remaining nine days of the exhibition.

FRENCH FLOODS

GOVERNMENT PLANS FOR RELIEF

PRECAUTION AGAINST EPIDEMICS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 10

M. Doumergue, the President of the Republic, and M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, having concluded their tour of the flooded areas, arrived in Paris at 8 o'clock this morning. The Prime Minister immediately summoned a conference at which were present M. Paul Reynaud, Finance Minister, M. Pernot, Minister of Public Works, and M. Marcel Héraud, Under-Secretary of State to the Prime Minister, and the work of drawing up a programme of relief and reconstruction was begun.

Agreement was reached upon the main lines of the policy to be adopted. Immediate personal relief in money and kind will be granted first; later, after the necessary valuations have been made, grants and loans will be made towards the reconstruction of houses and industrial and commercial buildings. The means of preventing any repetition of the disaster will be studied by experts, after which legislation will be prepared for the control of building, both as to construction and the materials used. Stringent precautions are to be taken against epidemics, particularly typhoid fever, from which the greatest danger is feared.

There is some ground for hope that the number of deaths has not been so great as was at one time feared. The figure is now believed to be in the neighbourhood of 300; of this number some 250 have died in the two Departments of Tarn-et-Garonne and Lot-et-Garonne alone. From Moissac 120 bodies have so far been recovered from the ruins. Over the whole flood area at least 1,000 houses and 500 factories of varying sizes have been destroyed.

There has so far been nothing in the nature of a connected account of the causes or even the progress of the sudden inundation of an area almost 100 miles long and at its greatest breadth 60 or 70 miles across.

SOURCE OF FLOODS

The immediate cause of the disaster is nevertheless made plain enough with the aid of the map. The whole of the region from Béziers south-west to Perpignon and north-west to Bordeaux, widening as it goes, is a network of main rivers and their tributaries. From north-east, south-west, and west these rivers drain enormous areas of hilly and even mountainous country, such, for example, as the Pyrenées Orientales and Ariège to the south, Lozère and Aveyron to the north. For several days before the actual disaster incessant rain fell over the whole area. At the same time, owing to the unusual mildness of the season, the snow in the hills began to melt. The inhabitants, accustomed all their lives to floods more or less mild, and with natural disinclination to leave their homes unnecessarily, were all too often only ready to move when it was too late. In some areas, notably in the Tarn and the Lot, the initial rise in the water was slower, and gave the people a false sense of security.

Then, at the last a new and violent stage was reached when nothing could be done; at the most the change from a swollen river to raging flood occurred in two or three hours; at Montauban and Moissac, which suffered the most, it was almost a matter of minutes. Embankments gave way without warning, so that, instead of the comparatively slow overflow that was to be expected, rivers were diverted from their courses and poured through the towns, in the words of a survivor, "at the speed of a galloping horse."

All this, however, was only the immediate and part cause. For many years past this region of France has been steadily denuded of trees, and particularly so during the War, when the need for timber was great. Vast tracts of country were laid bare and never replanted, with the result that the water poured down the slopes into the plains instead of being broken first by the trees and then absorbed by the aerated soil that forest lands produce.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

Savoy	TRIAL BY JURY AND PIRATES OF PENZANCE	8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	2.30 & 8.30
Court	MAN AND SUPERMAN	8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Duchess	THE INTIMATE REVUE	8.15
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	8.30
Everyman	I PRONOUNCE THEM	8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	8.30
Globe	CHARLES AND MARY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	8.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	2.30 & 8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	9 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MR. GERALD COOPER 8.30
Grotrian Hall	MISS FRANCES HATFIELD 8.15
Wigmore Hall	MR. MAURICE EISENBERG & MR. EMILE BAUME 8 & 8.30

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7
Crystal Palace 10 to 10
Tussaud's 10 to 10
Zoological Gardens 9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	THE COMPULSORY HUSBAND	12 to 11
Astoria	THE SKY HAWK	12.45 to 11
Avenue	AN ITALIAN STRAW HAT	1 to 12
Capitol	LONE STAR RANGER	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	DEVIL-MAY-CARE	12 to 12
Kensington	LAST OF MRS. CHEYNEY	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	ROOKERY NOOK	1.30 to 11
Palace	HUNTING TIGERS IN INDIA	8.30
Plaza	HALF-WAY TO HEAVEN	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	STAMPEDE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	SALLY	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	THE TRESPASSER	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	THE LOST ZEPPELIN	12 to 11

THE TIMES

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south-west, becoming northerly later, fresh or strong at times locally; some rain or sleet, perhaps snow later; cold.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—A brief period of cold northerly winds with snow showers locally, but bright intervals. Frost at night. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

At a meeting of members of the British, American, and French delegations to the Naval Conference at St. James's Palace yesterday certain technical questions were found to require further exploration, and the French Minister of Marine and the First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by technical advisers and American observers, were asked to consider these matters at once and to report on them as soon as possible. Efforts to devise some means of satisfying the French about security without involving Great Britain in the obligations of a pact of the Locarno kind continue. (p. 16)

A Ministers' conference, presided over by M. Tardieu in Paris yesterday, agreed on a scheme for relief and reconstruction in the flooded area of South-Western France. It is now believed that the number of deaths from the flood is not greater than about 300. (p. 16)

A Home Office White Paper deals with "the factors which have operated in the past, and those which are operating now, to determine the distribution of women in industry." (p. 13)

A decline in recruiting in the year ended September 30 last is recorded in the general annual report on the British Army. (p. 13)

Big schemes for Thames improvements were discussed by the Conservancy Board yesterday. (p. 9)

Mr. W. A. Robson, Lecturer in Law at London University, gave evidence yesterday before the Committee which is considering the powers of Ministers of the Crown. (p. 9)

Three areas on the slopes of the Pennine Range have been recommended for national parks by a conference of town-planning representatives of North-West England. (p. 13)

A scheme for the co-ordination of motor-coach traffic in the Manchester and Salford area will come into operation at Easter. (p. 21)

At the Sussex Assizes yesterday a true bill was returned against Sidney Harry Fox, who is charged with the murder of his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, at a hotel in Margate on October 23. (p. 5)

An application for a marking order for imported brooms and brushes was heard yesterday by the Standing Committee appointed by the Board of Trade. (p. 5)

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress were the chief guests at the annual dinner of the Royal Society of British Sculptors last night. (p. 18)

POLITICS

Important divisions on the Coal Mines Bill are expected in the House of Commons this evening. (p. 16)

In the House of Commons yesterday unemployment was again discussed, and Mr. Thomas replied to Mr. Lloyd George's criticisms of the Government's method of dealing with it. (pp. 8 and 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

President Hoover has approved the tentative plan formulated by his Commission for dealing with the political situation in Haiti. It is understood to provide for the early abolition of the office of High Commissioner. (p. 15)

In the Indian Legislative Assembly yesterday a motion for the adjournment of the House to discuss the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Vallabhai Patel was defeated by 53 votes to 30. (p. 16)

The vote on the second reading of the Young Plan Bills will be taken in the Reichstag to-day. Up to last night there was no sign that a solid vote from the Coalition parties would be looked for, the People's Party being still at variance with the other four over the financial programme. (p. 15)

The members of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition yesterday arrived at Dunedin, New Zealand, where they received a cordial welcome. (p. 15)

The trial has begun at Kharkoff of 45 so-called Ukrainian separatists (among them two Ministers under Petliura), who are charged with organizing the Ukrainian Liberation League to overthrow the Soviet Government. (p. 15)

The Prime Minister of Iraq has tendered the resignation of the Cabinet to the King, who has not yet accepted it. (p. 16)

One hundred and four persons, mostly naval men and members of their families, were killed in a fire at a special cinematograph performance at Shinkai, in South Korea. (p. 15)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The University crews continued their practice yesterday. (p. 7)

The figure-skating championships of Great Britain in the international style were held at Manchester yesterday, when J. F. Page and Miss K. Shaw retained their individual titles. (p. 6)

The Weedon Equitation School point-to-point races were held in the Grafton Country yesterday. (p. 6)

The Dulwich Covered Court Lawn Tennis Tournament was begun yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Tin Restriction Scheme ; Belgium's Gold Reserve ; Harrods' Profit Record ; Spratt's Prosperity ; Pinchin Johnson's New Bonus ; Automatic Telephone Profits ; North American Company Progress ; Profit-Sharing in Industrial Assurance ; and Cooperation Among Life Offices. (p. 22)

In the Money Market loan rates were firmer. A further fall occurred in discount rates. Foreign Exchanges were more favourable to sterling, the New York, Paris, Berlin, and Milan rates all advancing. Swiss francs appreciated. A decline occurred in the Argentine exchange. Silver declined ¼d. to 19 1-16d. per ounce. The Bank received £250,000 in sovereigns from South Africa. (p. 23)

Quiet conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. British Funds were firm in tone and Home Railway stocks easier. Industrial shares were heavy, but there was a demand for Austin Motor shares on the good report. Insurance shares were firmer. The Mining market was dull. (p. 22)

THE LARGER ISSUE

There seems to be some risk that the concentration of political historians on the project of a referendum—its precedents, its practice, and its value—may obscure the great Imperial issue to which it has lately become attached. The project itself is both important and controversial; but it was quite frankly revived last week by MR. BALDWIN for the immediate purpose of reconciling differences in his party between those who, with greater or less enthusiasm, are pursuing the same main object. It is even open to question whether at that moment and for that purpose it was worth reviving at all, since the new party which was threatening to weaken Unionism with rival candidates was already in process of schism, and what remains of it now bears no relation whatever to the name under which it was founded. Still, the project and the pledge have unquestionably succeeded in drawing a broad line of distinction between Unionist malcontents who really believe in the British Empire as an economic unit and those who merely want to trouble the waters. To that extent at all events MR. BALDWIN is to be congratulated on having forestalled for the moment an immoral extension of group politics.

But the immediate satisfaction of his party will plainly be useless unless it has larger consequences and produces a fresh activity. His only permanent justification will be found in the success which he achieves in removing a great issue from the sphere of ordinary party politics. The reason which MR. CHURCHILL, for instance, gives for his adherence to the proposal of a referendum is that it may be the means of establishing a consistent and continuous policy, which will remain unaffected by changes in the political complexion of Governments. Undoubtedly that is the right view to take. Those who most admire the virtues of our constitutional system have long been disturbed by the possibility of a legislative deadlock always present in the existence of three parties. They have felt that, although we may worry along well enough with *ad hoc* compromises in purely domestic affairs, it would be sheer disaster if the three parties were to indulge for ever in a barren feud of dogmatists upon the proper means of consolidating and developing the Empire. Does MR. BALDWIN's new suggestion mark the beginning of the treatment of Imperial economic questions, and therefore of domestic fiscal questions, from an empirical instead of a dogmatic point of view ? Upon the answer to this question depends the verdict whether it can be of permanent value or not. In any case it is quite clear that, if the main object should be to place Imperial questions in a non-party category, then any discussion of the merits or demerits of the referendum as a constitutional innovation is at least premature. It is by no means certain that it will ever have to be employed. The essence of Unionist policy is not so much the referendum, which MR. BALDWIN has now placed upon it for a coping stone, as the laborious construction, on which he has always insisted, of an Imperial economic policy by closer and more continuous consultation with the Dominions. Until recent days there has perhaps been too much reciprocal avoidance of a subject which both sides have felt to be delicate. The Dominions have recognized that our fiscal system is our own concern and of a kind which makes any of its advantages from their point of view rather of a sentimental than of a practical value. We for our part have fully recognized their fiscal independence, and—although, or perhaps because, we have derived from their exercise of it more obvious, though not necessarily greater, advantages—we have refrained from fully exploring the possibility of increased mutual trade. To-day there appears to be a change, at least on our side and among the two larger political parties. MR. THOMAS has given prominence to the idea of business deals. The Labour Government have summoned an Imperial Economic Conference, and it must be assumed that they propose to tell the delegates something more than that nothing is possible. The Empire Free Trade movement, according to its founders, has attracted support from members of all parties. Most important of all, the business men in all parts of the Empire are clearly determined on this occasion to provide the Economic Conference with material for its work and to make their own preliminary meeting a reality. If the Dominions are once convinced that we are ready to consider Imperial economics without prejudice, then they on their side may at least be willing to do the same. At all events the chance of so desirable an approach to the problem of developing Empire trade should not be frustrated by any attempts to raise the parrot cries of a fiscal controversy whose basis has entirely changed. To put it at the lowest, it is worth while to examine without traditional bias any proposition tending towards the closer economic union of the Empire, with the object of seeing whether some mutual advantage cannot be taken of the facts that we are the largest single market in the world and that the Empire is our most promising market.

Given a general desire for such an impartial examination, there must clearly be a vast amount of preparatory work before any party, or before the British nation through representatives of all parties, puts forward a definite plan. What part are the Colonies, which bought from us in 1928 goods worth £58,500,000, to play in an Imperial economic system ? What place remains in the future for India, our largest single customer ? There is no question in these days of asking for one-sided advantage in dealing with any part of the Empire, and in every case the closest common study of the facts will have to precede a bargain in which the parties are recognized as equals. Nor must it be forgotten that, although the machinery exists for finding out the facts about Empire trade—the Imperial Economic Committee, for example, has just analysed them afresh—the machinery for laying them before the public is by no means complete. Now that LORD BEAVERBROOK has reverted to his original and wiser idea of propaganda rather than a party, it is clear that, properly handled, there exists a potentially very valuable instrument for calling attention to the importance of the Empire. Moreover, success does not depend upon the British people alone, and the other peoples of the Empire must come into conference not only as equals but with their own minds satisfied. It would be just as fatal if the question were to become a party issue in the Dominions, and efforts to raise it above party issues here must have their counterpart there. The suggestion that all parties should be represented on the delegations to Imperial Conferences has often been made, but for various reasons it has previously been rejected. Do the same objections apply to such a composition of an Imperial Economic Conference ? The question deserves a considered answer, for the question of Empire trade is at the parting of the ways. Either a policy will gradually take shape by mutual agreements ; or divergent policies will become the war cries of parties throughout the Empire, and every part of it will lose its best hope of achieving, regaining, or consolidating prosperity.

Women in Industry

It is soothing to turn aside from the heat of a controversy to review the facts which the controversialists, in their zeal for a cause, are sometimes apt to ignore. On the subject of legislative restrictions on the employment of women in industry there are two schools of thought. Fortunately the division of opinion does not follow the boundaries of sex. If the restrictions were solely the design and requirement of men, and contrary to the desire and approval of women, they might have to withstand the charge that they were an unnatural limitation of woman's freedom of choice of a career. The controversy is, in fact, limited in its present phase to women. It has proceeded for some time without for the most part attracting much public notice ; but as the time approaches for the introduction of a new Factories Bill it will come to a head. In one way or another Parliament's action upon that Bill will settle the controversy for a considerable time so far as this country is concerned. The controversy, however, oversteps national frontiers, though it may take a more practical turn here ; and what the British Parliament decides will no doubt have an immediate influence on public opinion on the Continent. In sum the more ardent advocates of women's freedom are claiming that the employment of women should be subject to no restrictions that do not apply equally to men. To ask whether the sum of the claim is also its substance is to probe at once the very heart of the controversy ; for the champions of the larger form of liberty contend that legislation meant for the protection of women has in the past, and must inevitably in the future, limit a woman's chances of employment as compared with a man's. The women who take the other side defend the protection that factory legislation gives to women as hygienically wise ; and they go farther and say that it has tended to improve the value of women's work, and that as a consequence men and women compete in industry on more equal terms.

These are the main lines of the controversy, and incidentally it is important to note that the industrial organizations of women have not complained of the restrictions which the Legislature has imposed, but that on the contrary they have signified a desire for the continuance and development of protective legislation. At this moment the Home Office intervenes, not with argument, but with an array of facts which is a valuable commentary on the principal argument in support of the withdrawal of all special legislation. The White Paper, which is summarized on another page, applies the test of fact to the contention that women have been handicapped in obtaining employment by the legislation passed in their behalf. With the grounds on which the legislation has been based the White Paper is not concerned, nor yet with the submission that, whatever might be said for restrictions in the past, they are no longer justifiable. Is there then evidence in any of the industries where women seek a livelihood that they are hindered from obtaining employment, or that the distribution of processes is influenced by the restrictions of the Factory Acts ? The answer of the White Paper is in the negative. The number of women in industry has increased and is increasing. In the textile industries nearly 64 per cent. of all the workpeople are women; and the textile industries are those to which restrictive provisions on the employment of women were first applied and in which the restrictions have gone the farthest. In non-textile factories the proportion of women employees has increased in forty years from 15.5 per cent. to 27.1 per cent. Even in the light metal trades the conclusion is that "restrictive legislation appears to have had no "influence in regard to women's employment." A similar verdict is returned in respect of the tinplate industry and of all the others in which women have been employed for a generation or more. But the new industries provide even better ground for testing the effects of restrictions. Here there were no ruling customs, no traditional practices, and little trade union influence to operate in the selection of workpeople or in the demarcation of processes as between men and women. It is found that in the new, as in the old, industries the division of work is a matter that tends to settle itself naturally according to aptitude and skill and physical strength. That is the general—the almost invariable—conclusion, though here and there an exception is found which establishes the rule. The final conclusion must therefore be that women in industry are not conscious of any hardship under, or grievance against, legislative protection because there is, in fact, no hardship or reasonable cause for grievance. The White Paper which makes this known adds a brief but most interesting chapter to the history of industrial development.

An Appeal from Ashanti

LORD DUNEDIN delivered yesterday the reasons why the Privy Council allowed the appeal of DR. KNOWLES last November. DR. KNOWLES had been convicted in Ashanti of the murder of his wife ; the sentence of death had been commuted by the GOVERNOR ; and the reasons of the Privy Council for quashing the conviction have been awaited with a good deal of interest since they might have rendered necessary changes in criminal procedure in the Crown Colonies. DR. KNOWLES had been tried without a jury, and public opinion in England was inclined at the time to fasten on this feature to the exclusion of other considerations. To be tried by a jury in so grave a matter as murder is a fundamental right in English law, and its denial seemed plainly wrong to people with no more than the most general ideas about the conditions of life in Ashanti.

But the Privy Council make it very plain that their decision does not rest upon the denial of a jury. As MR. PRITT said in stating the case for DR. KNOWLES, the appeal rested "on an accumulation of things "done ill rather than on any one striking thing "done ill" ; and the Privy Council have accepted a number of the contentions of the defence which are special to this case, while refusing to make themselves judges of a matter specifically reserved to the local authorities—namely, the feasibility or otherwise of trial by jury in any particular case in Ashanti. Criminal procedure in Ashanti has to follow procedure in the Gold Coast Colony, says the Ordinance governing it, "so far as it is prac-"ticable and local circumstances permit" ; and practicability is a matter for decision on the spot. There has never yet been trial by jury in Ashanti, and there are many parts of the Empire where justice would be very ill served if juries had to be collected from a ludicrously inadequate pool of possible jurors. Where there are very few people, and those few familiar with each other's concerns, the guarantees of competence and impartiality are often better secured by having no jury at all. In this particular case the judgment of the Circuit Judge is set aside on technical legal grounds, as might after all have happened in this country. Perhaps the most interesting part of the judgment is that in which their Lordships give their reasons for feeling empowered to examine the judgment although they do not sit as an ordinary Court of Criminal Appeal. The general value of this side of the Privy Council's work is plain. The methods of the English Courts are often unsuitable and sometimes quite wide of the mark among the populations of the Crown Colonies. Arrangements that may prove the fairest ninety-nine times may fail the hundredth, and the existence in London of a supreme tribunal with wide competence affords an invaluable means of review and reconsideration.

The Gentleman in Velvet

It is sad that the mole-catching season should be reported a failure ; that a moleskin of the best quality only fetches twopence, and that the professional mole-catchers are losing heart. But not everyone will think it sad for the same reason. Practical people, especially those who live in the country, will lament merely the survival of enormous numbers of the wretched vermin with their twopenny skins still on them. Now is their mating season; and in a few weeks there will be hundreds and thousands more moles in a world where there are far too many already. One unaided mole can make a garden bed look as if the hunt had been over it, and a tennis lawn like a football ground after a wet Saturday. KING WILLIAM was by no means the only horseman to come a cropper through "the little gentleman in velvet," whom no one ever called a gentleman except the roystering Jacobites who toasted him. Nearly blind he may be with his silly little eyes; but he can see enough to be devilish clever in digging round and below the most cunningly laid trap. His voracity is disgusting ; and, when two moles are shut up together, one often kills and eats the other. The only good thing about the little beast was his skin ; and even that is now found inferior to the rabbit's. So the mole-catchers are going out of business ; and the pests will multiply beyond all enduring.

Thus speaks harsh common sense. And even while admitting (though it may be making a mountain out of a molehill) that it is all perfectly true, some will secretly wince a little at the news which is published to-day. It will seem to them a shame that the skin of a mole should be worth only twopence ; an insult to a little creature for which those who have not forgotten their childhood continue to cherish a sneaking sort of affection. First acquaintance with him probably came through the gardener's boy, who most likely, in North or East, called him a "moudywarp" or some other variant of the mouldwarp, the earth-thrower, and, in the West, an "oont," or some such local version of the word want, the winder of passages underground. The mole-catcher with his traps was a mysterious and pleasantly alarming visitor ; and the Sunday moleskin waistcoats (the real thing, not the double-twilled fustian so called) which the mole-catcher wore were, when seen in church, most enviably rich and soft. Far better than any trim flower-beds or smooth lawns, in those distant days, was the fun of watching the incredible rapidity of a mole at work—the speed which won for him (to the horror of many a polite critic, both English and French) the immortality of having furnished the half-distracted Hamlet with a title for his father's ghost. But, if moles could read, they would think WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE no great shakes compared with another English author. That other is MR. KENNETH GRAHAME. There may, of course, be sparkish youngsters down below there ready to assert that moles are higher in the social scale and in intellectual attainments than MR. KENNETH GRAHAME makes them out (at least they would know the modern and arbitrary distinction between "learn" and "teach"). But of the absolute molishness, of the drollness and fussiness and dearness of molehood, "The Wind "in the Willows" is for all time the statement. And twopence for such a skin as Mole's ! The idea is shocking.

WHIPPING TOPS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Among the passages quoted from the Classics as referring to whipping tops should there not have been a reference to the Epigram of Callimachus (No. 1) which speaks of Pittacus giving advice to a friend from Atarnae, who had consulted him about marriage ? The old man raises his staff and points to the boys who are keeping their tops spinning in the square :—

οἱ δ' ἄρ' ὑπὸ πλήγῃσι θοὰς βέμβικας ἔχοντες
Ἑστρᾳον εὐρείῃ παῖδες ἐνὶ τριόδῳ.

From the cries "Keep to your own" (top) the friend learns that he is advised to keep to his own (sphere). Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR M. GOODHART.

90, Montpelier-road, Brighton.

GROWTH OF BETTING

HARMLESS AND HARMFUL

A DRAIN ON INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter which appeared in your issue of March 7 on the "Growth of Betting" raises a question the importance of which, I venture to say, is not at all generally appreciated. It is there stated that the Betting Act of 1929 has resulted in an increase of from 20 to 40 per cent. in attendance at racecourses where there are totalisators. Lord Hamilton of Dalzell estimates the amount of money spent annually by this nation on betting at two hundred million pounds, while the estimate of Lord D'Abernon is higher, being two hundred and sixty-seven millions.

Some years ago I made a very careful study of the betting question as it affects our national well-being, and came to the conclusion that as a national evil betting ran drink a very close second. To-day I am inclined to suspect that betting is doing even more injury to the country than drink.

Betting is an insidious evil, for there is no clear dividing line between harmless and harmful betting. Very few people would think it wrong, for example, for a man to bet his sweetheart a pair of gloves on the likelihood of rain in order to give a little additional spice to a day's outing. But the workman who bets on a horse, not even to enhance his interest in watching a race, but purely and solely in the hope of winning money, is apt in his working hours to be thinking more of the race than of his work. And the business man who tries to grow rich by speculating on the Stock Exchange, instead of settling down to good honest constructive work, is really robbing the nation of the useful service to which it has a right.

With British industry in its present condition we cannot afford to tolerate, still less to strengthen, influences that sap the industrial efficiency of the nation. Work, thought, determination, and concentration are absolutely essential if we would win through to prosperity; and we should regard with the gravest misgivings any factor that tends to weaken these qualities. We ought to know quite definitely whether the Betting Act is or is not leading to an increase in betting. If it is it should be modified to prevent this undesired result. As a nation we have to-day no "money to burn."

Yours, &c.,

B. SEEBOHM ROWNTREE.

The Homestead, York.

THE VICEROY AND HIS CRITICS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Nothing could be more excellent in the present position of affairs in India than Sir John Hewett's protest in *The Times* last Saturday against the very unwise attacks on Lord Irwin's policy by distinguished gentlemen who ought to know better.

I have been in the thick of Indian politics, both in India and in Parliament, for over half a century, and am convinced that the Viceroy's calm, firm, level headed, even conciliatory attitude is the only one that can ultimately give peace to India. Lord Irwin is evidently thinking not of the fanatic few, but of the vast mass of educated and moderate Indians who are seeking a solution on an orderly basis, but who would be swept aside by popular passion if recourse is had to violence, except in the very last resort.

May I add a word of warning of my own ? Any attempt to seek safety by setting Moslem against Hindu would be the worst of all madnesses and might engender hatreds that would rend the Empire from end to end.

I am, &c.,

C. J. O'DONNELL.

50, Hans-crescent, S.W.1, March 9.

DISRAELI AND THE FILM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A colleague of mine was lecturing in London the other evening on the story of the Suez Canal. When he reached the purchase of the shares by Mr. Disraeli, a gentleman in the audience interrupted him politely, but firmly, and informed him that his facts were all wrong and utterly at variance with the "movies." A night or two later I saw the admirable film of *Disraeli*, and feel impelled to write and corroborate the truism that "all is not fact that flickers." For it would really be a pity if the thousands who see and enjoy this excellently produced entertainment should believe that it represents, even remotely, the transaction in question.

The true story, the history, of the purchase of the Suez Canal shares was far too simple for Hollywood. It was a story of almost every-day occurrence ; somebody at a London dinner party mentioned that certain shares were on the market; one of the guests passed the news on to Mr. Disraeli, who borrowed the money from the Rothschilds and bought the shares by telegram from Cairo. *Et voilà tout.* The Russian intrigue (complete with spy), the bankruptcy of the Rothschilds (alias "Meyer") owing to the sinking of a single ship from South America, the refusal of the Bank of England to provide the money, or to come to the rescue of the Rothschilds—all of these dramatic incidents are devoid of any foundation in fact.

As I am writing for the information of those who might easily be carried away to believe in this convincing picture, I will add that Mr. Disraeli did not buy for Great Britain the "controlling share," but only seven-sixteenths of the issue ; and that the price paid was £4,000,000 sterling, and not five million, as Hollywood believes.

It would not, in my opinion, detract from the pleasure of this film if the management were to describe it by Disraeli's favourite word as a "Fantasia."

I am, &c.,

IAN MALCOLM.

10, Avenue d'Iéna, Paris (16e), March 6.

VALUATIONS FOR INCOME-TAX

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter which appeared in *The Times* for February 25 has brought me several communications from correspondents which confirm the views expressed. This morning I have received by post from a correspondent a copy of the notice of a decision by an Assessment Committee on an objection to the valuation lists. On this notice it is stated by the Clerk to the Assessment Committee :—

> I am also directed to state for your information that any person who appeared before the Assessment Committee on the consideration of the objection may, if aggrieved by the decision, appeal against it to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Devon. An appeal is made by notice to be given to the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, the Castle, Exeter, before the expiration of 21 days, and such notice must specify the grounds of appeal. A copy of a notice of appeal must also be served by the appellant, within the time stated, on the following :—(a) The Assessment Committee; (b) the Rating Authority; (c) where the appeal relates to a particular hereditament, the occupier of that hereditament; (d) the Revenue Officer.

Is it possible for some public-spirited member of Parliament to ascertain what is the precise nature of the bonds of matrimony which evidently exist between the Assessment Committee and the Inland Revenue Authorities ? If the valuations made under the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, are not to be used for the purposes of valuations for income-tax, why should the appellant be compelled to serve a notice of appeal on the Revenue Officer ?

Yours truly,

A. LANCASTER SMITH.

Arcot Orchards, Sidmouth, Devon, March 5.

MORE ASPECTS OF AFRICA

II.—THE BELGIAN CONGO

A NATIONAL PARK

(By Julian S. Huxley)

As you follow the western of the two great Rift Valleys of Africa northward from Lake Tanganyika you pass into strange country which was only penetrated by white men a generation back. Lake Kivu, highest and loveliest of the African Great Lakes, was not discovered until 1894. Lake Kivu lies at the south end of the territory I shall describe; Lake

Edward at the north. Between the two the barrier of magnificent volcanic peaks which I described in my last article runs across the Rift — the Virunga volcanoes, which are fellow-claimants with Ruwenzori to be Herodotus's Mountains of the Moon. The lava-streams which they have thrown out are traceable below the present water-level of Kivu, and extend for 30 miles or so down the much longer stretch to Edward. Kivu is deep, clear, and lovely, but on the whole bare of life; Edward is low-lying, shallow, muddy, but teems with beasts, birds, and fish. Between Edward and the northern end of the lava-beds is a dry, hot plain, home of enormous numbers of buck, pig, buffalo, and other game.

The whole is enclosed between the two great fault-scarps of the Rift Valley, rising steeply from the plain to heights of seven, eight, and even ten thousand feet, but far overtopped by the great volcanoes between.

It is in this area that the Belgians have created a wonderful nature reserve, the Parc National Albert. As long ago as 1915 M. Hemeleers, the present (and first) *Conservateur du Parc*, urged that the Lake Edward plains should be made a game reserve. Shortly after the War, Carl Akeley, the American naturalist, was so struck by the beauty of the volcanoes and their forests, and the interest of the gorillas which inhabit them, that he made representations to the Belgian Government about the creation of a gorilla sanctuary ; and the idea was favourably received. In 1926 he again visited the district with Dr. Derscheid, now Secretary of the *Bureau International pour la Conservation de la Nature* at Brussels, and they drew up a scheme for a national park. Akeley died of dysentery, and is buried up in the mountains he loved so well. But his work bore fruit, and the park is now an accomplished fact. Within its boundaries animal and plant life are safe ; a bit of primeval Africa, with all its astounding wealth of contrast, is here preserved, let us hope for ever.

[The sanctuary is now extended by the decision of the Uganda Government, reported in *The Times* of February 20, to the neighbourhood of the Sabinio mountain.]

VOLCANIC COUNTRY

There are three foci of interest in the park. The central volcanoes are the first ; they comprise the highest mountains, nearly 15,000ft. high, with their enormous forests, their gorillas and pygmies, their open uplands with fantastic African-alpine vegetation. The eastern volcanoes are the second. They are still active ; in one of them a boiling cauldron of lava can be seen. The third is the southern end of Lake Edward ; here, besides interesting fishermen tribes, there is a wonderful multitude of plains game, vast numbers of water-birds, and more hippo than anywhere else in the world, save perhaps near the Murchison Falls.

To reach the foot of Namlagira, where the lava-cauldron boils, you have to cross an appalling plain, made of successive lava-flows from the mountain. The latest flow is only 25 years old, and over it progression is laborious in the extreme; the lava is harsh and jagged, and you jump from block to block, with always the danger of twisting your ankle in the cracks. There is but one path available—the sole track, for 30 miles north of the volcanoes, which crosses the plain to the western hills—and this path involves a considerable detour. In addition, the path, like all native paths, winds about in the most maddening way, and so makes your journey at least half as long again as it need be. You see nothing, as you are always in woodland. The various lava-flows are of different age, and are in different stages of colonization by plants. The 25-year-old flow has only scrub on it, others have immature woodland, while the oldest ones boast true forest.

Our porters were appallingly slow, and we, overtaken by night and a real tropical downpour in a place where it was impossible to drive a tent-peg into the lava, were forced to use the tent as a bivouac over a pole. Next morning Russell, my companion, was unwell ; it turned out to be still eight hours merely to the foot of the mountain, and we had to be at our base again the day after. So we resentfully turned back, for six hours' lava-hopping in the rain.

GORILLA

For the gorilla-mountains we had four days. The first took us to a village at the base of the real ascent. A party of pygmies armed with their queer little bows and arrows met us on the path. On the second we made camp at 10,000ft. in the middle of the mountain forest. We rose through successive belts of vegetation, spending a weary two hours in the mysterious but dank and gloomy bamboo-zone, slipping in the mud, scrambling over the stems which elephants had broken down across the path. Spoor of buffalo, elephant, lion, and leopard was everywhere ; but we saw no life save a few monkeys. The monotony was relieved by patches of lovely pink orchids, and occasional white flowers, richly and muskily scented, which had dropped on to the path from unknown trees above.

Our camp was just above a rocky gorge which comes down in splendour from the peak of Mikeno. (Mikeno is the Matterhorn of the range, rising in forest-clad precipices to a rock peak which has only twice been climbed.) As we explored the gorge after tea, we heard a squealing grunt and a crash : a gorilla had seen us and was off. Next day, leaving our men to pitch camp at 11,000ft., close to where Akeley is buried, we pushed on to the plateau on Karissimbi, where, at 12,000ft., forest gives place to alpine meadow. On our way we saw the tracks and the dung of numerous gorillas, and found four or five groups

of their "nests"—hollows on the ground, usually between the roots of a big tree lined with vegetation.

The ultimate forest-zone is extraordinary; as on all the great African mountains, you come first to tree-heather, rising gracefully to 30ft. or 40ft., and finally to a fantastic vegetation as of some other planet—Tree-groundsels (*Senecio*) and Bush-lobelias. A huge and solitary buffalo here lay chewing the cud; we got to within 50ft. of him, but he made off before we could take a photograph. At the foot of the final cone of Karissimbi we sat in the sun and watched the superb bell-like peak of Mikeno free itself of cloud, and Lake Kivu, pearl-grey in the distance, play hide-and-seek with the mists. Then (with how much regret!) we turned downhill. The evening of the next day (a very long one) we were back at our hospitable base, the White Fathers' Mission.

Lake Edward demanded at least six days. M. Hemeleers, the warden of the Park, kindly made this unforgettable trip possible. After leaving the road and passing some remarkable streams and jets of nearly boiling water, we emerged on to the game-plains. Here, in a little village, we camped. It was close to the Ruchuru River, which, like Lakes Kivu and Edward, is crocodile-free. Russell and I found a delightful spot to bathe. After tea, I took my wife down to repeat the process; but it was not so successful. Our first discovery, close to the bathing spot, was a human skull. I then went to point out the narrow gap in the reeds and palms through which we could reach the river; and there, resting his chin on the shore, was a ponderous hippo waiting to come out and feed when the sun went down. He submerged and vanished silently at sight of us; but we did not bathe.

THE LIONS' ROAR

Next day, after a long and broiling march across the hot dry plains, relieved by the sight of huge herds of topi (a relative of the hartebeest) and the beautiful Uganda cob, with reedbuck and warthog and monkeys thrown in, we reached a tiny village of fishermen on the shores of Lake Edward. Buck grazed within a hundred yards of our tents. A quarter of a mile away was a pond whither I repaired whenever I had a few minutes to spare; if you sat quiet there, even without a hide, the creatures would come down to drink, and at night the lions roared from far and near, as nightingales answer each other in Surrey.

But the lake is the fascination of the place. You are punted about in canoes which make dugouts seem liners. They are made of bits of wood or bark sewn together with vegetable fibre; somewhere or other an irregularity in the bark is sure to reduce the freeboard to a few inches; in most of them you have to bale at least half the time.

Leaving the village, you pass down a narrow arm of lake fringed by broad reed-beds. Malachite kingfishers—like ours but smaller and deeper-coloured—fly past; pelicans swim majestically along, egrets and enormous goliath herons stand fishing in the reeds, terns hover and call. You pass the natives' fish-traps, and then out into a stretch half overgrown with Nile Cabbage and other weeds, upon whose precarious surface the jaçanas or lily-trotters run and the paddy-birds stand and fish. And then you turn a corner into what I named Hippopotamus Reach—a shallow bit of water, sheltered from the outer lake, stretching for almost a mile, and dotted in every direction with the heads of hippos. I did my best to count them. One day I counted 120, the next day 140, all in view at one time; but as they are always submerging, the real number must be well over 200. To see these delightful, plump, but active beasts—snorting and diving, yawning like huge pillar-boxes, fighting, playing, leaping half out of the water—is a revelation after the somnolent sausage-creatures of our Zoos.

LIKE HARE-TRACKS

We landed on a bit of solid beach. Russell and I stripped, and with nothing on but our spectacles waded in up to our armpits towards a herd of 25 or 30 hippos. They let us come to almost a dozen yards, and floated there inquisitively gazing and puffing; further approach meant that the nearer ones dived and re-emerged at the back. It is a blessing that they are protected here: on Lake Albert, farther to the north, they are, I was told, being massacred in quantity to supply meat for native labour. These great creatures feed by night, and entirely on land. In the country round the lake their trails are everywhere, often leading half a dozen miles from water; you are reminded of the network of hare-tracks on an English chalk-down—but enormously magnified.

There are only two bits of open hard beach for miles among the mud and reeds; and here birds congregate in vast numbers. One is on the shore of Hippo Reach. As the canoes approach it, wave after wave of birds flies out—thousands of cormorants and darters, egrets and spoon-bills, ducks and geese, several kinds of small wading birds, majestic pelicans. A few birds tolerate your landing; most lovely among these are the pied fantastic-legged stilts that the French call *chevaliers*.

The other "bird-camp," as Hemeleers styled it, was two hours away by canoe—two hours of which every few minutes brought a troop of hippo, a flock of darters drying their wings on a yellow-flowered ambach tree, a big kingfisher hovering, a fish-eagle, splendid with white breast and neck and black wings, perched on a bare stump, or a pelican swimming with beak alertly outstretched on the look-out for fish. The birds here gather on long sandy spits at the mouth of the Ruindi River. You see their files a mile off. There are the same kinds as before, with the addition of marabous, European storks, and innumerable terns; and pelicans, not by tens but hundreds. And so, back—six days' hard walking and one of canoeing—to our car and civilization.

A PLEASURE CITY

The Belgians are building a big road all down the Edward-Kivu River. It will link up with the Nile steamers in the north and with Lake Tanganyika on the south. They are planning a commercial town at the south of Lake Kivu, and a pleasure city, with huge hotel, casino, and the rest, at the north end. In five years' time, perhaps, the international rich will be arriving by road and air. But the pygmies will still be living their immemorial life; from their virgin forest fastness the gorillas will look down on the motor-boats and golf courses by the lake; the buck will graze within sight of the motorists; and the hippos, though within earshot of the traffic of the great road, will continue to browse and snort and bask in peace. For no shot may be fired in the Parc National, no man may enter without a permit.

For the establishment of the Parc all lovers of nature owe Belgium a debt of gratitude. South Africa, with her Kruger National Park, has speedily followed Belgium's lead. It is high time for East Africa to consider whether she will not do the same; her Game and Forest Reserves are excellent, but they provide neither the all-round conservation of Nature nor the permanence and security of a National Park with its independence secured by law in perpetuity.

(To be concluded)

The first article appeared yesterday.

Obituary

"M. E. FRANCIS"

A NOVELIST OF COUNTRY LIFE

Mrs. Francis Blundell, "M. E. Francis," who died at her home, Maes Alyn, Mold, on March 9, at the age of 71, was known to a great number of readers who delighted in her stories of country life. She also made her mark with some successful plays.

Mary, the second daughter of Mr. Michael James Sweetman, of Lamberton Park, Queen's County, with her sisters Agnes, who married Mr. Egerton Castle, and Eleanor, early showed literary ability. The children conducted a family periodical, *Ivy Home Magazine*, to which Mary contributed poems and horrifying short stories. These precocious efforts she described amusingly in "The Things of a Child" (1918). One of her stories brought her encouragement from Father "Matt" Russell, and she became a regular contributor to the *Irish Monthly*.

In 1879 she married Mr. Francis Nicholas Blundell, son of Mr. Nicholas Blundell, of Crosby Hall, Lancashire, the head of an old Roman Catholic family, and in Lancashire she found a background for many of her best stories and sketches. After her husband's premature death in 1884 she lived for a long time in Dorset, and there, as also later in Wales, were scenes of yeoman and peasant life which she depicted with such fidelity and humour.

The field might appear too wide for the harvest to be true and genuine, but she never gave mere types and notions for human beings, never repeated her scene painting, never allowed an Irish woman, a Lancashire lass, or a maid from Dorset to speak, let alone to think or feel, without her own marked individuality. The tragic atmosphere of "Dark Rosaleen" is a grand contrast to the stormy weather of the Welsh stories, while the cheer of the Lancashire hearths is strong and rugged compared with the sunny idylls of Dorset. In her work love and humour, idealism and satire had the most delicate interactions and found fine expression in four different dialects. *Fiander's Widow* showed that her dialogue could be successful on the stage. "M. E. Francis" had psychological insight and an ear attuned to human expression, grave or gay. She was a realist as to Nature in all moods and seasons, sensitive to the sounds of the elements and preoccupied with her beloved animals, with the flight of birds and the growth of flowers, and all these things are to be found in her books. Once, when deeply moved by the scandal of the "White Slave Traffic," she produced a tragedy in "The Story of Mary Dunne." She wrote two plays with Mr. Sydney Valentine, *The Widow Woos* and *Fiander's Widow*, and by herself *Olf and the Little Maid*, *The Third Time of Asking*, and *Tom's Second Missus*.

There were years when the demand for her short stories was beyond even what her amazing industry could supply. Of late her books were fewer; one of the best and almost the last, "Mossoo," took us back to the North country village which gave the name to her earliest success. She collaborated after the War with her daughter Margaret in "Lady Jane and the Smallholders," and with her other daughter, Agnes, in "Golden Sally" and "Tyrer's Lass." To those who wish to understand the people of England such stories as those in "Dorset Dear" and "Simple Annals" can never cease to be of value. "M. E. Francis" thought too well perhaps of men and women and life; she certainly thought too well of her friends. But the sweetness of her sympathy was never mawkish. She possessed the stern strength of principle, and it was from her deep religious faith that she gained her power of influence and radiated happiness.

Mrs. Blundell leaves one son, Mr. F. N. Blundell, formerly M.P. for Ormskirk, who succeeded to Crosby on the death of his uncle in 1909.

The funeral will be at Little Crosby to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

CAPTAIN REDE, R.N.

GALLANTRY IN TORPEDO CRAFT

Captain Roger L'Estrange Murray Rede, D.S.O., R.N., who died on March 3 at Cagne-sur-Mer, Southern France, at the age of 51, was a very gallant, able, and popular officer, who distinguished himself in the War.

The son of the late Colonel and Mrs. Robert Rede, of Melbourne, Australia, he was born on August 30, 1878, and entered the Britannia in January, 1893. Going to sea two years later, he spent the next four and a half years in the Orlando and Royal Arthur, flagships on the Australian Station. His commission as sub-lieutenant was dated September 15, 1899, and he was promoted lieutenant on December 31, 1901. Between 1901 and 1904, and again from 1908 to 1912, he served in Australian waters, and early in 1913 was appointed to the command of a torpedo-boat at Sheerness, from which he was promoted commander on June 30, 1914.

During the War his service was performed principally in torpedo craft, for which, in August, 1917, he received an expression of their lordships' appreciation for his work against enemy submarines. In June, 1918, while in command of the flotilla leader Botha, he was awarded the D.S.O. for services in action against enemy torpedo craft off the Belgian coast in the previous March. To quote the *Gazette*:—"He took his ship through a heavy barrage of gunfire, and, without waiting to ascertain that the rest of his division were following, proceeded to engage the enemy with ram, torpedo, and gunfire. He rammed and cut in two an enemy torpedo-boat. The success of the action was undoubtedly due to his gallant leadership and initiative." General Botha, then Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, forwarded a letter of congratulation to the ship bearing his name.

Captain Rede, promoted to that rank on December 31, 1918, was an officer of the Italian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. After the War his service was largely in command of destroyer flotillas, while from April, 1928, until August last he commanded the battleship Resolution in the Mediterranean Fleet. Captain Rede married, in August, 1914, Miss Elfrida Clement, daughter of Dr. Emile Clement, Ph.D., of Hove. His widow survives him. There are no children of the marriage.

LIEUTENANT AMIR BAKHSH

Sirdar Bahadur Lieutenant Amir Bakhsh, O.B.E., who died at Ambala on February 5, at the age of 80, was a fine soldier of the old Indian type. His war services extended from the second Afghan War to the Great War, and he was campaigning in Egypt in 1883. For 27 years he was attached to the staffs of successive Viceroys, and in this capacity became known to the King-Emperor on his visits to India and to the Duke of Connaught. Nor was he without some first-hand acquaintance with the conditions of English life, for he was attached to the political mission of Sirdar Nasrullah Khan of Afghanistan in 1895, when he came to ask for direct diplomatic relations with Whitehall in place of those with the Government of India. After retirement the Sirdar did much public work as a universally respected *jagirdar* of the Ambala District, being for many years an honorary magistrate and a member of the Ambala Cantonment Committee. The eldest of his four surviving sons is Inspector of Schools in Aden.

MR. R. F. S. HARDIE

The Scottish community in London has suffered a great loss by the death of Mr. Robert Farquhar Spottiswood Hardie, which occurred suddenly at Bournemouth at the end of last week. A native of Aberdeenshire, he spent much of his life in Colombo, where he was well known as a leading business man and a friend of all charitable work. On his return to this country he not only continued his active interest in his Ceylon firm but soon took a prominent place in the counsels of the Royal Scottish Corporation and the Caledonian Schools. He became an elder in St. Columba's Church in 1914. His wise judgment and unassuming ways endeared him to many in these and other circles. Mr. Hardie was a widower, having lost his wife about 10 years ago. A memorial service will be held at St. Columba's, Pont-street, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 11 o'clock.

THE HON. EDWARD STRUTT

Mr. William Gavin writes:—

Will you allow one who has been associated with him for 20 years to add a personal tribute to the biographical notice of Edward Strutt which appeared in your issue of yesterday?

By his death British agriculture has suffered one of the outstanding losses of its whole history, for his name will rank with those of Jethro, Tull, Bakewell, and Cooke as one of the great pioneers who have developed entirely new directions of thought in the world's oldest industry. Forty years ago the application of any form of scientific or commercial treatment to agriculture was considered by most people as unorthodox, if not pedantic. Farming had always been regarded as an "art" or as a "mode of life," rather than as a commercial undertaking. Yet, 40 years ago, Edward Strutt was organizing, or, to use a modern expression, rationalizing, the farms on his brother's estate. He was taking milk records and producing clean milk; he was keeping farm accounts, and giving the farm labourers a share in the profits—and all this before most of the agricultural institutions and colleges which are now urging such reforms were in existence.

Over and above all these achievements, over and above his breadth of vision, his sound judgment, and his wise guidance of the country's policy in agriculture during the War, those who knew him will remember foremost his outstanding personality, his boundless energy, and his great humanity. Inefficiency or any form of humbug roused him to wrath, but no one ever came to him in vain in difficulty, in sorrow, or in penitence for their mistakes. The one burning motive of his life was to bring prosperity to agriculture. He loved the English country and all that it stands for and all those who live on or by the land. It was, he felt, the mainstay of England's greatness, and he realized that only by making the industry of farming an economic one could the decline of the countryside be checked. On the memorial tablet in Westminster Abbey to the late Lord Rayleigh is inscribed:—"An unerring leader in the advancement of natural knowledge." No better epitaph could be found for his brother than a similar tribute, "An unerring leader in the advancement of British agriculture," and to this one might add, "a great man, a great heart, and a great friend."

CANON ASTLEY

Mr. J. G. Cotton Minchin writes:—

I feel that a man so learned and so good as the Rev. Hugh John Dukinfield Astley should not leave this world without a brief word of appreciation from an old friend. His last work, "Biblical Anthropology," published by the Oxford University Press in 1929, was dedicated to his wife, his best friend. He was what all intellectuals are not—genial and a warm-hearted man. He was an M.A. and Litt.D. of Trinity College, Dublin, and, in addition to his connexion with the learned societies mentioned in *The Times*, was also a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. He was fortunate in his Bishop, the Bishop of Norwich, who made him an honorary canon of Norwich. I say "fortunate" because Dr. Astley was a Modernist, and may be so styled now without offence. His Bishop knew Dr. Astley well and appreciated him. Dr. Astley was an excellent preacher, plain, and unadorned, and rising to eloquence.

PROFESSOR BORODIN

Professor E. P. Stebbing writes:—

There must be many of his foreign friends who will have read of the death of Professor Borodin at Moscow, the announcement of which appeared in *The Times* of March 8.

It is close on a quarter of a century since I first made Borodin's acquaintance. I paid several visits to the fine St. Petersburg Forest Institute, as it was then called. At the time this institution and forest school were probably the best equipped, and were certainly the largest, in Europe; and the staff included men who had attained European fame in scientific circles. Apart from the share he took in the teaching of the young forestry students at the institute, Borodin had travelled widely and had carried out botanical investigations, oecological studies some of the work would be termed nowadays, in the wilder parts of Siberia, which were of peculiar interest to the forester possessing some knowledge of similar tracts on the confines of Western India. During many conversations and several trips made in his company, one learnt to appreciate the intense earnestness of the man and his enormous enthusiasm for the line of work to which he had devoted his life. Russia has produced in the past many eminent men of science who have proved that they possess two invaluable gifts—first, the power of close observation combined with a physique which enables them to undertake toilsome journeys under arduous climatic conditions; and, secondly, the capacity to collate and present to the student and the public the result of their researches in a valuable and intelligible form. Of such was Professor Borodin, whose valuable and brilliant work will be long remembered by his foreign friends and admirers.

MR. EWAN AGNEW

"V. G." writes:—

The shock caused to his friends by Ewan Agnew's death on Saturday is almost immediately succeeded by a feeling of gratitude that a spirit so lovely was permitted to be among us, even for a short time.

His Oxford friends of those two years, 1912-1914—happy for us then, but rather terrible in retrospect—will always remember his gaiety, his sweet gentleness, his sympathy with men of every class and type, and his love of poetry and plays and music—especially music. He had a harder struggle than most in 1914, for he adored Germany; but he gave no sign of hesitation, and his War-career was both distinguished and courageous. Yet, great as his courage was then, it seems almost a small thing when set beside his courage during these years of his illness. The disease crippled him, but never defeated him; there were many things he could not do at the end, but he could still laugh in that gentle and trusting way that we remember from "Pandy."

He would wish, I think, that in writing of him one should bring to memory two other men who lived and were friends in that same little corner of New College, who had his own kind of fineness, and who (though I doubt whether he knew to what extent) respected and loved him—Bernard Strauss and Paul Hobhouse.

MRS. HODSON-SMITH

Lord Wakefield writes:—

The death of Mrs. Elsie Hodson-Smith will be deeply regretted by her many friends and by a far wider circle of those who knew her through her work for the National Children's Home and Orphanage. She was the constant support and encouragement in his heavy responsibilities of her husband, the Rev. W. Hodson-Smith, who for the past 18 years has been Principal of the Home. Mrs. Hodson-Smith shared to the full her husband's ardent enthusiasm, and it would be difficult to overestimate her influence, direct and indirect, upon the progress and welfare of the Home. She was looked upon as a trusted leader by the devoted sisterhood associated with her in the care of the large family of children being fed, clothed, and educated in the various branches of the Home, and she responded to every call with unfailing sympathy and understanding. As senior treasurer of the National Children's Home and Orphanage during the whole of this period, I wish to add this word of tribute to a very noble-minded and gracious lady, whose life of service to others will be an abiding memory.

MGR. HAGAN

Our Rome Correspondent telegraphs:—

Mgr. Hagan, Rector of the Irish College in Rome, died here on Saturday. Never strong, he had been in bad health for some time past, and his death, therefore, has not come as a great surprise to his many friends in Rome. Born in 1873, after spending some time at Holy Cross College, Clonliffe, he entered the Irish and Propaganda Colleges in Rome, being ordained priest in 1899. For a short time he was a curate in the diocese of Dublin, but in 1904 was appointed Vice-Rector of the Irish College in Rome and thus began his lifelong connexion with the institution for which he did so much. He was a good man of business, and it was thanks to him that the Irish College secured on advantageous terms its present fine site on Monte Celio, not far from St. John Lateran. Mgr. Hagan became Rector of the Irish College in 1920, and a year later was appointed a domestic prelate of the Pope. He acted as a Postulator in the case of the Irish martyrs, and since 1924 had been a member of the Superior Council of the Propagation of the Faith. He was the author of "A Compendium of Catechetical Instruction" in four volumes, and of various other works.

Miss Margaret Macdowall, of Avonhurst, Burgess Hill, who died on Sunday, in her 68th year, was a recognized authority on the mental training of backward and delicate children and a pioneer writer and originator of methods in this branch of education since adopted in many parts of the world.

THE QUEEN AND COLLEGE OF NURSING

The Queen is to lend her personal aid in an effort to complete the endowment fund of £100,000 for which the College of Nursing has appealed. The amount still needed is £30,000, and the special committee in charge of the appeal has set aside the first week in June for a concentrated effort to secure it. The Queen has consented to attend a ceremony later in the year for the purpose of receiving purses on behalf of the College, and anyone who has given or collected a sum of £100 or more will have the privilege of handing it to her Majesty. The Queen is the patron of the College, and its headquarters building in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1, was opened by her in 1926.

BRITISH SCULPTURE

THE OPPORTUNITIES OF TO-DAY

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress attended the annual dinner of the Royal Society of British Sculptors at the Hyde Park Hotel last night. The president, Mr. W. Reynolds-Stephens, was in the chair.

Proposing the toast of "The Society" the LORD MAYOR said that sculpture justly claimed to be the oldest art of the world. It was certainly the most lasting. Within the last few weeks *The Times* had published illustrations of two small works in sculpture just found at Ur and made before the Flood. That anyway was the date placed on them by experts. But sculpture did not appeal to the mass of people in the simple easy manner of painting. It was the Cinderella of the arts, but once it won the love and appreciation of the people it never failed in holding their appreciation and wonderment. In this country we were not kind to the arts. There was probably no country where the State did so little to give practical support to the advancement of monumental and decorative sculpture on a large scale.

SCULPTURE IN THE COUNTRY

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said that sculptors nowadays wanted cheering. There was a very real feeling of resentment at the manner in which the countryside had been despoiled in many places by the materialists. That movement of indignation spelt hope. But many of the treasured possessions were not Nature's provisions; they were the work of our forebears. Were we incapable of doing things equally good now? New conditions required new ways of treatment; the outlook of town architecture had changed.

Sculpture was the art which had chiefly suffered by modern conditions. Gilbert's magnificent fountain at Piccadilly-circus, begrudged adequate space at the outset, had never been seen properly. Owing to the changing conditions a number of works by Alfred Stevens, an artist second to none among the sculptors of the world, had been ruthlessly torn from their setting at the pulling-down of Dorchester House—a great loss to the nation. Huge new houses were being erected with a view to lasting 50 years. On such buildings what use was there for an art such as sculptors with hundreds of years of life? In the few art galleries where sculpture was housed the works had perforce to be much too crowded, and few of them could be seen and judged fairly. It was in the countryside that ideal conditions could be found. Properly displayed there, British sculpture would soon be better understood and appreciated, for it would be properly seen. One of the energetic bodies which were interested in looking after rural England, the Roads of Remembrance Committee, had just issued a leaflet appealing for the introduction of sculpture to add to the interest and beauty of our countryside and roads. *The Times* published that leaflet in full and supported it with a leading article, but the general Press either published it without comment or referred to it with hesitancy. That was typical of our race.

America was very much alive to the value of sculpture as an added human interest in rural life. *The Times* a few weeks ago illustrated an American factory surround, which had been laid out formally with quite a lot of sculpture introduced, even as seen in the small part included in the photograph. Why could not England for once be in the van in a new way to use art? If British sculpture were introduced into our countryside, carefully selected and well placed, then in time England would possess thereby an added charm and interest. Such a display of good sculpture would draw tourists from other countries. Portraits and effigies of persons were seldom suitable for such a purpose. Statues should be kept for towns.

The essential was that sculpture for the countryside should be of decorative value, and that great care be devoted to its placing at appropriate sites.

The guests included:—

Violet Duchess of Rutland, Lord and Lady Dulverton, Major-General Lord Edward Gleichen, Sir William Llewellyn, Sir William and Lady Plender, Sir William Lawrence, the High Commissioner for S. Australia, Sir Herbert Baker, Sir Robert Witt, Sir Frederick and Lady Baring, Sir E. Hilton Young, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Russell, Miss C. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. George Kunzendopoulos, Canon Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Sigismund Goetze, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Salisbury.

NAVAL DISARMAMENT

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE

Mr. CLYNES, the Home Secretary, addressing a demonstration under the auspices of the League of Nations Union, at Blackpool, last night, said there was general agreement that on international questions the present Government, in its persistent endeavours to reach agreement with other nations, had acted without party bias and in the finest national interest.

The Home Secretary said that he welcomed every manifestation of public disappointment with the work of the Conference. Disappointment and concern were evidences of real eagerness to see agreement reached. The old methods of pre-War preparations, treaties for defence, and alliances to maintain a balance of power must be permanently ended. Peace must no longer be an interval between one war and another, but must be established as the deliberate accepted state of life between the countries of the world.

"The thought of a future war is revolting" said Mr. Clynes, "and if ever again the ordeal had to be faced it would be the most devastating disaster ever known in any time and must result in bringing civilization to an end. It is not enough to have pacts, pledges, and treaties. If, with the acceptance of understandings and resolutions, countries keep themselves armed to the teeth, the situation would scarcely be eased and fear and suspicion would be maintained. In arbitration and in agreement to banish war not only one country, but all the countries, can find security. In the termination of war preparations and the abolition of armaments nations can find a prosperity which the burden of war-like preparations now denies."

BARKERS' FASHION PARADES

THE OPENING DISPLAY

The opening parade of Barkers' fashion displays took place yesterday afternoon in the Display Hall in the main building, Kensington High-street, and the parades will be continued each morning and afternoon during the week.

The parade opened with a spectacular dress in black and white marocain with a train 24 yards long and a Byzantine head-dress; it was a beautiful gown, and was designed as a reflection of many of the tendencies of fashion from a moulded figure line to long gloves. The parade showed many beautiful models by French and English designers. From Agnes there was a walking suit in slate grey, with an Eton coat edged with novelty scalloping and a two-tiered skirt showing the same effect. From Duvergne there was a simple evening frock in the new plover's egg blue, with flowing draperies which gave fullness without complication. An interesting afternoon frock by Jeanne Lanvin was in black marocain made with an old-fashioned separate bodice and serpent green introduced below the elbow on the sleeves; with this there was a clever small hat with a long black fish-net veil at one side. A Poiret evening frock in gold and green brocade in a pheasant's feather design had as accessory a big fan of slender green pheasant's feathers.

Many notable gowns by the English designer Baroque were shown; there was a charming two-piece in navy picador, the three-quarter coat trimmed with beige fox and the dress made with a slight pouch at the waist and a flowing graceful skirt. An evening dress by the same artist was in green faille, with a tiered skirt (which gave the effect of a chess piece), and a bolero of heavy écru lace. A charming hostess cocktail suit was in green satin inset with broderie anglaise on voile. A beautiful Directoire evening coat in green and gold was worn over a green satin dress, the open back of the coat showing the back of the dress. Many novelties in accessories were shown at the parade, and among them was a fan of sun-ray organdie, which opened out amusingly like a bazaar novelty.

The parade covered every kind of dress, and showed many capes and boleros and a big range of new materials and colours. It is well worth a visit. Admission to the morning parades is without ticket, and to the afternoon parades by ticket, obtainable in the main building.

DAME SARAH ORAM ROBBED

Dame Sarah Elizabeth Oram, formerly Principal Matron, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, was robbed of her handbag last night by a man who spoke to her near her home in Aubrey-walk, Notting Hill. The man made his escape in a motor-car driven by a companion. The handbag contained only a small sum.

FOUR MINERS KILLED

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN YORKSHIRE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PONTEFRACT, MARCH 10

An explosion which occurred during shot firing in the Allerton Bywater Colliery near Castleford this morning caused the deaths of four men and two others were injured, one being detained in the local hospital. The accident occurred in the old east district of the Silkstone seam of the pit. The men killed were George Paley, 38, deputy, Albany Taylor, 33, Bland's-avenue, and John Allan, 25, driver, all of Allerton Bywater, and Arthur Richards, 37, miner, of Castleford.

The colliery is one of the oldest in Yorkshire and employs between 2,000 and 3,000 men, but only 1,000 were at work at the time of the explosion and less than 200 in the area involved. Fortunately the explosion was only local and there was no danger to any but the men in the gate concerned. An official announcement states that investigations into the cause of the accident are proceeding, and work will be resumed to-morrow. Local inquiries show that shot firing was in progress and the explosion followed the firing of a charge. Apparently gas which had accumulated in a crevice of the roof became ignited, and the three men must have been killed instantly. The bodies when recovered were terribly burned and mutilated.

Rescue operations were begun at once, but the bodies were not found for some time. Taylor and Townend, who were taken to hospital, were this evening reported to be very badly burned and very ill indeed.

LANCASHIRE AND INDIAN COTTON DUTIES

VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT

A further statement by Mr. H. W. Lee, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on the increased duty on imports of Lancashire cotton goods into India was issued yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Lee says:—"The British Government, through the President of the Board of Trade, have been made aware of the grave danger that the increase in the duties will diminish consumption in India, particularly of Lancashire goods, to an extent that will have the most serious results on trade and employment in Lancashire. Their reply, in effect, is that they realize the importance and gravity of the matter to the full. Their sense of the great significance of the matter is testified by the fact that they sent a message on the subject from the Cabinet to the Government of India. They said they could do no more since they as a Government had accepted it to be the right interpretation of the constitutional position as between India and the Home Government that India had complete fiscal authority. This situation has been fully considered by a joint committee which represents all the Lancashire interests. Our conclusion is that no further effective steps can be taken at present on behalf of the Lancashire trade."

Mr. Lee added an expression of the profound dismay of all concerned in Lancashire at the action of the Indian Government. They recognize the gesture made by that Government in proposing that the additional temporary 5 per cent. duty should not apply to British goods, but feel that it will not suffice to compensate Lancashire for the disadvantages resulting from the general increase.

EVIDENCE BY PUBLIC OFFICIALS

REFUSAL TO PART WITH BOOKS

During the hearing of a case before the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, a woman official from the Business Names Registry, who had given evidence, said she could not leave the registration document which she had produced with the Court unless she was ordered to do so by the Court. The RECORDER directed her to hand the document to the Deputy Clerk of the Court (Mr. J. A. Tickell) and she did so.

On the RECORDER announcing that the witnesses who had given evidence need not remain further in attendance but could leave the Court, the official said that she could not leave without the document and had been told that she must stop. Turning to the jury the Recorder explained that public officials who came to give evidence in cases declined to part with their books and the officials had to remain at the Court throughout the trials in which they were called and their expenses as witnesses became a charge on the public. "I think it is silly and they have got to part with their books," said the Recorder, who added that the official in this case would not get witness expenses after to-day.

UNIVERSITY MEN FOR SOUTH AMERICA

SIR C. BEDFORD ON CAREERS IN COMMERCE

SIR CHARLES BEDFORD, lecturing at Oxford last night on the opportunities for university men in Spanish-speaking countries, said that these countries were, and for many years would continue to be, the best competitive markets in the world for British exports.

"We have been faced since the War with a steady and progressive decline of our trade in South America," he said, "in favour especially of America and Germany. What is wrong? We show too much complacence and a narrow individualism which is apparently not interested enough to learn the lessons which our competitors are applying daily. We are behind our competitors in organizing and taking risks, and we have a patient tolerance of unfavourable conditions which is positively pathetic. Our manufacturers must realize that if they are to compete in Spanish-America they must study conditions there on the spot."

He had made very careful inquiries into the question of the suitability of university men for business in South America. For such a branch as banking, for instance, he ascertained that the type preferred was a youth, preferably recruited in the provinces or in Scotland, who was hard working, not too pleasure seeking, and ready to work his way up. After him came the public school boy, and, lastly, the university man. For the average commercial firm the replies he received indicated that a university education was not really material. What was wanted was initiative, personality, a sound education, and thorough training in the special business. In the Spanish speaking countries, too, a man must be what was called a good mixer. It was often pointed out that British reserve and reticence placed us at a disadvantage in Spanish America.

The social advantage and knowledge of men acquired in a great university were likely to help very greatly in Spanish-speaking countries, where the English gentleman was admired and liked as perhaps nowhere else in the world.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD, MARCH 10

The judge has reported to the Vice-Chancellor that he has awarded the Matthew Arnold Memorial Prize for 1930 to Helen L. Gardner, B.A., St. Hilda's College.

DISORDER AT GLASGOW MEETING

There was disorder in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, last night, when about 20 interrupters were ejected from a mass meeting held to protest against the Soviet persecution of Russian Christians. Clergymen of all denominations were present at the meeting, and there was an overflowing audience.

The trouble began when many people unable to gain admission to the hall rushed the doorways and were repelled by attendants. When the chairman, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, referred to religious persecution in Russia a man cried, "It's a lie, it's a lie." During the next 15 minutes interruptions and scuffles among the audience were almost continuous, and at one time five men were being ejected at the same time. Several women also interrupted the speeches. Comparative order was eventually restored.

Mrs. Emily Piggott, 45, the wife of a male nurse employed at the Middlesex County Mental Hospital, Napsbury, near St. Albans, was found yesterday afternoon lying seriously injured on the L.M.S. Railway close to her home. She died shortly afterwards at St. Albans Hospital.

THE WEATHER

COLD WIND: WINTRY SHOWERS

Meteorological Office, March 10

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A depression off the Hebrides will move south-eastward across the British Isles, accompanied by wintry precipitation. A north-westerly gale is expected on our south-west coasts.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E., W.—Wind south-west, becoming northerly later, fresh or strong at times locally; some rain or sleet, perhaps snow later; cold.

ENGLAND, S.W., IRELAND, S.W.—Wind west to north-west, strong to a gale; showery; rather cold.

WALES, IRELAND, N.W., N.E., S.E.—Wind west, veering north, fresh or strong; intermittent rain or sleet, perhaps snow later; cold.

ENGLAND, N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N., SCOTLAND, S.E., S.W., ISLE OF MAN.—Wind variable, light, or moderate, finally north-east to north, freshening; some sleet or snow; bright intervals later, but snow showers; cold, frost at night.

SCOTLAND, W., N.W., MID, N.E., ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind north, moderate or fresh, stronger locally; snow showers; bright intervals; cold, frost at night.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—A brief period of cold, northerly winds, with snow showers locally, but bright intervals. Frost at night.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind south-west, veering north-west to north later, fresh or strong at times; some rain or sleet; visibility moderate; sea moderate to rather rough.

IRISH SEA.—Wind west, veering north, fresh or strong, perhaps gale locally; wintry showers; visibility moderate to good; sea rather rough to rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind westerly, backing during the day to south-west, 20-30 m.p.h. at the surface, 35-45 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Much low cloud, with intermittent rain. Visibility 2-4 miles generally, 500 yards locally.

Sun rises, 6.27 a.m.; sets, 5.55 p.m.
Moon sets, 5.24 a.m.; rises, 1.10 p.m.
Full moon, Friday.
Lighting-up time, 6.35 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 10.48 a.m. and 11.29 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, MARCH 10, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1004.5mb. (29.66in.), rising; temp., 42.4deg.; humidity, 55 per cent.; wind, N.W., light; weather, fine.

Sunday, 6 p.m., to Monday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 38deg.; rainfall, 1.3mm. (0.05in.).

Monday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 43deg.; rainfall, 1.4mm.

Sunshine at Kew, 0.6hrs.

ORDERS FOR TANKERS

CONTRACTS FOR BRITISH FIRMS

The Press Association states that *Fairplay*, the weekly shipping journal, will announce on Thursday that contracts for 17 tankers, each of 11,500 tons deadweight capacity, and involving a total expenditure of considerably over £3,000,000 sterling, have been placed by the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, Limited, London.

Two of the vessels are to be built by Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co., Limited, Hebburn-on-Tyne; two by Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Limited, Wallsend-on-Tyne; two by Workman, Clark (1928), Limited, Belfast; two by the Furness Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Haverton Hill-on-Tees; two by the Netherland Shipbuilding Company, Amsterdam; two by Messrs. Van der Giessen, Rotterdam; two by the Fyenoord Company, Rotterdam; one by P. Smit, jun., Shipbuilding and Engineering Works, Rotterdam; one by the Burgerhout Company, Rotterdam; and one by the Cantiere Navale Triestino, Monfalcone. Each ship will have a twin-screw set of single-acting Werkspoor-Diesel engines, fitted with the Werkspoor supercharging system, and of sufficient power to give a sea speed of 12½ knots. The vessels will cost about £180,000 each.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	7·0	4	40	43	Mainly fine.
Banff	7·9	—	31	41	Bright.
Berhill	—	1	43	44	Dull, rain early.
Blackpool	7·9	6	38	44	Fine.
Bournem'th	3·5	0·3	39	48	Dull, then bright.
Bridlington	4·9	15	37	45	Mainly fair.
Brighton	0·3	2	41	44	Dull, rain early.
Cheltenham	3·3	11	36	47	Bright periods.
Clacton	—	4	43

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Price **98/6**

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TAILORED COAT in West of England all wool suiting, cut on slightly fitting lines with inset seams and double breasted front, lined throughout to tone. Stocked in three sizes and many good colours.

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COAT in diagonal tweed with insets of reversed material, lined throughout and finished with scarf of Roder material in bright colours. In many good shades.

Price **6½ Gns**

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 10

The Right Hon. Thomas Shaw, M.P. (Secretary of State for War) had an audience of The King this morning.

The Queen, attended by the Lady Cynthia Colville, visited the Oliver Borthwick Memorial ("Morning Post") Embankment Home, New Kent Road, this afternoon.

Brigadier-General the Viscount Hampden and Colonel the Hon. Claude Willoughby have succeeded the Lord Marley and Admiral Sir Henry Campbell as Lord and Groom in Waiting to His Majesty.

The Siamese Minister has left London for Geneva.

The Marchioness of Queensberry returned to 67, Tufton-street from Scotland yesterday.

Earl Beauchamp returned to 13, Belgrave-square yesterday from Madresfield Court, Great Malvern.

The Earl of Desart returned to 2, Rutland-gardens yesterday from Hawkhurst Court, Sussex.

Viscount and Viscountess Scarsdale have returned to London from the South of France.

Lady Winifred Gore, who is paying visits in the country, expects to return to 5, Chester-square at the end of the month.

Lady Cynthia Slessor will return to 48, Sussex-gardens early next week from Middleton Park, Bicester.

Lady Nina Knowles and her sister, Lady Caroline Grant, arrived in London yesterday on their return from a cruise to the West Indies.

Lady Maud Barrett has left for Menton, and will be away for one or two weeks.

Lord and Lady Calthorpe will return to Kingswick, Sunningdale, on March 18 from Buenos Aires.

Lord and Lady Carson will return to 5, Eaton-place from Egypt on Friday.

Lord Aberdare will return to London from America on Saturday.

The Hon. Sir Ronald and Lady Lindsay will sail in the Aquitania from Southampton to-morrow for the United States.

Colonel the Hon. Sir George and Lady Mary Crichton will return to England from Colombo on March 15.

The Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Asquith will sail for South America on March 14, and expect to be away for about six weeks or two months.

The Hon. Joan Ogilvie-Grant of Grant, who has been with her aunts on a cruise to the West Indies, has returned to London.

Sir Alfred and Lady Robbins have left London for Pau, and will be away for three weeks.

Sir Michael Sadler, with his sister, Mrs. Dewar, of Rugby, sailed for New York in the Albertic on March 8. He will give the Sachs Memorial Lectures on "The Outlook in Secondary Education" at Teachers' College, Columbia University, on March 26-28. He will return by the Doric, and hopes to be in Oxford by April 17. In his absence he will be glad to be spared from correspondence which can be deferred.

Brigadier-General and Mrs. R. J. Cooper have returned to London from South Africa.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. J. Osbaldeston-Mitford has arrived on short leave from the British Embassy, Moscow. He is staying at the St. James's Club, Piccadilly.

The Marquess of Linlithgow, who was chairman of the recent Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, will take the chair at a lecture to be given to the East India Association at the Caxton Hall next Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m., by Mr. C. F. Strickland, I.C.S., on "What India Really Needs."

Viscountess Bridgeman will attend an at home which Lady Vaughan-Morgan will give at 1, Hans-place, S.W., on Tuesday, March 25, to the wives of London Conservative M.P.s and candidates, and will speak on the activities of the Women's Unionist Organization in the Metropolitan area.

Lord Mildmay of Flete, Lord Lieutenant of the county, has consented to preside at the annual dinner of the London Devonian Association at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, on Saturday evening next. The principal guest will be Mr. Justice Eve (president, Devonians in London, 1906).

Belstead Old Girls propose to give one or more panels in the Lady Chapel window in Aldeburgh Church as a memorial to Mrs. Hervey. Appeals have been sent out, but will all Old Girls who wish to join in it please send their donations at once to Mrs. Saunders, Ballards Mead, Limpsfield, Surrey?

The appeal committee of the National Council of Girls' Clubs, of which the Marchioness of Londonderry is chairman, is organizing an Easter Ice Carnival and Gymkhana at Grosvenor House on Monday, April 28. Lady Rachel Stuart is undertaking the carnival and gymkhana arrangements.

M. Jan Kubelik will give a concert at the People's Palace, Mile End-road, on Tuesday, March 18, in aid of Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End.

An all-star *matinée* performance in aid of the Central Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society will be given at the London Hippodrome on Friday, March 21. Among the artists who are giving their services are Miss Marie Burke, Miss Mabel Russell, Miss Carrie Tubb, the Gresham Singers, Mr. Lupino Lane, and Mr. John Laurí.

An entertainment in aid of the Workroom of the Winter Distress League will be given at the Institut Français, 1-7, Cromwell-gardens, S.W.7, on Wednesday, March 26, at 3 p.m.

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST ASSOCIATION

The Dowager Lady Boyle was at home to the Near and Middle East Association last evening at 64, Queen's-gate to hear Mr. H. C. Luke, Chief Secretary to the Government of Palestine, lecture on the "Story of the Assassins." Sir Denison Ross presided, and the following were among those who accepted invitations to be present:—

The Greek Minister, the Estonian Minister, the Iraq Minister, the Egyptian Chargé d'Affaires, Herr and Frau Dieckhoff, M. and Mme. Steen, Viscountess Dupplin, Lord Duncsfort, Lord and Lady Headley, Lord and Lady Strathspey, M. Dimitri Nasumoff, Dr. and Frau Feine, Atia Anin Bey, M. and Mme. Radi, Dr. von Halem, Lady Winedride Elwes, Count and Countess Capponi, the Hon. Lady Hamilton-Heaton, the Hon. Lady White-Thomson, Sir Edward Boyle, Sir Montague Barlow, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Sir William Clark, Lady Boyds, Sir Henry Sharp, Lady Tighe, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Feilden, the Hon. Mrs. Wentworth Chetwynd, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, Dame Louise Mellroy, Archdeacon Howson, Mrs. L. Cobham, Brigadier-General Burt, Colonel and Mrs. Faulconer, Mrs. St. John Philby, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Dick, Commendatore Luigi Villari, Mrs. Frederick Ross, Major Arthur Bentinck, Mrs. Sherwood Kelly, Colonel C. P. Hawkes, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Dr. Ernest Griffin, Mrs. Duncan Campbell, Mrs. Gordon Cameron, Mrs. Meredith Ogilvie, Dr. Camillo Pellizi, Miss Winkelmina Gibson, Mr. Roland Michell, Mrs. Percy Bromley, Mrs. Stewart Erskine, Mrs. William Paget, Mr. Israel Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. William Meiland, Mrs. E. Gibson Smith, Miss Brunner, Commander Williams, Mrs. Halahan, Mrs. Sandford Storey, Captain Dixon Spain, Miss Margaret Farquharson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robertson, Mr. E. H. Keeling, Dr. Houser, Mr. Stroud Reed, Mr. John Mavrogordato, and Mrs. Carrington Wilde.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. N. S. STEVENSON-MOORE AND MISS BERTHOUD

The engagement is announced between Norman Stewart, only son of Sir Charles Stevenson-Moore, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., I.C.S. (retired), and Lady Stevenson-Moore, and Claire Phyllis, only child of Mr. E. H. Berthoud, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, India, and Mrs. Berthoud.

CAPTAIN M. C. BELL AND MISS FRITSCHE

The marriage arranged between Captain Michael Charles Bell, D.S.O., M.C., and Miss Ilse Irene Fritsche will take place at Easter in Dresden.

CAPTAIN H. T. DE B. LIPSCOMB AND MISS A. L. M. PILKINGTON

The engagement is announced between Captain Humphrey T. de B. Lipscomb, Royal Tank Corps, son of the late Edgar R. S. Lipscomb, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Lipscomb, of Bovingdon, Hertfordshire, and Lillian, youngest daughter of Dr. F. W. and the late Mrs. Pilkington, of King's Knoll, Parkstone, Dorset.

MR. S. A. LARRETT AND MISS E. M. HOYLE

The engagement is announced between Stanley Arthur Larrett, of the Public Works Department, Tanganyika Territory, youngest son of the late J. W. Larrett and of Mrs. Larrett, of Chelmsford, and Elizabeth Mabel (Betty), second daughter of J. S. Hoyle and Mrs. Hoyle, of Sorrelsykes Park, Leyburn, Yorkshire, formerly of Bury, Lancashire.

MR. D. D. H. THOMAS AND MISS H. STRINGFELLOW

The engagement is announced between Denys David Howell, elder son of Mr. G. A. Thomas, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, and Mrs. Thomas, Government House, Karachi, and Hilda, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Stringfellow, late of Bombay, and now of Twogates, Farnham, Surrey.

MR. C. LL. PRICE AND MISS GREENHAM

The engagement is announced between Christopher Llewellyn, eldest son of the Rev. Ll. G. S. and Mrs. Price, of Guilden Morden Vicarage, Herts, and Valérie Ruby, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Greenham, Wentworth, Shanklin, I.W.

MR. D. HERSCHORN AND MISS BOND

The engagement is announced between Dudley, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Herschorn, Foxley-lane, Purley, and Betty, elder daughter of the late Mr. E. T. Bond, of Canton, China, and Mrs. Bond, Thornfield, Reigate, Surrey.

MR. R. E. DAVIDSON AND MISS L. BOND

The engagement is announced between Robert Evan, son of Mr. R. Davidson, of Beckenham, and Mrs. Cash, of Edinburgh, and Loveday Mary, younger daughter of the late Mr. E. T. Bond, of Canton, China, and of Mrs. Bond, of Thornfield, Reigate, Surrey.

MARRIAGE

MR. R. HUTCHINS AND MRS. GRENVILLE FORTESCUE

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, of Mr. Robin Hutchins, Grenadier Guards, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hutchins, 4th (formerly 7th) Hussars, and of Mrs. Hutchins, and Mrs. Adelaide Fortescue, widow of Captain Grenville Fortescue, The Rifle Brigade, of Thorney Wood, Christchurch, Hants. The Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, Chaplain to the Brigade of Guards, officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Major Philip Jephson, wore an ankle-length gown of beige satin with long sleeves and a flared skirt. She wore a swathed, close-fitting hat to match her dress, and carried a bouquet of red and gold tulips. Captain Hugh Russell, 12th Royal Lancers, was best man, and a guard of honour was formed by warrant officers of the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards. A reception was held afterwards at 32, Cambridge-square (lent by Lord and Lady Manners), when among the guests were:—

Earl Fortescue, Mr. Arthur Fortescue, Miss Diana Fortescue, Lord Manners, Admiral and Mrs. Hyde Smith, the Hon. Donald and Mrs. Fortescue, Sir Hugh and Lady Stucley, Mr. D. Stucley, the Misses Stucley, Miss Jephson, Lady Mary Bridgeman, Viscount and Viscountess Ebrington, Lady Frances Gordon-Duff, Lady Eleanor Keane, Lady (Richard) Phillimore, Miss Hester Phillimore, Lieutenant Phillimore, the Hon. Lady Fortescue, Lady Susan Hicks-Beach, Lady Victoria Hicks-Beach, Lady Dulla Hicks-Beach, the Hon. Mrs. Malise Ruthven, the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Asquith, Sir Laurence and Lady Jones, Lady Augusta Fane, Miss Fane, Lady Wakeman, Miss K. Elwes, Lady Worthington-Evans, Lady Finlay, the Hon. Mrs. Bertram Mitford, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Dudley and Lady Forwood, Sir Arthur and Lady Cope, Lady Culme-Seymour, Zoe Lady Manners, Lady Williams.

Colonel Viscount Gort, Lady Tweedmouth, Major and Mrs. Hughes, Major Fryer, Mrs. de Selincourt, Mr. and A. S. Cleaver, Mrs. Gray Cheape, Miss Barbara Gray Cheape, the Rev. E. E. and Mrs. Leigh, Miss V. and Miss O. Chichester, Mrs. Hugh Russell, Captain and Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Hoyda, Mrs. H. Ricardo, Miss Ricardo, and Mrs. Evans Gordon, Mrs. Jebb, Mrs. George Godman, Mrs. Dolphin, Major and Mrs. Lushington, Captain and Mrs. Robert Hartman, Colonel and Mrs. Frederick Lister, Commander and Mrs. Edward Annasheim, Captain W. B. L. Manley, Mr. G. E. W. Potter, Mr. E. H. Goulburn, Mrs. Charles Dugdale, Miss Hobart Hampden, Mr. A. C. Huntington, Mrs. Branston, Mrs. Mulock, Miss Le Brasseur, Miss H. Le Brasseur, Miss Morris, Miss Coltman, Mrs. Steer, Miss Pilliner, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Hutchins, Mr. J. A. Goschen, Mr. W. H. Goschen, Mr. and Mrs. Wynter, Miss Frestons, Miss Fullerton, Miss Hay, Mrs. Hibbert, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. Bowen, Mr. Gordon Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wrenstead, Mr. Walter Sichell, Miss B. Sichell, Miss Sichell, Mrs. Crohan, Miss Crohan, Miss Harford, Mr. K. H. Wrenstead, Miss Gertrude and Miss Margaret Bicknell, Miss Fleming, Mr. H. Everett, Mr. Holland Martin, and Miss Judy Skinner.

The honeymoon is being spent at Majorca, and the bride wore a green coat, with a small cape falling from the shoulders, over a tucked georgette dress to match, and a taffeta hat of the same shade.

CHRISTENING

The baptism of the infant son of Mr. Thomas Innes of Learney, Carrick Pursuivant of Arms, and Lady Lucy Innes, took place in the Chapel of the Order of the Thistle, St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, yesterday. The Very Rev. Charles Warr, Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Thistle, officiated. The child, who was named Thomas, wore, in accordance with medieval custom, a cloak of blue velvet, the heraldic colour of the Innes family, trimmed with miniver and embroidered with an escutcheon of the family arms.

FLORAL REGIONS IN THE HIMALAYAS

BOTANICAL DISCOVERIES

Mr. F. KINGDON WARD, in a paper read to the Royal Geographical Society last evening, described the two expeditions he made, in 1926 and 1928, into the mountain region in the extreme north-east corner of the Indian Empire.

The object was to break through the middle of the belt of lofty peaks which stretches in a general east-and-west direction from Sikkim to Yunnan. This region had been botanically explored from either end: from the west through Sikkim and Bhutan, from the east through Yunnan and Szechuan as far west as the Salween valley. But of the mountain flora between the Salween and the Dihang practically nothing was known in detail, although the prevailing type of plant association was known.

These two expeditions—the Seinghku valley (Burma) expedition of 1926, and the Mishmi Hills (Assam) expedition of 1928, were financed by the trustees of the Percy Sladen Memorial Fund, the Government Grant Committee of the Royal Society, and by a small group of amateur horticulturists under the chairmanship of Mr. Lionel de Rothschild. On the second expedition, in 1928, Mr. Ward was accompanied by Mr. H. M. Clutterbuck.

The chief results of the two expeditions were botanical, said Mr. Ward. Apart from the discovery of about 100 new species of plants, the most interesting discoveries were those of Sikkim plants found far to the east of their original habitats, and of Chinese plants far to the west of their original habitats. It was now possible to define with more accuracy than hitherto the limits of the several floral regions which met in this area, and to state with some assurance that there were two distinct alpine floral belts, northern (Sino-Himalayan) and southern (Indo-Himalayan), which extended east and west independently of the apparent north-south trending Burma-Yunnan ranges. Various new insects, including an interesting grasshopper (*Podisma*) were collected, and a remarkable Trogon. The herbarium specimens were presented to Kew, and through the generosity of Mr. de Rothschild both Kew and Edinburgh received shares of seeds, amounting to some 200 species. The insects, Trogon, and a collection of small mammals were presented to the Natural History Museum.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and address.

FUNERAL

LORD GLADSTONE

The funeral of Viscount Gladstone took place at Little Munden Church, near his residence, Dane End House, Ware, yesterday. The Bishop of St. Albans preceded by the choir from the neighbouring town, led the procession from the house across the fields to the church. Other clergy who took part in the service were Canon S. Green (rector of Little Munden), the Rev. W. Mitchell-Carruthers, and the Rev. E. S. G. Wickham.

The chief mourners were:—Viscountess Gladstone, Mr. Henry Gladstone (brother), the Hon. Mrs. Henry Gladstone, Mrs. Stephen Gladstone, Mrs. Francis Parish, Miss Catherine Gladstone, Mr. Wickham, Miss N. Wickham, Mrs. Charles Gladstone, Sir Richard and Lady Muriel Paget, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Balfour, Miss Brigid Balfour, Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Lord Glenconner, Mr. P. Debenham, Mr. C. Chancellor, the Hon. R. H. Lyttelton, Mrs. Koehler, Miss Bryson, Miss Wills, Miss Lloyd George, Sir Roderick Jones, and Mr. Bell Jones. Among others present were:—

The Hon. Winifred Douglas-Pennant, Captain and Mrs. Nigel Hanbury, Miss Peggy Hanbury, the Rev. W. N. Cork (rector of Hawarden), Mrs. C. E. Hillyer, Mr. David Beran, and Mr. J. H. Buxton.

The bearers were Mr. Charles Gladstone, Commander Koehler, Mr. Hardacre, and Mr. Sapsed, the last two being employees of Viscount Gladstone.

Relations and friends of Viscount and Viscountess Gladstone's family, and official representatives, who propose attending the service in memory of Viscount Gladstone at Westminster Abbey, at 2 p.m. to-day, are requested to enter by the West Door. Admission for others will be from 1.30 p.m. by the North Door.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

MR. HARVEY PREEN

A memorial service for Mr. Harvey Edward Preen (Deputy Alderman for the Ward of Bassishaw) was held yesterday at the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry. The rector, the Rev. W. P. Besley, officiated. Among those present were:—

Mr. Clive Preen, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Preen, Lord Ebbisham, Mr. F. P. Richards, Sir Adrian Pollock (the City Chamberlain), Mr. J. B. Aspinall (the City Remembrancer), Mr. J. Hewitt, Mrs. Bart-Stevens, Mr. P. Whiteley, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. George Pullen, Miss C. Wheeler, Mr. Kerry Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. F. Youdon, Mr. L. V. Cockell, Mr. William Mosenthall, Mr. Oscar Berry, Mr. J. H. White, Mr. Bertrand Johnson, Mr. T. Lewis Sayer, Mr. W. H. Nolloth, Mr. W. Velsecott, Mr. Ronald Pulbs, Mr. George J. Spencer, Mr. Howard Fawcett, Mr. Dixon Taylor, Mr. A. E. Watts, Mr. G. Herbert Payne, Mr. J. C. Michelmore, Mr. P. C. C. Murton, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Marten, Mr. George Lavington, Mr. J. S. Wade, Mr. Hyman Isaacs, Mr. James R. Wilson, Mr. Frank L. Lees, and many members of the staff of Harvey Preen and Co., Basinghall-street.

THE COMMUNION SERVICE

A STATEMENT OF DOCTRINE

A statement of Eucharistic doctrine has been issued over the following signatures:—

R. BLAKENEY (Canon of Peterborough); C. S. CARTER (Principal B.C.M.S. College, Bristol); J. P. S. R. GIBSON (Principal, Ridley Hall, Cambridge); T. W. GILBERT (Principal, London College of Divinity); A. ROWLAND GRANT (Canon of Norwich); A. W. GREENUP (rector of Great Oakley, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Chelmsford); H. W. HINDE (vicar of Islington, and Prebendary of St. Paul's); T. J. PULVERTAFT (vicar of St. Paul's, Kilburn); W. DODGSON SYKES (Vice-Principal, London College of Divinity, and McNaia Professor); J. H. THORPE (Archdeacon of Macclesfield).

After declaring that "the connexion of this great Sacrament is with the atoning death and sacrifice of our Lord, and not with the Incarnation except in the more mediate sense that the Incarnation was a necessary prelude to the Atonement," the signatories say:—"The atoning sacrifice was God-provided, and is complete for ever, having been effected once for all through the Eternal Spirit; and it is therefore, impossible for it to be re-presented to the Father, or even ceremonially pleaded before Him, much less re-offered; inasmuch as the Son, having offered one sacrifice for sins for ever, is now seated with the Father on the throne, and no dividing of the Substance of the Godhead is to be conceived. . . ."

The statement proceeds:—"The holy and Divine Presence in the Sacrament is the presence of the whole Godhead, indivisible and inseparable. We may not think of a separated presence of the flesh or manhood of the Blessed Son inasmuch as no re-separation of the Manhood taken into God is possible; nor may we think of a severed presence of the Second Person of the adorable Trinity, whether conceived of in His divinity or in His glorified manhood, or both together, apart or divided from the Father and the Spirit. And this Divine Presence (of the whole Godhead) is purely and entirely spiritual, effected or ministered or manifested by and through the Holy Spirit in the hearts of the faithful (*i.e.*, those that have a lively faith) and is not to be thought of or defined as in, with or under the form of the bread and wine. So then we do not use or admit the term Real Presence, which term or phrase has always been associated with a presence in some manner localized in connexion with the bread and wine as a result of consecration apart from the faith of the worthy Communicants. . . .

"SUBSTANCE NOT CHANGED"

"The Body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten, in the Supper, only after an heavenly and spiritual manner, and the mean whereby it is received and eaten in the Supper is faith. . . . The sacramental bread and wine remain after consecration in their very natural substances and the substance of each is not changed into the substance of Christ's Body and Blood whether as a consequence of the recital of Christ's words, or by reason of the invocation upon them of the Holy Spirit, or otherwise. The bread remains bread, and the wine remains wine, but hallowed to Solemn use as the designated signs and symbols of the body and blood broken and shed upon the Cross for us men, and for our salvation. The action of our Blessed Lord in the night that He was betrayed differs from the action of His disciples entrusted with the duty to do as He did as anticipation differs from retrospection, but not otherwise; and no such disciples can or do effect more than the Lord did, nor can their recital of His words mean other than His words meant the night before His body was broken and His blood outpoured.

"The essential and indispensable acts in the Sacrament are the actual eating of the bread and the actual drinking of the wine. Without this, whatever is done, there is no Sacrament. No one who does not eat the bread and drink of the cup has any part or lot in the Sacrament. Therefore all the service rightly centres round the actual ministration of the consecrated bread and wine, and in our liturgy it is the communion of the people and not the communion of the minister upon which the main stress is laid and for which the precise form is provided. This is the only end and purpose of the consecration, and the one cannot be separated from the other. Neither the presence of devout persons during the prayer of consecration (and after) without actually partaking of the bread and wine, nor the communicating at a later occasion of the bread and wine to devout persons who were absent during the prayer of consecration, is a fulfilment of the Divine institution or a compliance with the liturgical requirements of our Church. Nor is there any lawful purpose to which the consecrated elements may be put outside the reverent execution of the liturgy of this Sacrament."

THE SALE ROOM

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE

At Hurcomb's, Calder House, Piccadilly, yesterday a set of 10 Chippendale armchairs brought £2,050 (M. Harris); a set of eight Chippendale mahogany square back chairs—£1,650 (Kent Galleries); an Adam mahogany Carlton writing-table—£940 (Evan Thomas); a Chippendale mahogany pole screen—£165; an Adam mahogany Serpentine front sidetable—£145 (both bought by Mr. H. J. Cohen); a Sheraton satinwood inlaid semi-circular sideboard—£100 (Timms); and a Queen Anne walnut and inlaid bureau bookcase—£210 (Kent Galleries).

BOOKS AND PICTURES

Sotheby's sale yesterday of printed books from various sources brought £1,198, the few lots of note including two of R. Ackermann's publications "The Microcosm of London," 1808-10, with 104 coloured plates, which brought £108 (Rimell); and "History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster," 1816, with 48 coloured plates—£53 (Joseph); and C. Dickens, "The Battle of Life," 1846, first issue with leaf of advertisements at end—£54 (Marsh).

Old pictures at Christie's totalled £2,433, a work of G. P. Pannini, with Roman ruins with Aspasia, wife of Pericles, teaching eloquence to the Greeks, 24in. by 33in., sold for 85 guineas (W. Sabin).

WIRELESS MUSIC

COMPOSITIONS FOR BROADCASTING

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Nearly all the music which has been written specifically for wireless performance has originated in Germany, and this is due to the lively interest taken in the matter by the broadcasting authorities. The establishment of a course in composition for wireless at the Berlin "Radio Academy" (under Butting, one of the first leading musicians to compose for wireless) is perhaps the most striking example of this interest, although its effects have hardly yet begun to be felt.

From Germany alone can be quoted, besides Butting's "Music for Radio Orchestra," works by Herrmann, Künnecke, Humpert, Pepping, Fitelberg, Eisler, Grosz, Goehr, and Weill, the last-named both alone and in collaboration with Hindemith ("Lindbergh's Flight"). The most recent examples of this specially written music are the Liebermann-Rosswise "Comedy without Words" and the Moellendorff Suite, both given for the first time from Leipzig last Christmas Day; Butting's "Radio-music II.," first produced from Berlin on January 10; and Grosz's "Songs of Africa," at Breslau, on February 4. New works are being produced by the German broadcasting authorities at the rate of at least one a month.

Outside Germany a similar interest on the part of the Czechoslovakian broadcasting authorities has had similar results, although on a much smaller scale; in the series of "Authors' Matinées" given from the Brno station, at which young composers are encouraged to perform or conduct their own works and to give short explanations of them, preference being given to works specially composed for the occasion. This encouragement has produced, among other items, the important Goldbach Cantata, "The Radio Listener." It is said also that the Italian broadcasting authorities have offered a prize for compositions intended for wireless.

It may reasonably be questioned whether what is almost exclusively a German enterprise in this, the youngest branch of music, can be regarded as satisfactory by other countries, and more especially by such as have a fully-organized broadcasting system, as, for example, Great Britain.

Most of the works mentioned, though written ostensibly for wireless, are equally suitable for concert performance. There is nothing in Pepping's *Kleine Messe* to indicate Radio as the most desirable medium for its performance. In other cases, such as Butting's works and Künnecke's "Symphonic Dance Suite," due consideration has been given to the difficulties attending wireless reproduction: for example, the need for simplification of harmony, the avoidance of the double-basses and of percussion and their replacement by bassoons and banjos respectively, the scaling-down of the degrees of loud and soft.

It is, however, much more difficult to find works where any attempt has been made to exploit the possibilities of wireless technique, interesting as these possibilities are. Among them one or two of the simplest may perhaps be quoted: for example, the "unbalance" of the orchestra at will, so that an instrument which is normally far too feeble in tone for orchestral use can be employed. Again the new colorations possible by the filtering-out (electrically) of harmonics; for example, a valve trumpet playing to its own microphone associated with filters to remove the higher harmonics, to give a natural trumpet effect; or, better still, a natural trumpet thus etherealized. Or again, one of the simplest examples both in conception and to carry out, the possibility of combining the pianissimo quality of any instrument with almost any degree of loudness desired, merely by having the instrument play nearer to the microphone. The result is most striking in instruments where the greatest difference between pianissimo and fortissimo quality exists: the human voice is perhaps the best example, and more especially the speaking voice, the effect of a whisper audible through heavy orchestration without loss of the whispering quality being extremely impressive.

It is to be expected that this last-mentioned possibility, being of such a simple nature, would already have been exploited; but the only example seems to be the Hindemith-Weill "Lindbergh's Flight," which was produced as part of the Baden-Baden Festival last year. In this, Lindbergh's replies to the temptations of "Sleep" become gradually fainter and fainter, until his last "I am not tired" is almost inaudible; that is to say, it gives the impression of being almost inaudible because it is whispered, although it is nearly as loud as his previous replies.

There is no suggestion that Hindemith and Weill were the originators of this idea: long before them, the "Whispering Tenor" was famous in the United States, and there is no reason to suppose that he was the first to hit upon so obvious an effect. But the work quoted seems to be the first in which the composer has deliberately indicated that he wishes this effect to be produced, and it shows that at least some composers are alive to the possibilities of wireless.

It should be realized by broadcasting authorities that the young composer cannot easily afford to write works suitable only for wireless production (and such works are by far the most interesting and are moreover necessary if the possibilities of wireless technique are to be exploited) unless he receives encouragement from them. What he writes for piano, quartet, or even orchestra may stand a reasonable chance of being produced, but, where wireless production is the monopoly of one organization, as in this country, that organization should see that its monopoly does not retard the progress of what promises to be so important a development of modern music.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

THE PLURALITIES MEASURE

The Ecclesiastical Committee of Parliament have adjourned the consideration of the Pluralities Measure in order that a conference may be held with the Legislative Committee of the Church Assembly. This conference will take place to-morrow week (March 19). The report, which has appeared in some newspapers [not *The Times*] that the Ecclesiastical Committee does not see its way to report favourably on the Measure is entirely without foundation.

NOTES

The Rev. C. E. Hudson, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of St. Albans, will give a course of addresses in Southwark Cathedral at 1.25 on Wednesdays in Lent (beginning to-morrow) on "Grounds of Belief in God."

The Rev. HENRY G. KELSEY, curate of St. Michael and All Angels, Bournemouth, has been appointed to the vicarage of Sutton St. Nicholas (Lutton, Lincs)—patron, the vicar of Long Sutton (the Rev. H. Gorse).

Particulars of the Golden Lectures to be delivered during Lent are announced. Under the terms of the Jones Lectureship Trust and by appointment of the Haberdashers' Company, the trustees, a course of six lectures will be given by the Rev. W. J. B. Scott (vicar of St. Gabriel's, Pimlico), in the Church of St. Margaret, Lothbury (facing the north side of the Bank of England), at 1.15 p.m. on successive Tuesdays, beginning to-day. The subject is "Prayer—the Secret of Mighty Power."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR ASHTON LISTER

SIR ROBERT ASHTON LISTER, C.B.E., of The Towers, Dursley, Glos, chairman and founder of R. A. Lister and Co., Limited, agricultural implement manufacturers, who died on December 6, aged 84, left £303,512, with net personalty £294,982. He left:—

£300 to William Roach, manager; £100 to Benjamin Stephen Hill; £250 to Louisa Devonish, if still in his service; £50 to Emily Esther Thomas, on like terms; and six months' wages to all of his servants who have been in his employ for 12 months.

DAME MARY HOPE WALKER CARGILL, of Lowther-terrace, Kelvinside, Glasgow, who died on December 19, wife of Sir John Cargill, Bt., left personal estate valued at £143,962. Details of Lady Cargill's gifts to charity were published in *The Times* of December 27.

SIR FREDERICK JOHN JACKSON, K.C.M.G., of North Lodge, St. Leonards-on-Sea, the famous East African explorer, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda from 1911 to 1917, who died on February 3, 1929, aged 69, left unsettled estate of the value of £582, with net personalty £348.

MR. JOHN WILSON CUNLIFFE, of Avenue-parade, Accrington, cotton manufacturer, who died on October 22, aged 82, left estate of the gross value of £47,927, with net personalty £47,771. He left:—

£1,000 each to James Alfred Barnes and Arnold Hartley Barnes, if in his employ at the date of his will (in addition to their legacies as executors of the will), and £800 to his housekeeper, Emily Drury, if in his service at his death.

MR. ARTHUR PENNINGTON BLATHWAYT, of The Grange, Northwood, chairman of the Board of Managers of the London Orphan School and Royal British Orphan School, who died on October 28, aged 81, left property of the gross value of £30,276, with net personalty £13,208. He left:—

£100 to George Smith, "who has served me faithfully for more than 20 years."

He stated:—"It would have been my wish to have left a legacy to the London Orphan School, Watford, but, in justice to my children, this must not be. I feel sure that my brother managers will be of opinion that more than 30 years of devoted labour in its behalf, when often my business interests have suffered, will make up for what might be considered wasting in this my testament."

MR. ALFRED BISHOP, of Craneswater-avenue, Southsea, senior vice-president of the Land Nationalization Federation and chairman of the committee who founded Letchworth Garden City, who died on December 13, aged 77, left estate of the gross value of £23,133, with net personalty £18,252. He left:—

£100 to the Society of Friends for their work in the famine-stricken areas of Central and Eastern Europe; £50 each to the Land Nationalization Federation and Tunbridge Wells General Hospital.

CAPTAIN GEORGE WILLIAM FRECKLETON, who died on December 15, left £13,228, with net personalty £13,012. Subject to a life interest and a large bequest he left:—

The ultimate residue of the property to the United Kingdom Benefocent Institution.

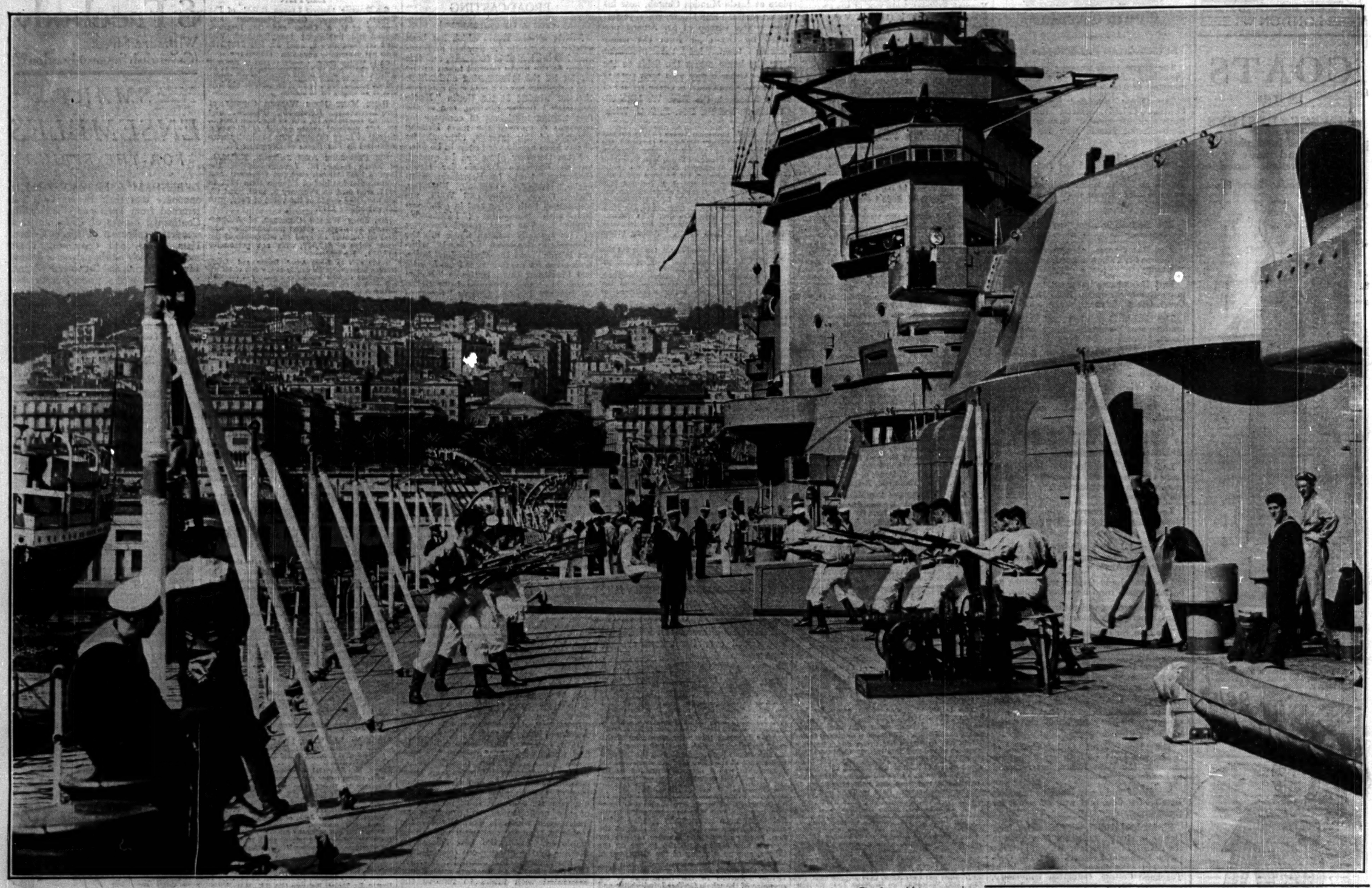
MR. JOHN TAVERNER, of Rangemoor-street, Burton-on-Trent, formerly a partner in John Taverner and Sons, tape manufacturers, Burton, died on September 2, leaving £13,924, with net personalty £12,949. Subject to a life interest he left:—

£1,000 to the Wesleyan Chapel, Station-road, Burton, for the purchase of adjoining land, £500 for church purposes, £250 for the maintenance of the fabric, and £250 for the Quarterly Board; £100 each to the British Red Cross Society, the National Children's Home, City-road, the Seamen's Mission, Poplar, and the Wesleyan Foreign Mission; £50 each to the Wesleyan Home Missionary Fund, the Wesleyan Aged Ministers' Auxiliary Fund, the Wesleyan Theological Institution, Wesley Deaconess Fund, the Wesleyan Methodist Local Preachers' Aid Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Burton branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Burton-on-Trent Infirmary.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BAILEY, Mr. John Walter, I.S.O., of Trinity-road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., retired assistant chief inspector, Inland Revenue (net personalty £1,004)	£1,084
BROWN, Mr. John (75), of Clifton-road, Newbury, retired farmer (net personalty £11,075)	12,805
BUTTERFIELD, Mr. Harold James (48), of Avondale-road, Croydon, a director of Leslie and Anderson, Limited, Billiter-street, E.C. (net personalty £3,968)	4,937
CLUTSOM, Mr. Stanley John, of Braemore-road, Hove, late manager, Westminster Bank, Temple Bar (net personalty £10,872)	15,998
DEAN, Mr. John Edward (65), of Beech House, Barkers-lane, Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire, builder and contractor (net personalty £16,876)	25,876
DEWALL, the Rev. Henry Thomas (66), D.D., of The Rectory, Ruggate, East Riding, Yorks	663
DEWAR, Dr. Thomas Finlayson (63), C.B., M.D., D.Sc., of Osborne-terrace, Edgbaston, of the Department of Health for Scotland (personal estate in Great Britain)	9,450
EULER, Mr. Kilian (79), of Honor Oak Park, Forest Hill, S.E. (net personalty £10,962)	11,007
FAITHFULL, the Rev. Robert Colquhoun (70), M.A., of Suffield House, Paradise-road, Richmond, Surrey (net personalty £3,417)	3,526
FEARNLEY, Mr. Walter (62), of Longley-road, Almondbury, Huddersfield, principal of the firm of Walter Fearnley, woollen yarn manufacturers, Holme Mills, Bradley (net personalty £9,774)	15,382
HAYS, Mr. Alfred Cordoux (53), of Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W., head of Messrs. Alfred Hays, Limited, of Cornhill, E.C., and Broad-street, W., box office agents

"WAR" IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: THE RODNEY AT ALGIERS



BAYONET FIGHTING IN THE RODNEY.—The combined exercises of the Mediterranean and Atlantic Fleets began at midnight on Sunday with a strategic exercise in the area to the southward and eastward of the Balearic Islands. Our photograph, taken by a staff photographer of *The Times* with the Fleet, shows bayonet fighting practice in progress on the deck of H.M.S. Rodney, of the Atlantic Fleet, before she left Algiers for the exercises. The town is seen in the background.

MISS MARIE STUDHOLME, the musical comedy actress, who has died, aged 55. She played many leading parts at the Gaiety Theatre.

THE ACTS OF RAHERE, a historical pageant, is being performed this week in the Norman Priory of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, Smithfield. It tells the story of the foundation of St. Bartholomew's Church and Hospital. The dedication scene.

GOVERNMENT LODGE, Kaduna, Nigeria, which has recently been completed. It is intended to serve the Governor, Sir Graeme Thomson, as a *pied-à-terre* during his visits to the Northern Provinces, of which Kaduna is the capital.

Daytime Fashions *from Paris*

LIGHT-WEIGHT Tweeds and soft woollen materials are being used by all couturiers of note this season, and at the Louvre may be seen a wide range of smart and practical garments. Two striking examples of the new Spring styles are illustrated.

Light-weight Tweed has been used with success for the frock shown at left, which is of a most practical design. It is cut to fit closely to the hips. The skirt is made with eight knife pleats, which afford complete freedom while ensuring a slender outline. In beige / blue, yellow / brown, or beige/brown 39/6

The two-piece of woollen Delaine, shown at right is a smart and useful addition to the Spring wardrobe. The dress gives a blouse-and-skirt effect, the bodice being striped and finished with a belt, while the skirt is fitted to the hips with the new yoke. It is made with wide box pleats at front and sides. In black/white or beige 55/9

Gowns: First Floor

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AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.—While particular interest has centred on the works sent from Italy for the Exhibition of Italian Art at Burlington House, which has been extended till March 20, many important works included in the exhibition have been lent by galleries and private collectors of other countries. Two of these are reproduced above. Left, "Venus and Cupid," a bronze by Benvenuto Cellini, lent by Herr August Lederer, of Vienna. Right, a "Portrait of a Young Man," by Botticelli, the property of Mr. Clarence Mackay, of New York.

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New Spring SUITS

Made from thoroughly reliable materials in the newest design, perfectly cut and finished, suitable for town or country wear.

Novelty Cardigan Suit

in plain Hopsac with spotted Skirt to match. The plain Cardigan is lined Crêpe-de-Chine and has spotted ends which can form a tie if desired. In S.W., W., and O.S. sizes. In Black/Coloured Spot, Grey/Black Spot, Navy/Coloured Spot, Red/Coloured Spot, Brown/Coloured Spot. PRICE

8 1/2 gns.

Ensemble

in Fancy Wool Georgette. Dress has pleated basque and skirt with fancy belt. Attractive Coat to match with White Lapin collar and pleating. Ideal for smart occasions. In W. and S.W. only. In Sage, Green, Beaver, Fawn, Black/White, and Navy.

PRICE

15 1/2 gns.

Two Piece Suit

Dress in the new featherweight Tweed, with warmer Coat to match. The Coat is lined with Crêpe-de-Chine and trimmed straight collar and large barrel cuffs of Caracul Kid to tone. Dress has pleated skirt and is easily adaptable for most figures. In Fawn, Blue, Red, Green, and Black/White S.W., W., O.S. PRICE

8 1/2 gns.

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Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To China (all parts)*, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Guianas (British, French and Dutch), Straits Settlements*, Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

8 P.M.—To Canada (all parts), Colombia (Santa Marta), Costa Rica, Fiji, Jamaica, Newfoundland, Samoa, United States, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)

2 A.M.—To West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone, Liberia Gold Coast, Dahomey, British and French Togoland and British Cameroons).

6 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Brazil (Para and Maranon), Bolivia, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta) Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos).

8 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (exc. Rio and Santos), Canary Islands (all parts), Guianas (British, French and Dutch), Peru (Iquitos), Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada and St. Vincent).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—		
Du. pkt. (Getria)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.
Du. pkt.† (Getria)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.†† (Alsantara)	Mar. 13	5.30 p.m.
Houlder†† (Upwey Grange)	Mar. 15	6 a.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Polonio)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 16	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 19	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle)	Apl. 8	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Mooltan)	Mar. 19	6 p.m.
Orient (Ormonde)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, etc.) AND ALL EASTERN STATES CITIES : Air Mails	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
BRAZIL (Para, Manaos) : Booth (Ucuhfee)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
(Pernam) : R.M.S.P.†† (Sirla)	Mar. 13	11.30a.m
(exc. Rio, Santos) : Du. pkt. (Getria)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos) : Du. pkt.† (Getria)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Alsantara)	Mar. 13	5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Alvantara)	Mar. 14	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.†† (Desna)	Mar. 14	5.30 p.m.
(Bahia) : L. & H. (Sheridan)	Mar. 14	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Cap Polonio)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
(Para, Manaos) : Booth (Hildebrand)	Mar. 17	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Desna)	Mar. 17	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 19	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Mar. 14	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Direct† (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Mar. 14	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Du. pkt. (Getria)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt.† (Getria)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
(all parts) : E.D.†† (Badagry)	Mar. 13	11.30a.m
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Mar. 15	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : R. Star (Almeda Star)	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Mooltan and Kashgar)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
Orient (Ormonde)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts) : Holt* (Cyclops)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Suez (Mooltan and Kashgar)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Vancouver (Duchess of Atholl and Emp. of Asia)	Mar. 14	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Vancouver† (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CUBA (N.) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
(S. Marta) : R. & F. (Coronado)	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Sibajak P. & O. (Mooltan)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : Fr. pkt. (Leconte de Lisle)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Mooltan)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Mar. 12	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Heloan)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Heloan)	Mar. 13	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Mooltan)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails†	Mar. 15	6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Angkor)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Cap Polonio and Lorito)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
FIJI : Via *Frisco (Aquitania and Sierra)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.
Ger. pkt. (Galicia)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : Harrison (Tactician)	Mar. 13	2 a.m.
Harrison (Traveller)	Mar. 14	7.30 a.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails†	Mar. 15	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Mooltan) Fr. pkt. (Angkor)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via Vancouver (Duchess of Atholl and Emp. of Asia)	Mar. 14	6 p.m.
Via Vancouver† (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Leconte de Lisle)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
MAURITIUS : U.-Castle (Windsor Castle)	Mar. 14	11.30a.m
R.M.S.P.† (Alsantara)	Mar. 14	6 p.m.
MAURITIUS : Via Cape Town (Windsor Castle)	Mar. 14	11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Mar. 14	6 p.m.
Via N.Y.† (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
(Mac. Post) : Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Mar. 14	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Suez (Mooltan)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
Via Vancouver (Olympic and Aorangi)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Air Mails†	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Beniface)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Getria)	Mar. 19	8 p.m.
Du. pkt.† (Getria)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
Booth (Hildebrand)	Mar. 17	6 p.m.
PITCAIRN IS. : Direct (Rushine)	Mar. 15	7.30 a.m.
SAMOA : Via *Frisco (Aquitania and Sierra)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*	Mar. 14	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &c. : U.-Castle (Windsor Castle)	Mar. 14	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Cyclops)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Mooltan and Kashgar)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Cunard (Aquitania)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.
W. Star (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.
Ger. pkt. (Galicia)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.
Harrison (Tactician)	Mar. 14	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga), and Fr. Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Elisabethville)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Elisabethville)	Mar. 19	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Foria)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Medie II.)	Mar. 17	6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Foria)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Mar. 15	7.30 a.m.
E.D. (Abinsi)	Mar. 19	3 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. Cameroons : E.D. (Accra)	Mar. 12	2 a.m.
E.D. (Abinsi)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
Ivory Coast : E.D. (Badagry)	Mar. 13	Noon
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland and Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Amerique)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Mar. 11	8 p.m.
Harrison (Traveller)	Mar. 14	7.30 a.m.
(St. Lucia) : Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Ger. pkt. (Galicia)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Tactician)	Mar. 14	2 a.m.
(Barbados, etc.) : Harrison (Traveller)	Mar. 14	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

†† Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c. . . . . 2d. per half oz.
" Iraq . . . . . 3½d. "
" Persia, Persian Gulf, and India . . . . 5d. "

An Air Mail label should be attached.

† Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be despatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. TO-DAY, 9 A.M.—To Bolivia (Geneva) Post Office, Chile (exc. Magallanes) (by direct ship to Mollendo), Chile (exc. Magallanes) (by direct ship to Coquimbo), Chile (Pacific Coast), Cuba, China (via U.S.A.), Colombia (Pacific Coast), Cuba, Ecuador (by direct ship to Cristobal), Ecuador (via U.S.A.), Ecuador (by direct ship to Cristobal), Ecuador (via U.S.A.), Guatemala, Honduras Republic (Pacific Side), Japan (via U.S.A.), Panama (via U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (via U.S.A.), Panama Canal (Zone and Republic), Nicaragua and Salvador, Peru (exc. Department of Loreto) (direct), Peru (exc. Department of Loreto) (via U.S.A.), United States, 11 A.M.—To Canary Islands, Mexico (direct), 1.15 P.M.—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (via France), India (via France), Iraq and Persia (via France and Desert Motor Service). 6 P.M. To Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco). TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.—To Bulmaria, Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast), Dutch West Indies, Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Tobago), Malta, Turkey (by sea direct). 11 A.M.—To Argentine and Paraguay, Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos, and Sao Paulo), Chile (all parts) (via Argentine), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (via Monte Video), Ivory Coast, and Uruguay. 1.15 P.M.—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (by sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, India, Iraq and Seychelles (by sea to Bombay), Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—Canada, Newfoundland and Japan, by ss. Alaunia. TO-MORROW.—Barbados, Trinidad, Windward Islands and Guianas, by ss. Stuyvesant. China and Japan (via Siberia). Egypt and Sudan, by Italian packet.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

ALAUNIA (Cunard), from New York : Plymouth, noon.
ANTONIA (Cunard), from New York ; Liverpool, 7 p.m.
CITY OF MARSEILLES (Ellerman), from Far East ; London.
METAGAMA (C.P.R.), from St. John, N.B. ; London, a.m.
STUYVESANT (R.N.S.), from Port Limon ; Plymouth, 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW

CORDILLO (E. and F.), from Santa Marta ; Avonmouth, 4 p.m.
OSSOVA (Orient), from Australia ; Plymouth, 9 a.m. Due London, Thursday, 9 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE
LARGS BAY .. Fm. Australia, arr. Hull 10th.
AFRICAN
BARRACOO .. For Sapele, cld. Las Palmas 9th.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
MINCHENLANDA .. For Ldn., left N.Y. 8th.
BEN LINE
BENMACDHUI .. For Far East, arr. Pt. Said 8th.
BENREPOSE .. For Japan, left Manila 8th.
BIBBY
DERBYSHIRE .. For Hamburg, left Pt. Said 9th.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE Fm. Rangoon, arr. Colombo 10th.
STAFFORDSHIRE .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 9th.
YORKSHIRE .. For Rangoon, left Pt. Said 9th.
BLUE FUNNEL
AENEAS .. .. Fm. N. China, arr. Shanghai 7th.
AGAMEMNON .. Fm. Japan, arr. Suez 8th.
AUTOMEDON .. For Japan, left Pt. Swettenham 5th.
DOLIUS .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 8th.
MEMNON .. .. Fm. Java, arr. Suez 8th.
MENTOR .. .. For L'pool, left Penang 7th.
NELEUS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Shanghai 7th.
NESTOR .. .. For Ldn., arr. Adelaide 6th.
PATROCLUS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. M'seilles 9th.
PYRRHUS .. .. For Ldn., left Bolawan 8th.
RETENNOR .. .. For Hull, arr. Adelaide 6th.
BLUE STAR
ANDALUCIA STAR .. For Ldn., left B. Aires 7th.
ARANDORA STAR .. Fm. W. Indies cruise, arr. 8thmtn. 10th.
AVELONA STAR .. For R. Plate, left Santos 9th.
AVILA STAR .. For B. Aires, left Lisbon 9th.
DORIC STAR .. For R. Plate, left Trne 8th.
STUART STAR .. For Ldn., left Las Palmas 9th.
VIKING STAR .. For Ldn., left Rio Grande do Sul 7th.
BOOTH
PANCRAS .. .. Fm. Ceara, arr. Maranham 7th.
BRITISH AND AFRICAN
APAPA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. S. Leone 7th.
NEW TEXAS .. .. For Alkmene, left Las Palmas 9th.
SALAGA .. .. For Sapele, cld. Las Palmas 9th.
CANADIAN PACIFIC
DUCHESS OF YORK For St. John, left Greenock 8th.
EMP. OF FRANCE .. For Dubrovnik, left Venice 9th.
MELITA .. .. For St. John, left Cherbourg 9th.
CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES
CUNARD
ANTONIA .. .. For L'pool, left N.Y. 8th.
AQUITANIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. 8thmtn. 8th.
AURANIA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Halifax 9th.
AUSONIA .. .. For Halifax, left N.Y. 8th.
BERENGARIA .. .. For 8thmtn., etg. 401 miles east of N.Y. noon, 9th.
CARINTHIA .. .. For Durazzo, left Venice 10th.
CARMANIA .. .. For N.Y., left Havana 8th.
CARONIA .. .. For Havana, left N.Y. 8th.
FRANCONIA .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Paknam 10th.
LACONIA .. .. Cruising, arr. Malta 10th.
LANCASTRIA .. .. For N.Y. left G'stown 9th.
MAURETANIA .. .. Cruising, arr. Halifx 10th.
SCYTHIA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Halifax 9th.
VALACIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Wellington 10th.
COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION
PORT BOWEN .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Sydney 10th.
PORT BRISBANE .. Fm. Dunedin, arr. Pt. Ahuriri 9th.
PORT CAROLINE .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Hobart 9th.
PORT MELBOURNE For Ldn., left Sydney 8th.
PORT VICTOR .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Lyttelton 8th.
ELDERS AND FYFFES
ABOUKIR .. .. For L'pool, left Tenerife 6th.
ARMOURIAN .. .. Fm. A'mouth, arr. Barbados 7th.
CARARE .. .. For Kingston, left A'mouth 9th.
CHIRIPO .. .. For Bremen, left S. Marta 9th.
ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL
CITY OF KHARTOUM For Calcutta, left Cochin 8th.
ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL
CITY OF CANTON .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Dunkirk 9th.
CITY OF CARDIFF .. For Abadan, left Bushire 7th.
CITY OF MANDALAY Fm. Dalren, arr. Havre 9th.
CITY OF PARIS .. For Karachi, left Pt. Said 9th.
CITY OF YOKOHAMA Fm. Calcutta, arr. Suez 10th.
FURNESS LINE
LDN. EXCHANGE .. For Ldn., left N.Y. 8th.
VALENCIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 10th.
HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA
CAP ARCONA .. For B. Aires, left Rio de Janeiro 10th.
JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE
JAMAICA MERCHANT Fm. Ldn., arr. Kingston 9th.
LAMPORT AND HOLT
EUCLID .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. B. Aires 7th.
LAPLACE .. .. For L'pool, left Rio Janeiro 8th.
PLUTARCH .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Rio Janeiro 9th.
LEYLAND
BARRADIAN .. .. For N. Orleans, left Kingston 7th.
DARASHAN .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Bermuda 8th.
DELPHIAN .. .. For Philadel., left Baltimore 8th.
NESHAN .. .. For Pto. Colombia, left Colon 8th.
LLOYD SABAUDO
COSTE BIANCAMANO For Genoa, left Algiers 10th.
COSTE GRANDE .. Fm. Genoa, arr. N.Y. 10th.
NELSON
HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN For R. Plate, left Vigo 9th.
HIGHLAND MONARCH Fm. Ldn., arr. Rio 9th.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
ATSUTA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Shanghai 8th.
AWA MARU .. .. For Kobe, left Shanghai 10th.
BINGO MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Pt. Natal 9th.
GENOA MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Shanghai 10th.
HAKATA MARU .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Shimonoseki 8th.
HARODATE MARU .. For Singapore, left Hong-kong 9th.
HAKONE MARU .. For Yokohama, left Suez 8th.
HAKURAN MARU .. For Ldn., left Naples 8th.
KAGA MARU .. .. Fm. Melbourne, arr. Brisbane 10th.
KAWACHI MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Hong-kong 8th.
LISBON MARU .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Yokohama 9th.
LYONS MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Dalren 10th.
MITO MARU .. .. For Hamburg, left Yokohama 8th.
MORIOKA MARU .. For Calcutta, left Singapore 9th.
NAGANO MARU .. Fm. Osaka, arr. Yokohama 9th.
RAKUYO MARU .. For Valparaiso, left Shimonoseki 7th.
SHIDZUOKA MARU For Seattle, left Shimonoseki 7th.
TAIYO MARU .. .. For Shanghai, left Hong-kong 9th.
TAKAOKA MARU .. Fm. Galveston, arr. N.Y. 9th.
TAKETOTO MARU .. For Hong-kong, left Iloilo 8th.
TOKUSHIMA MARU For Bombay, left Singapore 9th.
WAKABA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Table B. 9th.
ORIENT
ORAMA .. .. For Brisbane, left Naples 9th.
ORONSAY .. .. For Brisbane, left Melbourne 10th.
ORONTES .. .. For Brisbane, left Colombo 8th.
OSTERLEY .. .. For Ldn., left Gib. 9th.
PACIFIC STEAM
ALMAGRO .. .. For Cartagena, left Cristobal 8th.
ARANA .. .. For Cristobal, left Newport N. 9th.
ESMERALDO .. .. For N.Y., left Havana 7th.
LAGARTO .. .. For Callao, left Guayaquil 7th.
LAGUNA .. .. For Glasgow, arr. Ldn. 9th.
LORETO .. .. For Bahia, left L'pool 8th.
MAGELLAN .. .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Marsey 10th.
ORBITA .. .. Arr. Valparaiso 9th.
ORDUNA .. .. For Galveston, left Cristobal 7th.
P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
BALRANALD .. .. For Brisbane, arr. Adelaide 10th.
BARRABOOL .. .. For Ldn., left Hobart 9th.
BELTANA .. .. For Kobe, left Pt. Said 9th.
JEYPORE .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Ldn. 10th.
KAMPA-I-HIND .. For Ldn., left Bombay 8th.
KEIVA .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. R'dam 8th.
KEVERE .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 10th.
MACEDONIA .. .. For Ldn., left Penang 8th.
MALOJA .. .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Suez 9th.
MALWA .. .. For Yokohama, left Singapore 9th.
NAGOYA .. .. For Calcutta, left Madras 7th.
NAGPORE .. .. For Yokohama, cld. Penang 9th.
NALDERA .. .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Melbourne 9th.
NANKIN .. .. For Ldn., left Calcutta 8th.
RANCHI .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Malta 9th.
RAWALPINDI .. For Ldn., arr. Yokohama 9th.
VICEROY OF INDIA For Ldn., left Algiers 9th.
BRITISH INDIA
HATTHURA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Karachi 7th.
HATIPARA .. .. For U.K., left Karachi 9th.
MADURA .. .. For Ldn., left Zanzibar 10th.
MANORA .. .. For Ldn., left Madras 9th.
MASHOBRA .. .. For Calcutta, left Madras 10th.
MOMTAZA .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 9th.
MURDIA .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Hull 9th.
NARDANA .. .. For Bombay, left Colombo 9th.
NEURALIA .. .. For 8thmtn., left Singapore 5th.
NEVASA .. .. For Bombay, left Suez 9th.
TALAMBA .. .. For Japan, left Shanghai 9th.
TILAWA .. .. For Calcutta, left Osaka 8th.
UNION OF NEW ZEALAND
MAKURA .. .. Fm. *Frisco, arr. Wellington 10th.
WAITEMATA .. .. Arr. Wellington 9th.
RED STAR
BELGENLAND .. .. Cruising, left Singapore 9th.
ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET
ARAGUAYA .. .. Fm. E. Indies cruise, arr. N.Y. 8th.
ARCADIAN .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Bermuda 8th.
LOCHMONAR .. .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Tacoma 8th.
NARIVA .. .. For L'pool, left Rio Grande 9th.
SAMBRE .. .. Fm. Pto. Alegre, arr. Flushing 9th.
SIR VICTORY .. .. Fm. W. Indies, arr. Boscobica 7th.
ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP
VAN ENDEGEEST .. Left Curacao 8th.
VENEZUELA .. .. For Pto. Cabello, left Curacao 6th.
SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION
MAHIA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Cardiff 9th.
TARANAKI .. .. Fm. Tees, arr. Gravesend 10th.
UNION-CASTLE
BALMORAL CASTLE Fm. Table B., arr. 8thmtn. 10th.
BRATTON CASTLE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Beira 9th.
CARLOW CASTLE .. For Ldn., arr. Table B. 6th.
CARNARVON CASTLE For 8thmtn., left Table B. 7th.
CHEPSTOW CASTLE Fm. Beira, arr. N.Y. 7th.
DROMORE CASTLE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Mauritius 5th.
DURHAM CASTLE .. Fm. Beira, arr. Algoa B. 8th.
LLANDAFF CASTLE For Pt. Natal, left Beira 9th.
LLANDOVERY CASTLE Fm. Ldn., arr. L. Marques 8th.
LLANFAIRN CASTLE For E. Africa, left Genoa 8th.
RIPLEY CASTLE .. For S. Africa, left N.Y. 9th.
SAXON .. .. Fm. 8thmtn., arr. Pt. Natal 9th.
WHITE STAR
LAURENTIC .. .. Left Gib. 10th.

INSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
P. G. HALVORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Silanes	80
KOSTANTIS LEMOS	Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ording	20
BALTARUS	London, Dec. 30, for Riga. Ashore Nargen Island	70
MUNCHEN	At New York, from Bremenhaven. Resting on dock bottom, having been on fire	30
CORNWALL	New Plymouth and Curacao for London. Ashore S.E. Point of Curacao	15
TYNE MARU	Ashore Kuroshima Strait	10
URAJIO MARU	Ashore Takara Island	40

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ADRIATIC .. .. For Med. cruise, due Madeira 16th.
AGAMA .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Tenerife 9th.
AGUILA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Madeira 10th.
ALBERTIC .. .. For N.Y., left Clyde 9th.
ASCRIBUT .. .. Fm. Guantanamo, arr. Cienfuegos 8th.
ASTURIA .. .. For Las Palmas, left Mersey 9th.
ARUNDEL CASTLE.. Fm. England, arr. Table B. 19th.
BEAVERBURN .. .. For St. John, left Clyde 10th.
CALCUTTA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Calcutta 8th.
CALGARIC .. .. Cruise, arr. Stamboul 9th.
CARLOW CASTLE .. For Ldn., left Table B. 9th.
CERESIUS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Rangoon 9th.
CRAMBORD .. .. For M'seilles, left Aden 10th.
CITY OF AGRA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Dar-es-Salaam 10th.
CITY OF CANBERRA For Fremantle, arr. Melbourne 10th.
CITY OF CARLISLE For Calcutta, left Suez 10th.
CITY OF CORINTH .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Antwerp 9th.
CITY OF DELPHI .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Brisbane 9th.
CITY OF FLORENCE For Bunreh, left Suez 8th.
CITY OF HANKOW .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Madras 10th.
CITY OF HEREFORD For U.K., left Hong-kong 9th.
CITY OF JO'BURG .. For Mauritius, left Hamburg 9th.
CITY OF KHIOS .. Fm. Philadelphia, arr. Saigon 9th.
CITY OF MANILA .. Fm. Baltimore, left Colombo 10th.
CITY OF MELBOURNE Fm. Antwerp, arr. Walvis B. 8th.
CITY OF PEKIN .. For Yokohama, cld. Hong-kong 10th.
CITY OF SALFORD .. For Mchstr., left Aden 10th.
CITY OF SALISBURY Left Pt. Swettenham 10th.
CITY OF TOKIO .. For Dalren, left Yokohama 10th.
CUMBERLAND .. .. Fm. Timaru, arr. Wellington 8th.
CUTHBERT .. .. For L'pool, left Madeira 10th.
DROMORE .. .. Fm. Sulina, arr. Galatz 7th.
DUCHESS OF YORK For St. John, left Belfast 8th.
EDINBURGH CASTLE Fm. 8thmtn., arr. Table B. 10th.
EMP. OF SCOTLAND On Cruise, arr. Beirut 10th.
FRANCE .. .. For N.Y., left Toulon 9th.
GARTH CASTLE .. For Ldn., left St. Helena 10th.
HAKOZAKI MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Antwerp 9th.
HAKURAN MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. M'seilles 9th.
KIA ORA .. .. For N. Plymouth, left Balboa 7th.
LLANDAFF CASTLE Fm. Ldn., arr. L. Marques 9th.
LLANDOVERY CASTLE For Beira, left L. Marques 9th.
MANDALA .. .. For Calcutta, cld. Plymouth 9th.
MANDALAY .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Sydney 10th.
MATAKANUI .. .. Fm. Townsville, arr. Napier 9th.
MATSUMUTO MARU For Yokohama, arr. R'dam 9th.
METAGAMA .. .. Fm. St. John, arr. 8thmtn. 10th.
MIDDLESEX .. .. Fm. Newport Mon. arr. Brisbane 9th.
MINNEWASKA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 10th.
MONTCALM .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. St. John 9th.
NARINGA .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Bombay 9th.
NARIVA .. .. For L'pool, left Rio Grande 9th.
NEWFOUNDLAND .. Fm. Boston, arr. Halifax 7th.
NIEUW AMSTERDAM For R'dam, cld. Plymouth 10th.
NORTHUMBERLAND For L'pool, arr. Pt. Chalmers 6th.
NUDDEA .. .. F

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
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CITY NOTES

TIN RESTRICTION SCHEME

THE HARRODS MEETING

The executive committee of the Tin Producers' Association last night issued a preliminary survey of the probable production of tin in the current year. Owing to production outstripping consumption the price of the metal has fallen heavily; the present figure of £161 15s. per ton compares with £220 a year ago. To many producers the present price is unremunerative, and in order to bring about a recovery the association last year launched a campaign for reducing output which has already achieved a fair measure of success. It is claimed that those who are already curtailing or undertaking to curtail their output now include the great majority of producers throughout Malaya, Bolivia, Nigeria, Burma, Siam, South and East Africa, Cornwall, and Australia. It is pointed out that the output of the Banka and Billiton enterprises conprise more than 95 per cent. of the total production of the Dutch East Indies. The Government of the Dutch East Indies has issued a statement that it is in favour of the stabilization of the tin trade, and has decided to limit its tin production for 1930 to 22,000 tons. As the output of Banka has not increased in recent years, 22,000 tons being approximately the amount produced last year, the contribution of the Dutch East Indies Government to the restriction scheme seems to be negative rather than positive. The output of the Billiton company, it is stated, is to be restricted to the company's average production for the three preceding years, which will represent a definite reduction compared with 1929. The normal annual production of the various producers which are now curtailing output is estimated at 137,799 tons, and it is calculated that their aggregate annual curtailment will amount to 24,096 tons. Of 141 companies with a normal output of 56,406 tons which are members of the association, 104 companies with a normal annual production of 47,368 tons are now restricting production. These figures must be regarded as provisional and subject to amendment, but the executive committee hopes to secure a total curtailment of 30,000 tons a year.

Belgium's Gold Reserves

We learn that a substantial amount of gold was bought in London last week for Belgium, the exchange on Brussels warranting such an operation. From the figures recently published by the National Bank of Belgium it appears that in 1929 the gold reserves of the bank were augmented by 290,000,000 belga (£8,300,000), which was obtained from the following sources:—United States, 235,000,000 belga; Great Britain, 35,000,000 belga; and the Congo, 20,000,000 belga. The position of the National Bank, as the current return shows, is very strong. Its proportion of gold reserves to its note circulation is about 61 per cent. Apparently the policy of the National Bank, which effectively controls the Belgian money market, is to strengthen its gold position as opportunity offers, but to refrain from causing movements that might be detrimental to other European centres.

Harrods' Profit Record

Once again Sir Woodman Burbidge, the chairman and managing director of Harrods, Limited, had a satisfactory account to give the shareholders of his stewardship at the annual meeting held yesterday. In the past seven years the net profits of the company have risen from £567,800 to £834,188. The increase has been continuous, for throughout the period the profits each year have been higher than in the preceding year. The total turnover for the year ended January 31 last was larger than in 1928-29, but the increase was not as large as had been expected. Sir Woodman referred to the disappearance from the balance-sheet of the depreciation reserve account, which stood in last year's balance-sheet at £317,351, £292,132 being in respect of fixtures and fittings and £25,219 in respect of leasehold properties. These amounts have been applied to the reduction of these assets. The depreciation reserve account has been discontinued for the reason that it has been decided to give to the main fixtures and fittings account a much shorter life than was originally provided for, not because fixtures and fittings are depreciating more quickly than was expected, but because the directors consider it advisable to provide for heavier depreciation owing to the changes and improvements which nowadays are necessary to keep the store equipped on modern, efficient, and economical lines. As regards the leasehold properties, the board, Sir Woodman explained, would continue the usual annual allocation necessary to wipe out the amount standing against the London leasehold properties, so that when the respective leases expired the company would have provided sufficient depreciation to extinguish the full amount at which the properties stood in the books. This is a sound policy, though it is not followed by all companies of this kind.

Trade and Taxation

In discussing the outlook Sir Woodman Burbidge said it was extremely difficult to forecast the possibilities of trade for the next 12 months. No one will dispute his statement that the growing burden of taxation is seriously affecting the country's trades and industries. Our chief competitors, he pointed out, were creating for themselves even more favourable conditions through reductions of taxation, and it is obvious that British trade will be still further handicapped by any increase in taxation. Sir Woodman referred to the uncertainty of the Government's policy towards the safeguarding duties, and declared—what every business man knows to be a fact—that the wholesale, manufacturing, and retail trades would be considerably helped if the Government would without further delay reveal its intentions in this important matter. The shareholders were glad to learn from the chairman that for over 20 years past an independent check has been made by the company's auditors of each share transfer and certificate and of the share registers.

Spratt's Prosperity

Spratt's Patent, Limited, the well-known makers of biscuits and of other products for animal food, show in their report for 1929 a new high level of prosperity. The trading profit was £106,903, which is about £1,500 more than the record total disclosed for 1928. The company discharged the balance of its Debenture debt more than a year ago, and relieved of the necessity of having to provide for interest on that account it is now able to pay the £9,000 required as dividend on the Six per Cent. "B" Preference shares, which last year were distributed as a bonus, and to maintain the dividend on the Ordinary shares at 12½ per cent. The cost of the bonus issue, including stamp duties, has been written off out of revenue, and £30,000, compared with £35,000, is placed to reserve, while as before £5,000 is added to the pension fund. Earnings were equal to about 20½ per cent. on the Ordinary capital. The financial position of the company is very sound.

Pinchin, Johnson's New Bonus

So favourable were the results for 1929 of Pinchin, Johnson, and Co., the varnish and paint manufacturers, that the directors propose to make a further bonus issue to Ordinary shareholders of one in ten. As the total of the Ordinary share capital, following the capital bonus of 33⅓ per cent. announced a year ago, amounts to £1,412,581, a sum of £141,258 will be involved in the new bonus. This will be taken from the reserve, and the directors point out that the total of the company's reserve funds and "carry-forward" is £1,002,860, and that it holds cash and British Government securities to an amount of £816,282. The strength of the position is enhanced by a comparison of the floating assets with the current liabilities, the former amounting to £2,270,000 and the latter to £539,000. Net profits for 1929 increased from £354,325 to £381,533, though the figure for 1929 is struck after payment of directors' fees, and that for 1928 was declared before making this deduction. For the sixth year the dividend on the Ordinary capital is 30 per cent. In view of the capital bonus last year, however, the dividend now requires £331,000, compared with £233,000 for 1928. The report indicates that further progress has been made in organizing and consolidating the company's widely extended interests.

Automatic Telephone Profits

Another satisfactory annual report is issued by the International Automatic Telephone Company, profits for 1929 amounting to £133,517, compared with £130,816, and the Ordinary and Deferred shareholders again receiving dividends and a bonus amounting to 12½ per cent. In addition to the transfer of £10,000 to reserve a further addition of £12,844 is made to the balance carried forward. In the amended form demanded by the new Act the balance-sheet discloses the fact that the company's investments consist entirely of its shareholding in subsidiary or associated companies. Their value is given "at cost or under," shares in a subsidiary amounting to £432,993 and those in an associated company to £148,719. Loans to associated companies stand at £274,270, while £49,254 is due by the subsidiary, the latter company being presumably the Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company. Thus the company is largely a holding company, its share and loan interests in subsidiary and associated companies amounting to £905,000, out of total assets of £1,373,000. Patent rights and goodwill amount to £360,000 and floating assets to £107,554.

North American Company's Progress

The North American Company, a consolidation of public utility undertakings whose sphere of operations covers seven states, gives ample evidence in its 40th annual report of continued growth. Gross earnings for 1929 increased by 9.02 per cent. over 1928, and with a reduction from 52.49 to 51.73 per cent. in the expense ratio the net income from operation was 10.76 per cent. higher. After deducting depreciation and all other reserve appropriations the balance for dividends and surplus was $28,806,824, of which $1,820,034 was paid in dividends on North American Preferred stock. The balance of $26,986,790 is an increase of 19.50 per cent. over the previous year, and is equivalent to $5.03 on the average number of North American Common shares outstanding during 1929, compared with $4.68 per share during 1928. Under the company's policy of paying dividends in shares at the quarterly rate of 2½ per cent. the entire balance is available for investment in the business. The company now has a surplus of $125,339,242. The contemplated expenditure on additions to plants and systems in the current year is 14 per cent. greater than in 1929.

Industrial Assurance Profit-Sharing

One of the important features of the addresses at the meeting of the Britannic Assurance Company was, as with the meetings of other offices transacting industrial assurance held within the last few days, comment on profit-sharing schemes for the policyholders in the industrial department. Last August the Britannic launched a scheme described as "logical and simple," under which the value of policies which produced claims by death or maturity before March 31 next would be augmented by sums varying from 5 per cent. for policies 10 years in force to 20 per cent. for policies 40 years or more in force. During the period in which the scheme was in operation last year the cost was more than £11,000, and out of the surplus of this year £50,000 has been allocated to carry it on until March 31 of next year. Although the company has committed itself for one year only, this attitude, Mr. J. A. Jefferson, the chairman, declared, was simply characteristic of a usual cautious policy, and if the management did not believe that it could continue "some such scheme as a permanent feature" it would not have introduced the plan at all. Mr. J. Murray Laing, the actuary, mentioned as points of special significance the maintenance of the ordinary branch bonus of 42s. per cent. (the company does a considerable ordinary life assurance business) and the "definite announcement of a profit-sharing scheme to the policyholders in the industrial branch who, in terms of their contracts, were not legally entitled to any such profits."

Cooperation Among Life Offices

In the course of a suggestive address last night before the Insurance Institute of London on "Some Life Assurance Problems," Mr. W. A. Workman discussed cooperation and a possible development of the idea among the offices. He referred to collective advertising, which, "if carried out on scientific and practical lines, could do an immense amount towards the education of the public to the intrinsic merit and the real necessity of adequate life assurance protection." In addition to publicity, Mr. Workman indicated directions in which the offices might cooperate, particularly with a view to arriving at some basis for a minimum rate of premium and a standard form of policy. It may be recalled that some little time ago two well-known British mutual life assurance societies which pay no commission did reach an understanding on rates for non-profit policies, believing that they could offer such contracts on the lowest terms, and that the margin of profit was then so narrow that if either had reduced its rates further there would have been no margin at all and the business would have fallen into a quite unremunerative state and remained there until one or other of the offices first amended its terms. Perhaps Mr. Workman foresees a practical development of this idea. He mentioned as a likely field in which the principle of cooperation might be especially applied that covering disability insurances, where most of the offices are "still in the groping stage," and suggested that in the development of a business, such as this, which is regarded as more than usually hazardous, the public would gain by judicious cooperation. This might enable an attractive form of benefit to be generally offered on reasonable terms, while at the same time the business could be rendered safe and remunerative to the offices.

STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW SCRIPS IN DEMAND

RISE IN MOTOR SHARES

Continued strength was shown by the gilt-edged market yesterday. The downward trend of money rates was reflected in a demand for Treasury Bonds and for some of the recently-issued scrips. The South African loan has now recovered to "par," while the discount lately quoted on the Nigerian loan has given place to a small premium. In the more speculative markets business remained exceedingly quiet, and in the absence of support prices showed a languishing tendency. Home Railway stocks fell from ¼ to fully 1 per cent., and an early improvement in some leading Industrials was lost before the close. A recovery took place in motor shares, the market for which was stimulated by the good results published by the Austin Motor Company. Some French selling affected Rhodesian copper shares at one time, but the market became firmer in the afternoon.

The Five per Cent. Conversion loan rose 1-16 to 101¼ for the "A" and 102¼ for the "B." Rises of ¼ took place in the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion loan (95½) and in Four per Cent. Consols (84½). Old Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols advanced ¼ to 54. The rises in short-dated scrips included ¼ to 100¼ in India Five-and-a-Half per Cents., and ¼ to 100¼ in India Six per Cents. Among Home Corporation loans the new scrips of Brighton and Hull improved to 1½ premium and ¼ discount respectively. The Home Railway market showed a reactionary tendency. Great Western Ord. closed 1½ lower at 87½, and falls of ½ to ¾ occurred in other group stocks.

Brazilian bonds were steady, an exception being the Six-and-a-Half per Cents., which showed a small fall, but the Chilean group was firm, the Six per Cents. being 93 in all cases. Japanese bonds and the Chinese 1912 Loan were firmer in tone, but Chinese 1898 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. were easier in the afternoon, when they were quoted at 81 for the English issue and 79 for the German. Bulgarian Seven per Cents. were better at 79, and there was inquiry for Italian Consortium Seven per Cent. Twenty-year Bonds. Argentine Railway stocks were steady. Leopoldina rose 1 to 50.

Oil shares showed small movements, the market lacking any uniform tendency. Royal Dutch and Shell were lower, while Anglo-Persian, V.O.C., and Trinidad Leaseholds hardened. Attock fell to 1½.

In the absence of interest in the market, Rubber shares showed little movement, being unaffected by a further rise of over 2,000 tons in London and Liverpool stocks. There was a small inquiry for Tea shares, but movements in this market were irregular.

INSURANCE SHARES FIRMER

The opening of the week brought little additional business to the Industrial market. The remarkable figures of the Austin Motor Company caused a further advance in the company's 5s. Ordinary shares to 19s. 6d. (a rise of 3s. 6d.), and the Preferred 5s. shares were firmer at 12s. Singer hardened to above 27s., but Ford, at 2½, showed a small fall. Coal, iron, and steel shares were dull, Vickers falling to 8s. and Dorman Long to 5s. 7½d., but Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds were better at 33s. 6d. Cables and Wireless Ordinary stocks, Dunlop Rubber, Pinchin Johnson, and Napier received some support, and Guinness were firmer at £5. Courtaulds showed very narrow fluctuations and closed unchanged, but other textile shares had a dull appearance, Fine Spinners falling to 24s. and Lister to 13s. 3d. Margarine Unie and Union fell to 3 before showing a small rally. In the American group Nickel opened higher at about $42 and after reacting rallied to $41½, while Hydro-Electric opened with a fall and were quoted at below $47. Gramophone opened a shade firmer at 4 1-16, but there was a reaction to 4, and Columbia Graphophone closed unchanged at 6. In the Bank group Chartered of India rose ½ to 17½ on dividend rumours, the buying being speculative and not of the type usually associated with this market; the company has yet to issue its final dividend announcement, which was made on March 6 last year. There was a further rally in insurance shares, London and Lancashire and North British and Mercantile, which closed at 27½ and 34 respectively, both rising ½; in several other cases prices closed with gains of ¼ or more. Dealings began in the new Cinzano "A" shares, which closed at 6d. discount; underwriters of this issue were left with 96 per cent.

The South African market was dull, prices showing numerous small falls. Modderfontein "B" weakened to 14s. or less, while Anglo-American declined to 1 7-16, Consolidated Mines Selection to 16s. 9d., West Springs to 19s. and Rand Mines to 2½. Rhodesian shares also followed a downward course until the afternoon, when there was a partial rally. Congo Border fell to 13½ and rose to 13¾, while Bwana M'Kubwa were in turn 20s. 6d. and 21s. bid. Chartered fell to 39s. 1½d. on French selling, and rallied to 39s. 4½d. N'Changa, Rhodesian Anglo-American, Rhodesia-Katanga, and Zambesia Exploring were all lower. Tin rose £2 5s. per ton, but the share market did not reflect the movement, prices showing only a few irregular changes.

THE OTTOMAN DEBT

COUNCIL DELEGATES IN ANGORA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10

Mr. S. C. Wyatt, President of the Council of the Ottoman Debt, and M. des Closières, a member of the Council, arrived in Angora this morning and they will have their first meeting with Sarajoglu Shukri Bey, the Finance Minister, this afternoon.

It will be remembered that after the report that Turkey would demand a moratorium on the Ottoman Debt the Government invited the Debt Council to send delegates to Angora in order to discuss the whole problem. It is understood that the Turkish attitude now is that if the Ottoman Debt annuities continue to be paid the country will be on the verge of bankruptcy and it is therefore necessary for foreign creditors to behave leniently. The bondholders having already made such great sacrifices it is unlikely they will be prepared to make more. It is hoped, however, that a formula may be found whereby the interests of both parties will be protected.

IRISH FREE STATE LOAN

PROPOSED INTERNAL ISSUE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, March 10

The Free State Government is contemplating the issue of a loan of £5,000,000 during the summer months. Mr. Blythe, Minister for Finance, will try to raise the whole amount in the Free State, and if the Bank rate remains at its present level he does not anticipate much difficulty.

This issue will be part of the second national loan which was authorized by Dail Eireann in 1927. The original sum for which authority was obtained was £15,000,000. Of this amount slightly more than £7,000,000 was raised partly in the Free State and partly in New York, and Mr. Blythe still has power to float the remainder of the loan to the extent of nearly £8,000,000. The first proposal was to raise this money in New York, but the recent collapse in Wall Street closed the United States market. Then Mr. Blythe hoped to borrow his money in London, but he refused to comply with the terms of the Colonial Stock Act, and now he is thrown back upon the home market.

SUPPORT FOR THE RUBBER SCHEME

The Rubber Growers' Association has received a telegram from Burma stating that the Planting Committee of the Chamber of Commerce there has undertaken to circularize local estate owners recommending the adoption of the scheme for cessation of tapping in May.

From Kuala Lumpur the association has received a telegram stating that the Asiatic Planters' Association has unanimously adopted the scheme and appointed district committees to undertake propaganda. A joint meeting called by the local committee and attended by representatives of the Rubber Growers' Association, the Planters' Association of Malaya, the United Society of Japanese Planters, and the Asiatic Planters' and Rubber Producers' Association of Malaya reported their associations strongly in favour of the scheme.

Nine companies of the Dickson, Anderson and Co. group have notified assent to the scheme.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

RISE IN U.S. STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK, March 10.—Trading on the Stock Exchange was more active, but the market continued its irregularity, advantage being taken of the strength of special sections to take profits. Sales were returned at 3,986,000 shares.

Movements at the opening showed continued irregularity, bull support in sections being accompanied by realizing elsewhere. Reports that the Government, in conjunction with private interests, are preparing plans for an early start on large construction work to help to relieve unemployment attracted attention, especially to steel stocks, though the firmness displayed by Youngstown Sheet and Tube was mainly due to prospects of a contest for control between the Bethlehem Steel and Republic Steel companies. Firmness was also displayed by amusement issues. Later in the morning the publication of the steel tonnage figures showing an unexpected increase had a stimulating effect, and a general rise occurred under the leadership of Steel Common.

Reports that several large operators who were prominent in the previous bull market were renewing their activities attracted attention in the afternoon. Sharp advances occurred in various sections. Oil shares were prominently firm. Some interest in rails was aroused by the announcement by the President of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway that his company and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway were working out merger plans. Towards the end of the session realizing again became noticeable and the close was irregular.

The Exchange will close at 12.30 p.m. tomorrow as a mark of respect to the memory of the late ex-President Taft.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Mar. 10	Mar. 8
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.88¼	4.88⅛
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86	4.85⅞
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅛	4.86¼
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.85¼	4.85⅞
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85⅛
Seven days	£1	—	4.84 15/16	4.84 15/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.91⅝	3.91¼
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¼	5.23¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.06	40.05¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.75
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.85	26.84
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.76
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.963⅛	2.964
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.82⅜	23.85⅛
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.93⅛	13.93⅛
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.36½	19.35
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	12.33	12.31
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.09¼	14.09¼
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.48¼	17.48¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅞	1.76⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅝	1.30¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	37.54	37.54
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.68	11.60

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Mar. 10	Mar. 8		Closing Prices Mar. 10	Mar. 8
Atchison	235	234	Int.C.Amer	28¾	28⅝
Atl. Coast	170½	171	KansasCity	77½	77¾
B. & O.	118½	118⅝	Louisville	131¼	132
Do., Pref.	80¼	80⅜	Minn. St. P.	28	28
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	97	95⅞
M. T. ctf.	74¾	74½	Do., Pref.	142	144
Can. Pac.	204¼	204½	N.Mex.1 Pf.	2	2
Cent. N.J.	271¼	280	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ches. & O.	228	228	N.Y. Cent.	183½	184¼
Ch. G. W.	13	15	Nflk. & W.	250½	250½
Do., Pref.	35	35½	N. Pacific	92¾	92¼
Ch. N.W.	85	85	Pennsylv'a	82⅜	82⅝
Ch.Mil.St.P.	22¾	23	Reading	127	127
Ch.Rockls.	117	117	S.L. & S.F.	110½	110½
Del.&Hud.	170	172	S.L. & S.W.	53	53
Del., Lack.	142	141¼	S. Pacific	120½	120¼
Erie	58¾	58¾	Southern	126	124½
Do., 1stPf.	65	64½	Do., Pref.	99¼	99⅜
G.N., Pref.	97½	97½	U. Pacific	223½	225
Ill. Cent.	128	128½	Do., Pref.	85¼	85
Interborr'			Wabash	52⅜	54
Rapid Tr.	29½	28½	Do., Pf.A.	83¾	85

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	139¼	137¼	Int. Nickel	40¼	41
AlliedChem	268	265½	Int. Paper	27	27¾
Am. Agric.			Int. Tele.	69¼	68¼
Ch., Pref.	33½	31½	Kennecott	58⅝	59¼
Am. & F. Pwr.	90¾	92⅜	Kresge S.	31⅞*	31⅞
Am. Can.	141¼	142¼	K'ger, 5%	28¾	28¾
Am. Loco.	99⅛	99	Liggett&M.	110	107
Am. Rolling Mills	94¼	93½	Loose-Wile	65	65
Am. Smelt.	75⅛	75⅝	MackTrcks.	83½	85¼
Am.Sug. R.	63	63	Montg'y W.	45⅞	46⅛
Am. Tel.	240¼	239½	Nash M'trs	48	47⅞
Am. Tob.	237	239	Nat. Biscu.	219	215
Am. Woo'n	14½	14	Nat.Cash R.	73½	75
Anaconda	74¾	74⅝	Nat. Dairy	51⅛	50½
Armour, B.	7¾*	7⅞	N. Amer.	117¾	117⅝
As. Dyrdids	44¼	44½	Packard	21½	20⅝
Atl'tic Ref.	44⅝	43⅞	Pan. A. Pet	52½	52⅝
Baldwin	35¼	35½	Pub. Ser., N.J.	95½	96¼
BarnsdallA	24½	23⅛	Pullman	82¾	82¼
Beth. Steel	102⅜	105	RadioCorp.	52	49¾
C.de Pasco	60¼	60¼	R'm'g'n Rd	41⅛	39
Chile Copp.	55¼	55¼	Ryl. Dutch	50	50¼
Chrysler	38⅜	37¾	Sears R'b'k	93¼	92¼
Col. Fuel	57¼	57⅝	Shell Trans.	40	43⅞
Colum. Gas	91⅝	92¾	Shell Un.	21⅞	22
Col. Graph.	29¼	29⅝	Simms Pet.	35	35
Cons. Gas	118¼	119⅞	Std. Brands	35¾*	36
Cont. Can.	67½	67¾	Std. Gas	116½	118¼
Cont. Oil	21¾	21⅛	Std. Oil of Cal.	59⅝	59¼
Corn Prod.	94⅜	95⅛	Do., N.J.	62⅛	62¼
Crucible	86¼	85⅞	Do., N.Y.	32¼	32⅜
DavisonCh.	38¼	39⅛	Studebaker	42⅜	42¼
Drug, Inc.	85¾	85½	Texas Corp.	52⅝	52¼
Du Pont	151½	128	Tex.G. Sul.	61½	61¼
EastmanK.	229	226	Tidewater	12¼	11⅞
Elec. P.& L.	70½	71	Un.Carbide	97⅝	95¼
Electric Storage	74	73	Un. Fruit	94	95¾
Fox Films	35⅛	34¼	United Gas	37⅝	38
Gen. Elec.	77¾	76¼	U.S. L'ther	9⅞	8¼
Gen. Foods	52⅜	51⅞	U.S. Rbr.	27¾	27⅞
Gen.Motors	44	42¾	U.S. Steel	181⅞	180⅜
Gillette	90¼	92¾	Do., Pref.	145½	145¾
Goodrich	48⅛	48	W. Un. Tel.	213	215
Goodyear	89	86¾	Whse. Mtg.	191⅞	192
Hou.Oil'f'x	79	76½	Woolworth	66	65
Hud. Mtr.	57¼	55¾	Worth'n Pump	102½	100
Ind. Rayon	95	100	Youngst'n Sheet	141	141
Int. Harv'r	95	94⅞			
Int. Match	76	76½			

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am.Oil	14	14	Mid. West Utilities	35⅜	33¼
Assoc. Gas	45	45	Pennroad	14⅝	14⅜
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	26⅝	26⅜	Silica Gel	27	27¼
Celanese	24⅛	23	Stand. Oil of Indiana	51⅜	51¼
Elec. Bond	103⅛	101⅛	Swift Int.	32	31½
Gulf Oil	138	137¼	Vacuum Oil	90⅛	90½
Hydro Elec	45⅛	45¼			
Int. Pet.	19⅛	19⅜			

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½%	100	99 32/32	Finl., 6% '45	95¼	95¼
Do., 4¼% (4th)	101 10/32	101 9/32	Fren.,7½% 1941	122	122
Do. (4th) 4¼%	101 21/32	101 18/32	Do., 7% '49	116	116
U.K.,5½% 1937	103¼	103¼	Ger.,7% '49	107⅜	107
Do., 4% 1960-90	83¾	84	Greek, 7% '64	100	100
Arg., 6% 1959	98¼	98⅛	Hamb'g, 6, 1946	95	95
Aust., 5% 1957	88	88	Hungary, 7½% '44	100¼	100¼
Aus., 7% 1945	104½	104	Ital., 7% 1951	99⅝	99⅜
Belg., 6% 1955	102¼	102¼	Jap., 6½% 1954	103½	103¼
Do., 7% 1955	111	110¼	Nord. Rly. 6½% '50	104⅛	104⅛
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103½	103¼	Norway6% 1952	102¼	102¼
Brazil, 7½, 1952	102	100	P.L.M.,6% 1958	103⅛	103¼
Bulg.,7,'67	80	80	Do., 7% 1958	105⅛	105⅛
Canada, 5, 1931	100½	100½	Poland,7% 1947	83¾	83½
Chile,7,'42	101¼	101⅛	Do., 8% 1950	94¼	94½
Do.,6,'60	92	92	Rio de Sul. 6% '46	100	97
Czech, 8% 1951	110½	110¼	San P., 8% 1950	96¼	94
Denm'k6% 1942	104¾	104¾	Seine, 7% 1942	108	108
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	101¼	101¼	Swed.5½% 1954	104½	104½
Do., 5½% 1953	101¼	101¼	Tokio City, 5½%,'61	90	90
Est. Rly. 7%, '54	105¼	105⅜			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	Mar. 10	Mar. 8
Atchison, Pref.	103¼	103⅞
Lehigh Valley	74	75
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	54¼	54⅝
New York, Ontario and Western	13½	14
Reading, 1st Pref.	40½	45
Texas and Pacific	118	118
National Lead	183½	184

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § Ex dividend and ex rights.

Money continued easy, call loans, after ruling at 4 per cent., being available at 3½ per cent. Commercial paper remained at 4½ to 5 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were quoted 3½ to 3⅝ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 3⅝ to 3¾ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was firm and 1-16c. higher for cable transfers at 4.86 5-16.

Silver rose ⅛c. to 41c. for foreign bullion.

The directors of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company propose to retire the outstanding Preferred stock by the exchange for Common stock on a share for share basis.

The monthly report of the United States Steel Corporation shows that the unfilled orders at the end of February amounted to 4,480,000 tons, against 4,460,000 tons at the end of January and 4,144,000 tons at the end of February last year.

A syndicate of bankers, headed by Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co., to-day sold $25,000,000 Alleghany Corporation 25-year Five per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds, and are offering later in the week $12,500,000 Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Preferred stock.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

All New York exchanges and markets at Chicago and Duluth will close at 12.30 p.m. New York time to-morrow (Tuesday) as a mark of respect to the memory of the late ex-President Taft.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Wheat.—The cash market closed barely steady at ⅛c. to 1⅛c. decline. No. 2 red winter, 129½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 111½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 118c. Maize easy, 1⅛c. down. No. 2 mixed, 89½c., f.o.b. New York. Oats easy at ⅛c. decline. White clipped, 50½c., f.o.b. New York. Rye easy, 3⅛c. down. No. 2 Western, 74½c., f.o.b. New York. Barley nominal. No. 2 malting, unquoted.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States is 1,381,000 bushels smaller on the week at 183,380,000 bushels, which compares with 149,575,000 bushels last year; that of maize is 1,552,000 bushels larger on the week at 24,220,000 bushels, against 34,167,000 bushels; and that of oats is 1,227,000 bushels smaller on the week at 21,060,000 bushels, compared with 15,331,000 bushels a year ago.

Flour closed barely steady. Spring clears unchanged at $5.70, and Kansas straights 10c. down at $5.75. Minneapolis patents 5c. lower at $6.10, and bakers' clears unaltered at $5.15.

Lard was easy at 20c. decline. Prime Western steam, $10.85; Middle West, spot, $10.75 per 100lb.

Cotton.—Rio futures closed steady, 9 to 5 points up. Sales, 21,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 8.75c.; May, 8.43c.; July, 8.16c.; Sept., 7.95c.; Dec., 7.77c.; Jan., 7.78c. Santos No 4 futures closed steady, 8 to 22 points up. Sales, 33,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 13.62c.; May, 12.95c.; July, 12.35c.; Sept., 11.87c.; Dec., 11.45c.; Jan., 11.25c. Cash coffee steady, Rio No. 7, 10½c.; Santos No. 4, 14¼c. to 14¾c.

The week's deliveries of Brazilian coffee amount to 145,000 bags, which compares with 187,000 bags last week, and 130,000 bags for the corresponding week last year. Stocks at New York total 403,000 bags, against 402,000 bags and 344,000 bags, while the stock of Brazilian at New York, New Orleans, and Baltimore totals 591,000 bags, against 582,000 bags and 356,000 bags. The visible supply of Brazilian coffee is returned at 1,103,000 bags, compared with 1,174,000 bags a week ago and 942,000 bags last year.

Cocoa futures closed barely steady at 7 to 4 points loss. Sales, 13,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 8.33; May, 8.62; July, 8.94; Sept., 9.22; Dec., 9.16; Jan., 9.22.

Sugar.—Raw futures closed steady, 4 points lower to 1 point higher. Sales, 38,000 tons. Closing prices:—March, 1.70; May, 1.77; July, 1.79; Sept., 1.85; Dec., 1.93; Jan., 1.94. No. 2 contract, duty free, July, 1.65; Sept., 1.73.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees, spot, was officially unchanged at 3.77c. per lb., but the price of uncontrolled sugar was lowered to 3.61c., at which 14,000 bags Cuba, ex store, were sold.

Cotton on the spot closed 5 points lower at 14.00c. The futures market opened irregular with quotations 3 points higher to 1 point lower owing to liquidation, but soon afterwards rallied on shorts covering and buying by trade interests. Another downward reaction followed on the renewal of liquidation, but covering near the close made the final tone steady, though values registered declines ranging from 9 to 21 points. New Orleans spot middling closed 6 points lower at 13.79, and the futures market ended steady at 5 to 11 points net loss.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day	Prev. day
March	13.80 13.80	13.98 13.98
April	13.99 13.99	14.09 14.09
May	14.11 14.10	14.21 14.20
June	14.19 14.19	14.30 14.30
July	14.32 14.29	14.45 14.41
August	14.36 14.35	14.49 14.45
September	14.37 14.37	14.49 14.49
October	14.42 14.41	14.56 14.53
November	14.52 14.52	14.67 14.67
December	14.63 14.63	14.77 14.76
January	14.64 14.64	14.80 14.80
	New Contract	
October	14.23 14.23	14.40 14.38
November	14.32 14.32	14.53 14.53
December	14.41 14.41	14.57 14.57
January	14.48 14.48	14.65 14.65

	To-day Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	7,000 14,000	7,781,000	8,484,000
Exports Gt. Britain	Nil 3,000	1,102,000	1,555,000
Exports Cont., &c.	4,000 17,000	4,485,000	4,957,000

Cop

MONEY MARKET

FURTHER FALL IN DISCOUNTS

FAVOURABLE EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS

In Lombard-street yesterday a further fall occurred in discount rates, and by the end of the day leading brokers quoted from 3 1-16 to 3¼ per cent. as their buying rate for three months fine bank bills, while the "hot" Treasury Bills were reported to have been dealt in at even lower rates. The fact that discount houses as a rule missed the Treasury Bills last Friday was again advanced as the immediate cause of the further decline in rates, but the fall was assisted by the more favourable tendency of most of the leading foreign exchanges, the New York and Berlin rates closing at $4.86 9-32 and 20.41½m. respectively. At one time discount brokers appeared to be selling bills fairly freely at 3 1-16 per cent., but the rapid fall in rates finally rendered them reluctant to sell at even this level. Money became scarcer during the day, and in the afternoon borrowers paid up to 4 per cent. for fresh advances for the night. Earlier in the day 3½ per cent. was the general rate, 3¼ per cent. being frequently charged for renewals.

The Bank rate is 4 per cent., to which it was reduced from 4½ per cent. on March 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2 per cent. at call and 2½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
3—4	3½	3 1/16—3 1/16	3 1/16—3 1/8	3 1/8—3 1/8	3 3/16—3 1/4
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months	
%	%	4—4 1/32	4 1/32—4 1/16	4 1/16—4 1/8	
3 1/32—3 1/16	3 1/16—3 1/32				

JAVA BANK RATE REDUCED

The Bank of Java has reduced its rediscount rate from 5 to 4½ per cent.—*Reuter.*

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

—	March 6	Inc. or Dec.
	Belgas	Belgas
Coin and bullion	1,718,049,000	— 8,248,000
Securities, Belgium and abroad	808,910,000	+ 885,000
Notes in circulation	2,800,492,000	— 2,149,000
Current accounts	92,102,000	— 6,282,000

—*Reuter.*

REICHSBANK

(000's omitted)

—	March 7	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	117,212	unchanged
Gold and silver	2,462,149	+ 17,760
Of which deposited abroad	149,788	unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies	401,801	+ 17,999
Bills of exchange and cheques	3,993,156	+ 31,317
Silver and other coin	138,446	+ 580
Notes of other German banks	12,243	+ 9,761
Advances	95,573	— 227,753
Investments	92,248	— 31
Other assets	516,764	+ 31,839
Liabilities		
Reduced capital	122,788	unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	117,212	unchanged
Reserve	271,120	unchanged
Notes in circulation	4,480,231	+ 245,199
Other daily maturing	530,286	+ 81,784
Other liabilities	148,964	— 2,267

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

In view of the upward tendency of the rate in New York on Saturday the New York exchange was advanced further during the morning and reached $4.86¼. In the afternoon, however, New York failed to support sterling at this level, and the rate fell back, closing at $4.86 9/32, a rise of 1c. on balance. The discount on forward dollars was narrower at 1pc. one month and 1 3/32c. three months. Canadian dollars were cheaper. Most of the leading Continental exchanges moved in favour of sterling, the Paris rate rising to 124.25f., the Milan to 92.84½l., the Brussels to 34.89½b., and the Berlin to 20.41¼m. (after 20.43¾m.). The Swiss exchange appears to be affected by a special demand for Swiss francs, and the Zurich rate continued to move against London, closing at 25.11¼f. Wide movements took place in the Spanish exchange, which closed at 39.42½p., a decline of 48c. Turkish currency depreciated. The Hong-kong and Shanghai rates were unaltered. A decline to 42 3/4d. occurred in the Argentine exchange.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	March 10	March 6
New York	$ to £	4.865	4.867 1/32—867 1/16	4.863 1/16—863 1/8
Montreal	$ to £	4.86	4.86—4.86 1/32	4.86—86 1/32
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.20-24	124.22-27
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.89-34.90	34.89-89 1/2
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.81-92.86	92.70-92.83
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.11 1/2—15 1/2	25.13-15 1/2
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374—375	374 1/2—375 1/2
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.22	193.15-30	193.10-80
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	39.10-39.95	39.90-40.35
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108 1/2—108 3/4	108 1/2—108 3/4
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11 1/2—12 1/2	12.12 1/2—12 1/2
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.39 1/2—20 3/4	20.37 1/2—20 3/4
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58	34.49-34.54	34.49-34.54
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.79-27.84	27.79-27.83
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164-164 1/4	164-164 1/4
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.89	43.34-43.89	43.31-43.45
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.15-25.26	25.18-25.30
Bucharest	Lei to £	819.6	817-820	817-820
C'nst'nople	Pst. to £	110	1.120-1.130	1.080-1.120
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	275 1/4-276	275 1/4-276
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48 3/4-48 7/8	45 1/2-49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	672-674	668-675
Seval	E. Kr.to£	18.159	18.17-18.27	18.17-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16 3/4-17 1/4	18.17-18.17 1/2
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.11-18.12	18.10 3/4-11 1/2
Copenh'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16 1/4-16 3/4	18.16 1/4-18.17
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97 1/2	97 1/16-97 1/16	97 1/16-97 1/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/8 1/32—1 5/32	1 5/8-1 5/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/8 1/32—1 5/32	1 5/8-1 5/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/8 1/32—1 5/32	1 5/8-1 5/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1 31/32—1 31/32	1 31/32—1 61/32
Kobe	Per yen	24.56d.	2 0 9/16—2 0 9/16	2 0 9/16—2 0 9/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1 10 15/16—1 11 1/16	1 10 15/16—1 11 1/16
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2 3 31/32—3 0	2 3 31/32—3 0
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.10 31/32—11 1/2	12.10 31/32—11 1/2
Manilla	Per dol.	24.8686	2 0 5/16	2 0 5/16
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.8094	5 7 31/32—5 8 1/32	5 7 31/32—5 8 1/32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	43 43/32—43 45/32	43 43/32—43 45/32
Valp'raiso	$ to £	40	39.93	39.93
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	43 3/4—44 1/4	43 3/4—44 1/4
Canada	1/2 to £	2	4 7/32 prem.	4 7/32 prem.
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.13-10.35	10.13-10.35

* 90 days. † Based on legal stabilization at 92.90-2.93 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	95 0 0	94 8 9	93 17 6	93 6 3
New Zealand	96 0 0	95 8 9	94 17 6	94 6 3
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 9

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	96 10 0	96 2 6
New Zealand	97 10 0	97 2 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the receipt of £250,000 in SOVEREIGNS from abroad. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £273,088, as shown below:—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
March 6— Sovs.	30,317	March 6 ..	Nil
March 7— Bar gold	1,889	March 7— Sovs. ..	4,000
Foreign gold coin	18	March 8— Bar gold ..	3,436
March 8 ..	Nil	Sovs. ..	2,000
March 10— Sovs. ..	250,000	March 10 ..	Nil
		Net influx ..	273,088
Total ..	£282,224	Total ..	£282,524

Net influx for 1930 to date, £5,537,464; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 84s. 11½d. per ounce. The sovereigns on the Cape mail steamer which arrived yesterday were sent into the Bank. The steamer due to reach this country from South Africa on March 24 has on board only £311,912 in bar gold and no sovereigns. Sovereigns to an amount of £42,500, as well as £70,000 of bar gold, was carried by the vessel which left Durban for India yesterday.

Both Continental and Indian sales were reported in the silver market, and the price declined ¼d. to 19 1/16d. per ounce for cash and 19 3/16d. for forward delivery. The market closed with a dull appearance.

The profits of the En-Tout-Cas Company (Syston), makers of hard tennis courts, &c., for 1929 amounted to £22,749 (against £17,914 for 1928). Adding £4,251 brought forward and £27,587 below a reserve for contingency not now required, the total available becomes £58,587, out of which it is proposed to pay a total dividend of 12½ per cent. (the same) on the Preferred Ordinary shares and a dividend of 45 per cent. (the same) on the Deferred shares, to write off the balance of the preliminary expenses, £2,639, to write down goodwill, patents, &c., by £2,000, and to place £5,000 to reserve account. The balance to be carried forward is £4,859. Meeting, March 21.

COMPANY RESULTS

PINCHIN, JOHNSON

Irrawaddy Flotilla.—Final dividend of 13s. per share, tax free, making 20s. per share, or 10 per cent., for the year, being the same as for the preceding year.

Agricultural Bank of Egypt.—Dividend of 10s. per share, or 10 per cent., on the Ordinary shares, and £55 per share on the £5 Deferred shares. The distributions for 1928-29 were the same.

PONTYPOOL GAS AND WATER

Net profits of the Pontypool Gas and Water Company for 1929 amounted to £10,844 and £1,192 was brought forward. A dividend is proposed for the year on the £12 stock and "A" shares (£36,400) of £7 6-7 per cent., and on the "B," "C," and "D" shares (£130,020) of £5½ per cent., less tax and interim dividend.

BRADLEY'S (CHEPSTOW PLACE)

Bradley's (Chepstow Place), Limited, costumiers, furriers, &c., announce a net profit for the past year of £112,732 (against £123,575 for the preceding year). A final dividend is proposed on the Ordinary shares of 14 per cent., making 20 per cent. for the year (the same), while the carry forward is £126,521, or £16,240 more than last year.

NORTH BRITISH LOCOMOTIVE

The directors of the North British Locomotive Company report another year of extreme depression in the locomotive industry. The loss for the year, after providing for depreciation, was £31,676, the carry-forward was £317, and £80,000 has been transferred from reserve. The Preference dividend for the year requires, less tax, £30,000, and the payment of 2½ per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary capital, £25,000, leaving £2,041 to go forward.

WRIGHT, LAYMAN, AND UMNEY

The accounts of Wright, Layman, and Umney, Limited, druggists, for 1929 show a profit of £40,505 (against £43,842 for 1928), to which is added £13,494 brought forward. Directors' fees amount to £4,400, the Preference dividend absorbs £4,320, and the total distribution for the year on the Ordinary shares, equal to 37½ per cent. (against 40 per cent.), takes £27,000, the carry-forward being £20,899. The report states that the company has further increased the protection of its products by registering a new world-wide trade-mark for Wright's coal-tar soap. Meeting, April 7.

INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE

The directors of the International Automatic Telephone Company report that the profits for the year 1929, after providing for contingencies and after writing down patent rights and office furniture and fittings, amounted to £133,849 (against £130,822 for 1928), this figure being subject to directors' fees and executive committee remuneration, amounting to £2,392. As previously announced, the distribution for the year on the Ordinary shares and Deferred shares is unchanged at 18½ per cent. and the allocation to reserve is again £10,000. The carry-forward is increased from £68,735 to £82,579. Meeting, March 24.

LEEDS AND LIVERPOOL CANAL

For 1929 the excess of receipts over expenditure of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company amounted to £21,838 (against £25,825 for 1928). Adding £7,745 brought forward (against £7,546) and interest on investments £9,772 (against £9,991), and deducting Debenture interest and rent of Lancaster Canal, as well as a transfer of £1,000 (against £2,000) to renewal fund, there remains a balance of £17,519 (against £23,065). The Preference dividend amounts to £3,969, and it is proposed to pay a dividend of ½ per cent. for the year on the Ordinary stock (against 1 per cent.), leaving £7,425 to be carried forward. Meeting, March 19.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING

The report of the Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company for 1929 states that the profit, after charging depreciation (£50,000), amounted to £122,702, and the balance brought forward was £99,483, making a total of £222,185. Directors' fees and executive committee remuneration absorb £3,900; transfer to general reserve fund, £19,500; dividend on Preference shares, £12,000; and interim dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, £18,750; leaving available £162,035. The directors propose to pay a further dividend of 6½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making a total distribution of 10 per cent. (less tax) for the year; they also propose to pay a bonus of 2½ per cent. (less tax), leaving to be carried forward £118,585.

SPRATT'S PATENT

A net profit of £102,779 (against £100,416) is reported by Spratt's Patent, Limited, animal food manufacturers, for 1929, and including the amount brought forward there is an available balance of £119,259 (against £117,733). It is proposed to repeat the Ordinary dividend at 12½ per cent., this absorbing £56,250, and after allowing for the "A" Preference dividend (£2,500) and the dividend of £9,000 on the new "B" Preference (issued as a capital bonus) transfers of £30,000 (against £15,000) to reserve and £5,000 (unchanged) to the pension fund are recommended, the sum remaining to be carried forward being £16,576 (against £15,547). The duty on the increased capital and the expense of issue (amounting together to £1,714) have been written off out of the year's revenue before striking the net profit. Meeting, March 18.

NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY

After deducting depreciation and all other reserve requirements, the North American Company reports a balance for 1929 of £28,806,824, of which £1,620,034 was distributed in Preferred dividends. The balance of £26,986,790 (an increase of nearly 20 per cent.) was available for investment in the business, owing to the company's policy of paying dividends on its common stock in cumtuus stock at the quarterly rate of 2½ per cent. Reserves at the end of the year amounted to £118,690,322, undivided profits to £66,387,457, and capital surplus to £24,951,785. The net increase in property and plant account was £50,276,935, representing principally additions to electric power plants and systems of subsidiaries. The electric output for the year was 6,772,837,073 kilowatt hours, an increase of 10.97 per cent. Gas output was 5,915,019,900 cubic feet, an increase of 9.25 per cent. Revenue passengers on the electric railway and motor-bus systems numbered 270,950,634.

C. AND E. MORTON

The accounts of C. and E. Morton, Limited, preserved provision merchants, manufacturers, &c., for 1929 show a net profit of £100,254 (against £124,483 for 1928 and £100,280 for 1927), to which are added £31,658 brought forward, and balance of reserve for fire insurance, £1,500, no longer required. Last year 325,000 new Eight per Cent. Preferred Ordinary shares of £1 each were issued as bonus to Ordinary shareholders in the proportion of one share for every two Ordinary shares held. The dividend on the new shares from the date of issue to December 31, 1929, amounts to £7,151, while the Seven per Cent. Preference share dividend takes £28,000. On July 15 last year an interim dividend of 7 per cent., absorbing £31,500, was paid on an Ordinary share capital of £450,000. Since then the Court has confirmed the halving of the Ordinary capital by a return of capital of 10s. per share, and a final dividend of 14 per cent. is now proposed on the smaller Ordinary capital, also absorbing £31,500. For 1928 the distribution on the old Ordinary capital was 19 per cent., absorbing £85,500. The directors also propose to place £6,000 (against £7,500) to pension fund and £2,000 (against £5,000) to investments reserve account. The balance to be carried forward is £47,007. Meeting, March 18.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

The accounts of the Yokohama Specie Bank for the half-year ended December 31 were submitted to the meeting of shareholders held in Japan yesterday. The manager in London office of the bank states that the accounts were approved, the net profit, including 10,420,961y., brought forward from the preceding half-year, being 17,731,849y. (against 17,346,622y. for the latter half of 1929, including 9,281,611y. brought forward). The amount was distributed as follows:—To reserve fund, 5,000,000y. (the same); dividend, 10 per cent. per annum (the same), 3,000,000y.; special dividend of 3 per cent. in commemoration of the 50th anniversary, 3,000,000y.; balance carried forward to next account, &c., 6,731,849y. (against 9,346,622y.). With the above-mentioned allocation, the total amount of the reserve is brought up to 111,500,000y. The falling off in the profits is stated to be partly accounted for by the low interest rates obtaining in Japan, in spite of the interest allowed on the deposits, both old and new, being maintained at as high a level as possible for the benefit of the bank's depositors. The margin of profit, therefore, is very narrow. Another factor was the preparation for the lifting of the gold embargo, which, it is stated, affected certain transactions quite irrespective of the matter of profit.

ANGLO-NORWEGIAN HOLDINGS

The first accounts of Anglo-Norwegian Holdings, Limited, covering the period from March 22, 1929, to December 31, 1929, show that the net income for the period of approximately nine months amounted to £89,709. After payment of Preferred share dividends, absorbing £20,305, on the 19,000 Seven per Cent. Preferred shares of $100 each outstanding, a balance of £69,504, or 80 Canadian cents (3s. 4d.) per share, remained available for the Common stock. Of this sum £18,229 has been utilized for the redemption of 1,000 Preferred shares, while a dividend of 25 Canadian cents, per share, absorbing a total of £51,575, has been declared on the Common stock. This dividend is payable to holders of British depositary receipts on March 31, 1930, at the offices of the Guaranty Trust Company, 33, Lombard-street, E.C.3. The balance of £29,700 is carried forward to next year. Anglo-Norwegian Holdings, Limited, owns 39 per cent. of the share capital of the Tonsberg Hvalfangeri Company, 67 per cent. of the Anglo-Norse Company, and 100 per cent. of the Falkland Whaling Company, three of the largest companies engaged in Antarctic whaling activities. Earnings of the last-named concern, which was formed in July of last year and is now in active operation, are not included in the year's profits of the parent organization. Meeting, March 18, in Montreal.

PINCHIN, JOHNSON

The accounts of Pinchin, Johnson and Co., varnish, colour, paint, and enamel manufacturers, for 1929 show a net profit, after providing £3,630 for directors' fees, amounting to £462,340, which compares with £422,796 shown by the preceding year's accounts, before providing for directors' fees. After allowing £80,816 (against £68,471) for income-tax and adjusting the Preference and interim Ordinary share dividends, it is proposed to pay a further dividend of 20 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 30 per cent. for the year. While this dividend is at the same rate as for 1928, the amount absorbed is greater (£331,189, against £283,450) owing to the larger capital ranking for payment. It is also proposed to place £20,000 to reserve, against £67,000, and the carry forward is increased from £5,000) to investments reserve account. The balance to be carried forward is £47,007. Meeting, March 18.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

The accounts of the Yokohama Specie Bank for the half-year ended December 31 were submitted to the meeting of shareholders held in Japan yesterday. The manager in London office of the bank states that the accounts were approved, the net profit, including 10,420,961y., brought forward from the preceding half-year, being 17,731,849y. (against 17,346,622y. for the latter half of 1929, including 9,281,611y. brought forward). The amount was distributed as follows:—To reserve fund, 5,000,000y. (the same); dividend, 10 per cent. per annum (the same), 3,000,000y.; special dividend of 3 per cent. in commemoration of the 50th anniversary, 3,000,000y.; balance carried forward to next account, &c., 6,731,849y. (against 9,346,622y.). With the above-mentioned allocation, the total amount of the reserve is brought up to 111,500,000y. The falling off in the profits is stated to be partly accounted for by the low interest rates obtaining in Japan, in spite of the interest allowed on the deposits, both old and new, being maintained at as high a level as possible for the benefit of the bank's depositors. The margin of profit, therefore, is very narrow. Another factor was the preparation for the lifting of the gold embargo, which, it is stated, affected certain transactions quite irrespective of the matter of profit.

COMPANY MEETINGS

HARRODS, LIMITED

INCREASED PROFITS IN A DIFFICULT YEAR

"BUSINESS PROSPEROUS AND PROGRESSIVE"

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

REVIEW OF THE ACCOUNTS

THE HANDICAP OF HEAVY TAXATION

SIR WOODMAN BURBIDGE ON THE OUTLOOK

The FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Harrods, Limited, was held yesterday in the Assembly Room on the company's premises, Brompton-road, London, S.W.

SIR WOODMAN BURBIDGE, Bt., C.B.E. (chairman and managing director), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. R. H. Griffith) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN (who was received with cheers) said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The balance-sheet and profit and loss account, together with the directors' report, having been circulated to all shareholders, if you agree we will take them as read. (Agreed.)

You will have noticed the reference made in the directors' report to the retirement, owing to failing health, of Mr. Edgar Cohen, who has been an active director of this company for 36 years. We desire to place on record our appreciation of the valuable services he has rendered to the company, and to express our regret for the cause which has necessitated his retirement. (Hear, hear.)

I also regret to say that Mr. Griffith, our secretary, is retiring on pension, having reached the age of 60, which, as you are aware, is the retiring age of all our managers and officials. He takes with him the best wishes of the board for continued health and happiness and their appreciation of his efficient services throughout the past 19 years. (Cheers.)

HIGHLY SATISFACTORY RESULTS

This is our fortieth annual meeting. When I had the pleasure of addressing you at our last meeting I told you that I hoped the results for the year would be even more successful than those we were then considering. This forecast has been fulfilled, and it is a very great pleasure to me to be able to present results as highly satisfactory as those before you. (Cheers.)

The net profit for the year is £834,188, and, compared with the net profit of the previous year of £775,156, shows an increase of £59,032. (Cheers.) This year's profit includes for the first time a final dividend of £44,865 for the year ended January 31, 1929, upon our holding of Ordinary shares in D. H. Evans and Co.

You will have observed from the directors' report that the final dividends for the year just ended upon Dickins and Jones and D. H. Evans and Co. shares amount respectively to £23,416 and £44,977, making a total of £68,393. These dividends are not included in Harrods' profits for the year under review, and will be carried forward to our next year's accounts.

SEVEN YEARS' PROGRESS

May I remind you that the net profits for the past seven years, each ended January 31, have been as follows:—

	Net Profit £
1924	567,800
1925	634,634
1926	693,848
1927	705,958
1928	721,751
1929	775,156
1930	834,188

These figures clearly indicate that the progress and prosperity of the company are well maintained year by year. (Cheers.)

It is well known that the year 1929 was a difficult year for trading, and particularly during the second half. Taking into consideration the unfavourable trading conditions that prevailed not only in this country but in most other countries of the world, I think we have every reason to be pleased with the net results.

I am glad to be able to say that our total trade for the year shows an increase over the previous year. Although this increase did not reach the figure which we anticipated, I consider the results to be quite satisfactory.

MORE CASH AND CREDIT ACCOUNT CUSTOMERS

The records of our last year's trade reveal that we have again shown an increase in the number of customers served, and of this increase a substantial portion is with cash customers.

The number of our yearly individual transactions with cash and credit account customers totals many millions, and to have again maintained a satisfactory increase, such as we have experienced year by year for many years past, is a very healthy feature. (Hear, hear.)

Not only do we report an increase in our cash customers, but for very many years past we have been able to report a continuous growth in credit account customers. Moreover, there are very few, if any, countries in the world where regular trading customers of Harrods are not to be found.

To maintain our steady rate of progress, and to continue to retain the good will of our customers, we continue to aim at:—

1. Constant improvement of our organization.
2. A high standard of all-round efficiency in our staff, and in every detail of the business.
3. A service which for quality and value we are determined shall remain unequalled. (Cheers.)

THE ACCOUNTS

We will now follow our usual course, and review the balance-sheet and accounts. These are in substantially the same form as last year. Although the 1929 Companies Act came into force last November, the changes in the form of the accounts necessary to comply with the Act are unimportant, as we have always given very full information to our shareholders as to the company's position and affairs. (Hear, hear.)

As the question of share transactions has been prominently before the public recently, I would like to take this opportunity of saying that, so far as this company is concerned, great care has always been exercised by your directors.

Each share transaction is very carefully scrutinized and recorded by our own secretarial staff when the new certificates are prepared, but, in addition, for over 20 years past we have had an independent check by the company's auditors of each transfer and certificate and the share registers. (Cheers.)

EXPENSES

Will you now please turn to the debit side of the profit and loss account, under the heading of expenses? Shall we first take the total of the expenses for the year? These, you will observe, amount to £1,820,274, as against last year's total of £1,832,218, and show a reduction of about £12,000. A comparison of the separate items of these expenses reveals very few changes compared with the figures for the previous year to which it is necessary to make reference.

The first and largest item is that of salaries, wages, commissions, National Health insurance, &c., of £834,340, a reduction of £19,127. This should be taken in conjunction with the item of departmental expenses and sundry allowances of £91,694, which shows an increase on last year's figure of £28,013, as a result of our having during the year adopted a slightly different analysis of these two items of expenses. The net increase is therefore £8,886.

The next item is that of rates, taxes, water, and lighting. Our total expenditure under these headings is the large figure of £123,909. Printing, stationery, advertizing, and stamps, amounting to £254,735, is £6,000 less than last year.

Licences, insurances, telephones, &c., have cost us £6,000 more. Additional fire insurances on extension of properties, also telephone extensions and maintenance, explain a large portion of this increase. We have the largest and most modern telephone installation in this country. Our telephone calls average about 7,000 a day.

I will now refer to transport expenses, amounting to £212,141, an increase of £3,000. The words "transport expenses" will not convey all that is covered by this expenditure, which includes the wages of the drivers and the general upkeep of our large fleet of motors for Town, suburban, and country deliveries.

I should like to give a few interesting details as to our motor deliveries. Our daily delivery service extends to 1,000 districts, covering an area of approximately 2,000 square miles. During the year 1929 our fleet of petrol and electric delivery vans travelled over 2,038,000 miles, and over 9,000,000 packages were delivered to our customers who reside within our delivery radius of 30 or 40 miles of this store.

PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS

The next item of expense to which I invite your attention is that of pension contributions for employees, amounting to £18,483, which, you will observe, is made a direct charge to the profit and loss account before arriving at the net profit for the year. I should like to explain that of this amount £5,332 is the company's payment to the Managers' and Buyers' Contributory Pension Fund under the terms of the trust deed. That fund has accumulated a sum of about £147,216, which is invested in British Government securities or held in cash, and is under the control of its trustees, and therefore does not appear in the balance-sheet.

The payment to the company's non-contributory staff pension fund for the year was about £6,000. That fund is established for the benefit of the rank and file of the staff, and the amount appears in the balance-sheet at £77,626. In addition there is the sum of slightly over £10,000 vested in the trustees of the Richard Burbidge Staff Benefit Fund. The income from these two sources is applied in granting pensions to old and loyal servants of the company on their retirement from active work. The total of these two pension funds now amounts to over £235,000. (Cheers.)

STAFF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

In addition to the expenditure upon pensions, the company expends other large amounts for the benefit of the staff. In this business we are believers in education. Our view is that we should develop the capabilities of the staff to the full in order to give a better, and still better, service to our customers. You will be interested to hear that we have an efficient educational and training school, through which we pass all the newly appointed members of the staff, so that before they enter upon their duties they have a certain knowledge of the system and organization of the house. The advantage in the form of improved service that follows this period of training is shared alike by customers, the staff, and the house.

In addition to training in the system of the house, we have in operation a scheme of more general education. As gratifying evidence of the interest taken in these classes, I may mention that every week more than a thousand attendances of various members of our staff are made at these evening classes. (Cheers.)

Repairs and renewals at £57,167 show a reduction of £19,000. The previous year's expenditure was somewhat exceptional, and, therefore, this year is more in harmony with our normal outlay. I stated last year that the expenditure for 1930 would show a decrease.

Depreciation of property, plant, &c., stands at £89,486, and is a reduction of £12,000. This reduction is more apparent than real, and does not mean that we have depreciated less than in the previous year; in fact, the depreciations are heavier, but part of the extra amount has been written off through another account.

Turning now to the credit side of the profit and loss account, the gross profit, amounting to £2,458,978, shows an increase on the previous year of £9,000. The only other item on this side upon which it is necessary to comment is that of interest and dividends received. This figure for the year is £181,351, against £143,548 for the previous year. The increase is attributable to bringing in this year the additional income represented by the final dividend received from D. H. Evans and Co. for the year 1929.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

This completes my review of the profit and loss account, and I will now ask you to turn to the balance-sheet. I will first deal with the various accounts on the liabilities side. The amount of the issued capital, £6,214,848, as compared with last year, shows a small increase of £1,452, which is entirely due to a few more of the Ordinary shareholders of D. H. Evans and Co. having accepted the original scheme for the purchase of their shares by this company. Arrangements have been made for the acquisition of the remaining 346 shares still outstanding. We shall then hold the entire issue of the Ordinary shares of D. H. Evans and Co.

The general reserve fund stands at £1,000,000 and is the same as last year. Under the heading of sundry creditors the first item is deposit and current account balances in the banking department, amounting to £1,121,510, being an increase of £8,000 on last year's figure. It is a very satisfactory feature that our banking department business continues to grow in strength year by year, and we attribute this growth to the great convenience this department affords to a large and increasing number of customers. Last year I made reference to the substantial progress made in the Children's Savings Bank Department. During the year that progress has been well maintained. We have now nearly 14,000 savings accounts on our books, which show the appreciable increase on last year of 4,000.

Sundry creditors on open accounts and credit balances, standing at £1,211,796, show a decrease on the previous year of £140,000. Amounts owing to subsidiary companies is a new item of £5,847 and does not call for any special comment.

DEPRECIATION RESERVE ACCOUNT

A further comparison of this year's accounts with those of last year will reveal that one item has disappeared. I refer to depreciation reserve account. The amount standing to the credit of that account, as shown in last year's balance-sheet, was £317,351, made up of the two following items:—

Fixtures and Fittings ..	£292,132
Leasehold Properties ..	£25,219

Both of these amounts have been applied to their respective accounts, in reduction of the amount standing as assets, on the opposite side of the balance-sheet. We have discontinued this fixtures depreciation reserve account in its old form; the reason for this is that we have given to our main fixtures and fittings account a much shorter life than was originally provided for—not that such fixtures and fittings are depreciating more quickly than was expected but because we consider it advisable to provide heavier depreciation for fixtures and fittings owing to the changes and improvements necessary to keep the store equipped on modern, efficient and economical lines. I am sure, ladies and gentlemen, this is a policy which will commend itself as thoroughly sound, and will have your full approval.

As to the item of £25,219 set apart in this depreciation reserve account for the leasehold properties, we shall continue the usual annual allocation necessary to wipe out the amount standing against the London leasehold properties, so that, when the respective leases expire, we shall have provided sufficient depreciation to extinguish the full amount at which these properties stand in our books. I repeat that all our depreciations are provided on a basis that is thoroughly sound and ample to meet fully all reasonable requirements.

ALLOCATION OF PROFITS

Now I come to the profit and loss account. The balance brought in from last year is £116,033

Less shareholders' vote to staff funds	7,500
Leaving a balance of ..	£108,533
To which is added the net profit for the year of	£834,188
Making a total of ..	£942,721

From this balance the following deductions have been made:—

Transferred to special reserve account	£50,000
Interim dividend on Preference shares ..	150,000
Interim dividend on Ordinary shares	110,794
Making a total of ..	£310,794
and leaving a balance available for distribution of ..	£631,927

It is proposed to appropriate this balance as follows:—

Final dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. on the Preference shares	£150,000
Final dividend of 15 per cent. (making 20 per cent. for the year) on the Ordinary shares	332,227
which amount to ..	£482,227
Leaving a balance to carry forward to next year of	£149,700

being an increase in the amount carried forward of £33,667.

BALANCE-SHEET—THE ASSETS SIDE

Ladies and gentlemen, will you now please turn to the assets side of the balance-sheet? The first item to which reference need be made is that of freehold property, which stands in our books at cost less depreciation at £2,988,346, being an increase of £210,572. This increase is a portion of the cost of the reconstruction of the Basil-street section of this main store. Further expenditure is necessary to complete these alterations and improvements, which are urgently required to modernize this part of the building, as well as to provide much needed additional workshop and selling space to meet the growing demands of the business. When these alterations and extensions are completed they will add approximately two acres in floor space to the Basil-street section.

It will no doubt be of interest to shareholders to hear that during the last four years—that is from 1926 to 1930—including the extra space in the Basil-street block, we have increased our selling space by 3½ acres, thus making a total selling space for the whole of our Brompton-road store of nearly 13 acres.

When the Basil-street extensions are completed we shall be in a position to provide all the space necessary to meet the full requirements of the men's clothing and outfitting section and give an up-to-date and efficient service. I venture to say that this new section, which will be opened next September, will have no equal in any house in London.

This additional space means that we must also provide for the quick and convenient transit of customers from one floor to another, and this demand has been met by a new lift hall and the installation of a battery of six passenger lifts.

NEW WORKROOMS AND CANTEEN

On the fourth floor of this reconstructed portion of the Basil-street block we have provided new workrooms. The rooms are spacious and the lighting, heating, and ventilation are everything that could be desired to ensure conditions of comfort and hygiene. As these workrooms are now housed in the main building we are enabled to give quicker and more economical service. Altogether we employ a staff exceeding 2,000 in all our workrooms.

On the fifth floor of this block we are providing a new canteen for the use of our staff, where they are supplied with meals at less than cost price, and, as an evidence of the appreciation of this provision, we serve nearly 10,000 staff meals a day. (Cheers.)

INCREASED FLOOR SPACE

During the last few years we have spent a large sum on the interior of the store to meet the constant demand for more space for the display and sale of goods. It is not too much to claim that there is no store giving a better display of merchandise, and in every instance where a department has been provided with extra selling space there has been a corresponding increase in its trade.

We are developing vigorously our policy of giving an authoritative lead to our public upon the rapidly changing ideas, trends, and movements concerned with the interests of home, fashions, and food. This service is highly appreciated; also it broadens considerably the base of our appeal, brings new custom, fosters and deepens confidence, and makes it increasingly evident to the world at large that "There is only one Harrods." (Cheers.) Indeed, we are continually flattered to find that what Harrods say to-day upon such matters so many others fe

THE SHEFFIELD GAS COMPANY

DIVIDEND MAINTAINED AT 6¼ PER CENT.

GROWTH IN SALES OF GAS AND FITTINGS

EFFECT OF PRICE REDUCTION ON REVENUE

INCREASED SERVICES

COLONEL H. K. STEPHENSON ON THE COAL MINES BILL

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Ordinary Meeting of shareholders of the Sheffield Gas Company was held yesterday at the company's offices, Commercial-street, Sheffield.

Colonel H. K. Stephenson, D.S.O. (the chairman), presided, and other directors present were:—Mr. B. G. Wood, Mr. Robert Leader, Mr. Robert Greaves Blake, Colonel George Ernest Branson, and Mr. H. F. B. Stephenson, together with the nominee directors—Alderman W. C. Fenton, Councillor Alexander Laing, and Councillor J. A. Longden.

The Secretary and General Manager (Mr. Ralph Halkett) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Chairman said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In moving the adoption of the directors' report and accounts, I assume you will, as usual, take the accounts as read. (Agreed.)

Capital Expenditure

Referring first to the capital account, you will notice in the statement of share capital that, while the total amount raised remains the same, it has now been consolidated into one class of stock, instead of, as formerly, being divided into classes A, B, and C, these distinctions having, since the passing of our 1922 Act, lost their significance.

During the past year we have spent on capital account, after allowing for depreciation, the sum of £21,382 17s. 4d. This amount includes the cost of the new steel main required to carry the coke-oven gas from the Thorncliffe Coal Distillation Company's coke ovens at Smithy Wood. It also includes part of the cost of replacement of one of our carburetted water gas plants at our Neepsend works. The remainder of our capital expenditure is of a normal character consequent upon extension of business. As a result we have an overspent balance on capital account of some £7,688, but, in view of our ample liquid resources, this is not a matter with which we need concern ourselves.

Working Results

Turning to the revenue account, you will see that, after making full provision for all liabilities, there remains a balance on the year's working of £157,409 2s. as compared with £168,460 8s. 1d. a year ago. The decrease in revenue arises mainly from two causes—first, the reduction in the prices charged for gas which came into force in the latter half of 1928, and of which we are now feeling the full effect; and, secondly, the decline in prices of residuals.

This latter feature will affect us less in the future because the more coke-oven gas we take the less residuals we shall have for disposal, and, on the other hand, we shall, I hope, soon feel the full benefit of our increasing purchases of coke-oven gas. In other words, the past year has been a period of transition, a condition of affairs from which we can only gradually emerge.

The quantity of gas sold again shows a satisfactory increase, partly due to the cold weather which we experienced in the early part of last year.

Your board recommend the payment of a final dividend of £3 5s. per cent., making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total dividend of 6¼ per cent. for the year, the same as a year ago, and a resolution to that effect will be submitted for your approval. After providing for dividends, interest, and consumers' benefit, there will be £74,884 2s. 9d. to carry forward, as compared with £83,293 19s. 10d. a year ago.

The Balance-sheet—Ample Liquid Resources

A perusal of the balance-sheet will show that, after making full provision for all our liabilities, we have ample liquid resources for our needs. The special purposes fund investments stand at a slightly lower figure than last year owing to the redemption of our holding of Treasury Bonds and the re-investment of the proceeds in Five per Cent. War Loan.

The Bill for the consolidation of our various Acts and Board of Trade Orders dating from 1855 to 1928, which I informed you was before Parliament when we met last year, was duly passed and became operative last April.

I have already alluded, when dealing with our capital expenditure, to the cost of the main carrying coke-oven gas from the Thorncliffe Coal Distillation Company's coke ovens at Smithy Wood, and it may not be out of place to remind you that, with the addition of this supply, we are now taking 12,500,000 cubic feet of coke-oven gas per day—a considerably larger quantity than that taken by any other gas undertaking in the country.

The chairman, Mr. Newton Drew, and directors of the Thorncliffe Distillation Company were good enough to invite me, last October, to inaugurate this new supply of gas by turning the wheel which liberated it, and my colleagues and I spent a very interesting afternoon inspecting the new coke-oven installation. May I also add that we were hospitably entertained.

The Suggested Coke Oven Gas Grid

No doubt many of you will have noticed the reports in the Press with reference to a suggested coke oven gas grid in South Yorkshire. The Government appointed an Area Gas Supply Committee to investigate and report, and a number of gentlemen intimately associated with the gas, coke oven, and steel industries have been called upon to give evidence before it.

Your company has been most ably represented by its general manager, Mr. Halkett, who was able to speak from a practical experience of coke oven gas supplies which few other witnesses possessed. As the matter is still *sub judice* I do not propose to discuss it further, but the committee's report is expected to be issued at an early date, and we shall then know what steps it is proposed to take to utilize the coke oven gas in the South Yorkshire area.

You may rest assured that the interests of your company are being closely watched, and that your board will give the most serious consideration to any proposals which appear to them to be of practical value and commercially sound.

The Government Coal Bill

Now, although it is somewhat late in the day, I suppose you will expect me to say something about this much criticized measure. As you are aware, the Bill was intended to give the force of law to what is known as the "Five Counties Scheme," and to make the application of the scheme general throughout the country.

This scheme on a voluntary basis has been operated in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and other counties for the past two years, with undoubted benefits to the coal industry. It has been instrumental in recapturing the coal export trade lost during the stoppage of 1926, and it has not caused any material rise in price to public utility undertakings such as gas or railway companies. But the Government, being under pledge to give the miners a 7-hour day, made the shortening of hours an integral part of the Bill, though they compromised on 7½ hours instead of 7 hours.

Undoubtedly the object of the Government was less to benefit the coalowners than to enable them to give the miners shorter hours without loss of wage or even in conjunction with higher wages. Speakers, both on behalf of the Government and the coalowners, talked glibly about gas and railway undertakings being able to pay more for their coal. A very natural opposition to the Bill was thus created, and we shall, I am sure, all join in the protest against coal prices being increased to gas undertakings.

The price of gas means much to Sheffield, not only to the poorer classes, who rely upon it for both light and heat, but also to the large industrial consumer whose costs of production are affected by it, yet the price of gas must be based upon the price of coal. We are, however, more fortunately placed in Sheffield than in some other parts of the country. In the first place, as our miners at present make only a 7½-hour day, the Bill makes no change in their working hours. Secondly, the co-ordination of the coal industry should, by reducing costs of production, help to keep selling prices down, while, lastly, so far as your undertaking is concerned, we are increasingly less dependent on coal and will, I hope, be able to protect your interests.

Work of the Mains Department

Perhaps I had better now return to more domestic and less controversial matters. Referring to the work of our mains department, extensions have been made in connexion with the corporation housing estates of Longley, Ridgeway, Wisewood, Dykes Hall, and Wybourn. As regards the last-named estate, gas is the only method of lighting and nearly every house has its gas cooker. A further contract for mains and services has been arranged and carried out for the Sutton Trustees in respect of 47 houses on their Wadsley Hall Estate. Additional mains and services have been laid to supply 98 houses on the Greystones Estate.

But perhaps the most important work carried out by the department has been the laying of the 6¼ miles of 16in. diameter steel main to bring the new coke oven gas supply from the Smithy Wood coke ovens to our Neepsend Works, to which I have already referred. This work was commenced in April and completed by the end of August.

I think I may say that our mains have been extended to practically every new road and services carried into every house as it is built. In all over 23 miles of new mains or replacements have been laid, bringing the total length of your company's mains to 818 miles.

Public Lighting Improvements in the City

While on the subject of increased services I should like to take the opportunity of congratulating our Watch Committee and its Lighting Sub-Committee on the continued improvement in the lighting of the city, particularly in its poorer parts, which I always consider need special attention in this respect.

The extension of the use of the latest types of superheated burners has served to demonstrate the fact that gas, under proper conditions, is not only the cheapest but also the best illuminant for our streets.

During the year 934 additional street lamps were erected in the city. In the Dronfield area old contracts for public lighting have been renewed and new contracts made on satisfactory terms, while for the Wortley Rural District Council we have erected 21 street lamps in the Worral area.

There has been an increase of 1,295 in the number of meters fixed during the year, and the demand for prepayment installations continues, most of them accompanied by orders for fittings. In all, some 3,695 prepayment meters have been fixed, bringing our total of such installations up to nearly 36,000.

Sales Department

I am glad to be able to record a further increase during the past year both in the number and value of sales of fittings. Some 25,948 sales were effected through our various showrooms and other agencies of the total value of £27,404, being an increase over 1928 of 248 sales and £568 net cash. From this you will see that there is no slackening in the demand for gas appliances, and the number sold outright or fixed on hire constitutes a new record.

Amongst our sales I may mention:—2,304 gas fires and radiators, 523 hot water appliances, 3,281 gas cookers (including those fixed on hire), 1,107 oven squares, and 5,844 hot plates and boiling stoves.

It is satisfactory to find that architects and builders appear to realize more and more the necessity of making provision for gas in the case of all new properties, and it may interest you to learn that during the past year there were some 130 conversions from electricity to gas.

During the year, too, some 260 estimates for gas installations, large and small, amounting in the aggregate to £4,850, were accepted, and the nature of some of the contracts furnishes ample evidence that gas is not only holding its own, but is making satisfactory headway.

Amongst these contracts I may cite the following:—Complete installations of gas fires with prepayment meters for bed rooms of boarding houses, a complete gas equipment for canteen use, heating installations for banks by means of gas-fired boilers, cooking and hot water apparatus for an institution, an all-gas kitchen, comprising cooking and hot water apparatus, complete lighting installation for a school, and complete lighting installations for churches and chapels.

Demand for Industrial Purposes Well Maintained

The demand for our gas for industrial purposes has been well maintained, and at the low prices we are now charging is, I think, likely to increase. We have supplied and fixed over 100 new gas-fired furnaces during the year, which is the greatest number since the boom years following the War. In addition to supplying new furnaces we have converted many others to gas, while a number of firms have carried out similar conversions themselves.

Many inquiries are being received as to the suitability of our gas for bulk heating operations for which town's gas has hitherto been considered too expensive a proposition. As an instance I may mention that during the past year a furnace has been fixed capable of heating billets for forging at the rate of 24cwt. an hour, and so successful have been the results that an order for 16 similar furnaces has been placed by the same consumer. A demand for gas is also springing up to displace coke for use with central heating boilers. These are all signs that the convenience, cleanliness, and reliability of our gas is earning increasing appreciation.

High Efficiency of the Plant

I hope it is unnecessary to assure you that the works have been maintained in a high state of efficiency.

The plant standing idle due to our taking so much coke oven gas is always in readiness to meet any emergency, while, as a further precaution, we have increased the capacity of the carburetted water gas plant, which can be put into operation at a few hours' notice. This has involved the dismantling of one of our old water gas plants, but we have brought up our capacity to 4,000,000 cubic feet per diem.

Other improvements are the renewal in a better form of a further section of purifiers and the installation of new official recording calorimeters at the Neepsend and Effingham-street works. We expect to have both these calorimeters in operation in the course of a few weeks.

Tribute to Mr. Halkett and the Staff

I am sure you would not like me to conclude, any more than I should like to do so, without acknowledging the devoted services of our general manager, Mr. Halkett, who has been loyally supported by the staff and by the whole body of our employees, practically all of them co-partners in the company.

Perhaps I may also be allowed to express my obligations to the deputy chairman, Mr. Wood, who does a great amount of unobtrusive work and who, with my other colleagues, gives me such uniform support that I am afraid I am sometimes inclined to take it as a matter of course.

I now have pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Benjamin George Wood (deputy chairman) seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman moved: "That a dividend of £3 5s. per cent. be declared on the Consolidated stock, making with the interim dividend paid in June a total distribution for the year of 6¼ per cent."

Mr. Robert Leader seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Re-election of Directors

Mr. Robert Leader proposed: "That Sir Robert A. Hadfield, Bart., Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Kenyon Stephenson, D.S.O., and Mr. B. G. Wood, the directors retiring by rotation, be re-elected directors of the company." He said:—Sir Robert Hadfield has been one of our directors since 1889. Colonel Stephenson was elected a director in 1896, and Mr. B. G. Wood was elected a director of the company in 1904, so that you have had long experience of the way in which they have carried out their duties on the board. Except for a period when Colonel Stephenson was on active service with his regiment in France, he has, as you know, given very close and most useful attention to the business of this company. He has been chairman for 12 years, and Mr. Wood has been deputy chairman for the same time. It is therefore with the greatest pleasure that I propose the re-election of these three colleagues to the board. (Cheers.)

Mr. James Maclaurin seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

The Chairman, in reply, said that formal thanks sometimes served on these occasions, but the references to himself and his colleagues had been so kind that he wished to say he appreciated, as he knew his colleagues did, the detailed and pleasant references to their services.

Vote of Thanks to Chairman and Board

Mr. Alan Hastings proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and other members of the board. He said the shareholders appreciated the fact that they had men at the head of their affairs of outstanding ability.

Mr. B. Hobson in seconding said the shareholders were very satisfied with the way in which the company was managed. Colonel Stephenson had drawn attention to their growing use of coke-oven gas, but they must take care not to be entirely dependent upon it, otherwise they would become a distributing concern distributing something that was made by somebody else.

The resolution was carried with cheers.

Chairman's Acknowledgment

The Chairman, in reply, said he knew that any vote of thanks not only included himself and his colleagues but also the staff, to whom they owed so much. There was a great deal of coke-oven gas going to waste, and there would be more if the gas company or somebody else did not utilize it. Gas companies were using coke-oven gas which otherwise would be blown into the air. He would like to say how much the company owed to their general manager, Mr. Ralph Halkett, and the staff. It would not be possible to get such good results were it not for the loyal work of every one in the co-partnership. They realised they were working for their own good as well as that of the shareholders.

Mr. Ralph Halkett, general manager, responding to an invitation from the chairman, expressed thanks on behalf of the staff and workmen. The past year in Sheffield trade had been very bad, but every one of the employees of the company had given his best, with the result that sales of gas had increased 140,000,000 cubic feet. He would like to express his thanks to them for their loyal cooperation. (Cheers.)

WESTBOURNE PARK PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY

MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR

RECORD ADVANCES ON MORTGAGE

The Annual General Meeting of the Westbourne Park Permanent Building Society was held on Friday last at the Lecture Hall of the Westbourne Park Church, London, W.

The Rev. S. W. Hughes, D.D., presided.

Mr. Ernest W. Beard (chairman of the board of directors), in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, congratulated the members on the growth of the society and, what was more important, upon the safety of the investments, which were perhaps the safest in the United Kingdom. The ratio of the reserve fund to the assets compared largely in their favour with the largest societies, the figures on the last year being £4 19s. 8d. per cent., against £2 16s. 6d. per cent. of the largest societies. The reserve fund investments appeared in the balance-sheet at under the market value on December 31, which meant that they had written down their securities to their marketable value. The directors promised that there should be no window-dressing. The investments had already appreciated in value since they were written down by over £4,000, so they were that much better than they appeared in the balance-sheet. Since the Bank rate had dropped gilded stocks have improved, and were likely to go higher yet. They had placed £50,000 to the reserve fund, which with undivided profits amounted to £342,866. War Loan stock had appreciated more than any other.

The office premises had been paid for out of the income, so they had a further security to add to the reserve fund, as no credit had been taken in the balance-sheet for office leases, furniture, &c. They had bought and paid for out of the year's profits 21, Bishops-road, the premises adjoining their own, as they were compelled to provide extra accommodation for their staff. Regarding the Government Balance Sheet Schedule, the one item mentioned in the accounts had been cleared by the sale of the freehold property.

A Policy of Safety

The advance business and the survey of property offered as security was one of the most important items which determined the safety or otherwise of a building society. The directors and surveyors were very careful in placing a market value on all properties surveyed. Last year advances were applied for amounting to £3,147,917. They offered sums amounting to £2,941,032, of which only £2,336,240 was accepted, showing the safety of their valuations. They could lend 10 millions of money if they liked, but they emphasized that every care was taken to make their society the safest. Volume of business meant nothing to them. Volume of business meant nothing to them. An item which appeared for the first time in the accounts was the staff outing, and they hoped that this item would appear every year.

Their solicitors had already this year completed advance business amounting to £558,077, and they hoped that £800,000 would be advanced before the end of this quarter. In the same period last year the figures were under £130,000. Investors would never lose a penny which they invested in the society, their dividends would be paid regularly, and, should they require their capital, they could withdraw it without loss. The risks were spread over innumerable properties, each of which had a value above the amount for which it was mortgaged.

Mr. E. W. Freestone (the vice-chairman) said that the future looked very healthy. With regard to the advances, they had printed a list of their scales upon the report to help those who wanted advances. Their dividends had been paid half-yearly for many years. In many commercial concerns the dividends did not come to hand for perhaps two months or more after the expiration of the year, but they got their 5 per cent. free of income-tax promptly. He could not see that anyone who had money to invest could do better than put it into a good building society, such as the Westbourne Park.

Their repayments were as low as any building society in London and were calculated at an interest of 6 per cent. on the yearly balance. If they conducted their business in a proper way and provided for their reserve fund they could not lower that rate so as to be of benefit to the investors.

THE MANAGER'S STATEMENT

Mr. C. Johnston Burt, F.C.I.S., F.L.A.A., manager, said that as regards working expenses the figures in the last return of the Registrar of Building Societies for the whole of the United Kingdom showed an average of 14s. 5d. out of every £100 of the mortgage securities, while their society was well under the amount, being less than 11s. 6d. per £100. Many societies were showing trustee securities at the cost price: their securities would have been about £13,000 more than was shown in the balance-sheet if they had done that, but they put in the market price of December 31. One large building society of which he knew had borrowed £1,250,000 in order to inflate the mortgage assets. He was glad to say that their reserves and undivided profits compared most favourably with other building societies. With regard to the value of the trustee securities, if they had sold them on the market at that morning's prices they would have realized a profit of over £7,000. It was surprising that some members had not availed themselves of the combined life insurance, the cost of which could be added to their monthly repayments, and which would ensure that the property would be handed over perfectly free to their dependents. He would remind them that 5 per cent. free of tax was equal to 6¼ per cent. if they had to pay the tax on it.

Votes of thanks were given to the officers and staff of the society for the good work they had done, and these were responded to by the officers—Sir Arthur C. Roberts, on behalf of the society's auditors, Mr. T. Richards, on behalf of the solicitors, and the Rev. S. W. Hughes, D.D., chairman.

SLAZENGERS, LTD.

DIVIDEND OF 7½ PER CENT.

THE WIMBLEDON LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

SLAZENGER BALL AGAIN SELECTED

KEEN COMPETITION

TRADE IN SPORTS ARTICLES WELL MAINTAINED

The Nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Slazengers, Limited, was held yesterday at Cannon-street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. A. E. L. Slazenger (chairman of the company) presided.

The Secretary (Mr. H. J. E. Ullyett, F.C.I.S) having read the notice convening the meeting, and Mr. H. Crewdson Howard the auditors' report.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—As you have had the directors' report and copy of the accounts, I will ask you, as usual, to take the same as read. (Agreed.)

The balance-sheet has been drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1929, but differs very little from our usual form, as we have always in the past given the fullest information in our accounts.

I propose now to follow our usual course of considering the balance-sheet item by item. On the assets side, goodwill, trade marks, and patents stand at the same figure as last year—namely, £113,250 11s. 6d. Freehold and leasehold property, plant and machinery, &c., have been added to during the year by £5,858 16s. 9d., principally on account of the installation of new and up-to-date machinery at our Great Alie-street factory, which items have been fully depreciated.

Investments

The general reserve fund investment is the same as last year. The market valuation at the time of the closing of the accounts is somewhat lower, due to the general depression experienced on the markets of late. Under the heading of investments you will note that the amount we have invested in subsidiary companies totals £47,410 2s. 11d. I shall refer to this matter later.

Sundry trade investments stand at £15,908 14s. 11d. Stock in trade, £91,360 6s. 10d., is slightly down on last year's figure.

Sundry debtors and debit balances. This item has been split this year in order to show the debts due from subsidiary companies, £24,354 9s. 7d., which we consider to be quite good, and, with the trade debtors, makes a total of £83,555 12s. 3d., some £4,000 less than last year, and for which the usual reserve for bad and doubtful debts has been provided. The item "bills receivable" is somewhat less, while cash at bank, &c., is about £8,600 more than last year.

On the liabilities side the issued capital remains the same. The item "Sundry Creditors," £36,367 5s. 10d., is slightly below the figure of last year, while the general reserve fund, which stands at £108,627 0s. 3d., will be increased by the amount to be added this year, bringing the total of the reserve up to £111,550 17s. 4d.

Available Balance and Dividend

The amount carried to the balance-sheet from profit and loss account, £24,908 19s. 9d., is a slight increase over that of last year. As you will see from paragraph 2 of the directors' report, after providing for the Preference dividend and the statutory contribution to the general reserve, with the addition of the balance brought in from last year the amount available is £28,814 8s. 10d., from which it is proposed to pay a dividend on the Ordinary shares similar to that of last year—namely, 7½ per cent., less tax—and to ask you to make a contribution of £500 to the staff welfare fund, leaving an amount to be carried forward of £13,140 8s. 2d., a slight increase over last year's carry-forward.

The welfare fund, to which your directors propose, with your approval, to allocate the sum of £500, continues in an unostentatious manner to render help in cases of sickness, accident, or other misfortune, in addition to defraying a substantial portion of the expenses of the company's athletic club and sports ground, and I have reason to believe that it not only serves a useful purpose, but that its activities in both directions are greatly appreciated by all concerned.

I must confess that the year under review has been somewhat disappointing. We have no kind of complaint against the weather and have, consequently, to look elsewhere for the causes. In the first place, competition has been more keen than ever, and we have had to make heavy sacrifices to combat the opposition.

Another heavy expense has been in connexion with the change in the system of manufacture, with its consequent dislocation, by the introduction of up-to-date and specially designed machinery, from which we are confident that, in the future, we shall be better able to produce the various implements used in those games with which our name is so closely identified.

This change over has necessitated our moving the department concerned from our Laurence Pountney-hill factory to our freehold premises in Great Alie-street, where, with the considerable alterations that we have effected, the buildings are now entirely suitable and adapted for our new wood-working plant, from which we anticipate the best results.

Progress of the Canadian and Australian Companies

In regard to our Canadian company, as I anticipated last year, they have paid off all arrears of Preference dividend, and from now onwards we hope to receive regular returns upon both our Preference and Ordinary shareholdings.

In January, 1929, we established a company at Sydney under the title of Slazengers (Australia), Limited. This company was formed for the purpose of taking over our Australian business, obtaining larger manufacturing premises, and generally dealing with our Australian affairs, under the able direction of Mr. H. A. Parker, who has had the control of our affairs there for nearly 30 years. The first six months of trading showed some loss, but we are advised by Mr. Parker that this loss will be more than covered by the profits for the second six months; and we have good grounds for looking forward to a successful future now that the new factory is in full working order. The other subsidiary company, the Sporting Club de Paris, is on a dividend-paying basis, and showing satisfactory results.

Our trade in lawn tennis balls has again been most gratifying, as they have given complete satisfaction wherever used throughout the world; and 1930 promises equally well.

The "Slazenger" ball has again been selected for the coming championships at Wimbledon, for the 25th successive meeting—(hear, hear)—as also for a preponderating number of the open tournaments held under the auspices of the Lawn Tennis Association, as well as for many international and championship meetings abroad.

Trade in Rackets Well Maintained

Our trade in lawn tennis, squash, and badminton rackets and other sporting articles has been well maintained. The majority of the leading British players in the games I have named are using our rackets, and the record of our successes during the year in championships and open tournaments has been extremely satisfactory.

Since we met last year our old friend Mr. Acton has retired from the board, but he has not entirely severed his connexion with us, as he has kindly placed his knowledge and experience at the disposal of the company if and when called upon to do so. Mr. Acton has been associated with me in this business since 1882—48 years—and during that entire period he has devoted unsparingly his whole energies and attention to its development; and I take this opportunity of thanking him for his greatly appreciated services. (Hear, hear.)

Finally, I should like to acknowledge and thank, without mentioning individuals, all the directors, managers, staff, and everybody concerned in the devotion to duty and excellent work they have done throughout the year.

I now beg to move: "That the report and accounts to December 31, 1929, as presented to the meeting, be received and adopted." I will ask Mr. Palmer to second the resolution.

Managing Director's Speech

Mr. Archibald Palmer (managing director): Gentlemen,—In compliance with the chairman's invitation, I beg formally to second his motion for the reception and adoption of the report and accounts.

I imagine that few will contradict me if I suggest that the trade of the country, speaking generally, is at the moment somewhat discouraging, and that in manufacturing enterprises any marked success is to-day the exception rather than the rule. For ourselves, we have found that, despite the wonderful summer of 1929, business has been unusually difficult—and none too good—especially abroad, where trade has been much depressed, and the monetary position would seem to be far from satisfactory.

The fierce competition with which we were being confronted, and to which I called attention at our last meeting, continues, as you have heard, unabated; and I can see little probability of any diminution in the immediate future. But in spite of this competition we have been able to hold our own, and the dividend of last year is, subject to your approval to-day, to be maintained.

Record Lawn Tennis Ball Output

Our lawn tennis ball output has attained another record during the year under review, and it will, I am sure, be a source of satisfaction to you to learn that once again the "Slazenger" ball has been adopted for what is universally recognized as the premier event in the lawn tennis world (I refer, I need hardly say, to the Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting at Wimbledon), for the other two international championships—namely, of France and Belgium—for the championships of Canada, Natal, Portugal, the River Plate, and Switzerland, and also for a large majority of the open tournaments held in this country under the auspices of the Lawn Tennis Association.

As regards the future, much must necessarily depend upon the development of the present political crisis, and for the moment the position is obscure; but, whatever the outcome, we shall strenuously maintain the policy which in the past we have invariably adopted, namely, of sparing no expense to ensure that the purchasing public shall have the best possible value for its money, as we fully realize that it is only by this course that we can hope to retain the confidence of the playing community and, through them, to hold our pride of place in the production of the implements of those games for which we cater.

Before I resume my seat I should like once again to pay my tribute to the excellent work of my co-directors and the heads of departments, both in London and at Woolwich, where Mr. Groves runs our ball factory with his accustomed efficiency, to Mr. W. H. James for the untiring energy and ability he has displayed in the organization of our new racket factory—now in full running order—to our secretary, Mr. Ullyett, to our travellers and employees generally, to all of whom the cordial thanks of the shareholders and of the directors are heartily due for their loyal service.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Dividend Resolutions

The Chairman moved: "That the payment of the dividend on the Preference shares for the year ended December 31, 1929, and January 15, 1930, be and is hereby confirmed."

Mr. E. W. Hadingham seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman next moved: "That a dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum (less income-tax) for the year ended December 31, 1929, as recommended by the directors, be hereby sanctioned by the company, and that the directors be authorized to pay the same accordingly to the shareholders appearing on the registers on February 28, 1930, and that the same be payable on March 12, 1930."

Mr. R. J. Bampton-Taylor seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Palmer, the retiring director, Mr. E. W. Hadingham, was re-elected.

The auditors, Messrs. Crewdson, Youatt, and Howard, having been re-appointed for the ensuing year, on the motion of Mr. J. M. Power, seconded by Mr. T. A. Gawler, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

LIFE POLICIES WITHOUT MEDICAL EXAMINATION

SAFEGUARDS FOR THE OFFICES

Speaking last night before the Insurance Institute of London on "Some Life Assurance Problems," Mr. W. A. Workman said that hitherto, or at least until the last few years, it had been the custom of most offices to make medical examination by an examiner of its own nomination a condition before any acceptance could be issued. This used to be considered a very important safeguard, not only against fraudulent misrepresentation, but against any trouble unknown to the proposer which might tend to the shortening of life. It was common knowledge to-day that most offices were prepared to dispense with this examination in what were considered suitable cases and within certain limits of insurance, and that the innovation had been popular was proved by experience. It was, however, contrary to all preconceived actuarial opinion, and they might reasonably ask, did not this interfere with their exercising their function of careful underwriting? Certainly they would include in their books, at ordinary rates, a number of cases which were under average, but which could have been discovered to be such only by medical examination.

Yet, Mr. Workman proceeded, with the institution of non-medical business, the function of underwriting did not become wholly extinct. Careful perusal of the papers and the answers to the searching list of questions would often give clues which, if followed up, enabled them to weed out those for whom a medical examination was desirable and a rating imposed, and in addition there was the further safeguard of a medical attendant's report. In the saving of expense by the dispensation of medical examination an office created some small reserve as a protection against adverse selection, but they had to admit that experience, so far, had shown very little difference between the mortality of the two sections of the business.

TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT

The output of gold from the mines of the Transvaal for February, according to the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, amounted to 818,188 fine ounces (as compared with 882,801 fine ounces for January), of which 35,102 fine ounces were produced in districts outside the Witwatersrand. Taking the standard price of gold at 85s. per ounce, the value of last month's output is £3,477,299.

The following table shows the values of the monthly outputs since January, 1927:—

	1930	1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£	£
Jan.	3,751,004	3,724,921	3,586,392	3,540,075
Feb.	3,477,299	3,464,957	3,488,565	3,312,191
March	—	3,682,748	3,728,865	3,657,172
April	—	3,706,523	2,510,105	3,502,050
May	—	3,814,791	3,766,290	3,652,786
June	—	3,436,128	3,665,045	3,634,465
July	—	3,760,290	3,585,647	3,620,409
Aug.	—	3,780,804	3,790,418	3,669,216
Sept.	—	3,610,601	3,645,357	3,579,602
Oct.	—	3,778,932	3,815,310	3,636,068
Nov.	—	3,661,770	3,708,957	3,604,251
Dec.	—	3,617,329	3,653,084	3,617,709
Totals	7,229,303	44,230,786	44,624,033	43,955,178

The number of natives employed by members of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association and contractors at the end of last month and the preceding month is given below:—

	Feb.	Jan.
Gold mines	196,752	190,883
Coal mines	15,495	15,588
Diamond mines	6,584	5,389
Totals	218,831	211,840

OILFIELDS NEWS

Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields.—Production for the week ended March 7 was 5,358 tons (previous week, 5,385 tons).

Venezuelan Consolidated Oilfields.—The production for the week ended March 8 was 7,856 barrels (1,122 tons). Well P.S. No. 10 was brought in on March 8, with an initial production of 2,160 barrels.

Petroleum Options (1925).—The production for 14 days ended March 8 was 17,253 barrels; production from which the company receives royalties, 1,538 barrels. Well No. 16 now averaging 1,150 barrels daily.

Kern River Oilfields of California.—The total production during February amounted to 100,858 barrels, or approximately 15,604 tons.

Tampico Oils.—The total production during February was 17,820 barrels, in respect of which the royalty due to the company amounted to 1,337 barrels.

British Controlled Oilfields.—The production for the week ended March 7 of Venezuela was 28,363 barrels, and at Trinidad, 10,648 barrels. The production for February at Venezuela amounted to 146,481 barrels, and at Trinidad to 43,633 barrels. Deliveries for February at Venezuela amounted to 145,426 barrels, and at Trinidad to 17,624 barrels.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Settlement Dates

Ticket ..	Mar. 18	April 1	April 22
Pay-day ..	Mar. 20	April 3	April 24

British Funds, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	53⅞	54⅛	+⅛
88 15/16 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	84	84¼	+⅛
103¼ 99 7/16	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅛	102¼	..
101⅞ 99⅛	Do., 4% ..	101⅞	102⅛	..
91⅛ 82½	Funding Loan, 4% ..	88⅛	88⅝	..
95⅛ 90	Victory, 4% ..	92⅛	92⅝	..
95⅛ 90	Do., 5% Bds. ..	92⅛	92⅝	..
80¼ 72 7/16	Conversion 3½% ..	76	76⅛	..
100 93	Do., 4% ..	95¼	96	+⅛
100⅛ 99 1/16	Treas. 5% .. 30	100¼	100⅜	..
101⅝ 97¾	Do., 5% .. 42-44	100	100¼	..
100 96⅛	Do., 4½% '30-32	99⅝	99⅞	+⅛
98 15/16 94⅝	Do., 4½% '32-34	98¼	98⅜	+⅛
97⅛ 93⅝	Do., 4% '21-33	96¼	96⅜	+⅛
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2¾% ..	56⅛	57⅛	+⅛
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	61¼	62¾	+⅛
65 15/16 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	62 7/16	62 11/16	+⅛
84⅜ 80	Transvaal 3% .. 29-53	82	84	..
266 239	Bank of England	248	251	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	79	81	..
71¼ 60	India, 3½% ..	58¼	59¼	−¼
61¼ 50½	Do., 3% ..	51	52	..
53½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	41½	45½	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5% ..	100	101	+¼
92⅜ 80¼	Do., 4% .. 50-55	81¼	82¼	..
109 103½	Sudan, 5½% ..	106	107	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	62	63	..
76⅛ 70	Do., 3½% ..	72¼	73¼	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% .. 40-60	101½	102½	..
104⅛ 100	Corp. of Ldn. 5%	101	102	..
63¼ 59	Met. Water, "B"	62½	63½	+¼
67 58¾	Do., "A" ..	61	62	..
85½ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	83½	84½	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	69½	70½	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	59½	60½	..
	Do., "A" ..	86	87	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	78	79	..
100⅜ 93	Do., 4½% ..	95	96	..

Dominion and Colonial

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	98	98½	..
99¼ 90¼	Do., 5% '45-75	90¼	90¾	..
91⅜ 86½	Can., 4% '40-60	87	87½	..
85¾ 78⅝	Do., 3½% '30-50	82¾	83¼	..
95¼ 91 1/16	Cape, 4% '16-38	95	95½	..
82⅝ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	81	81½	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '53-63	80¼	80¾	..
113¾ 108½	G.Col., 5% '45-70	108¾	109¼	..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	100¾	100¾	..
85½ 81⅜	Natal, 3½% '34-44	83	83½	+¼
76⅞ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	75	75¼	..
88 83½	N.S.W., 3% ..	84¼	84¾	..
77 69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	70	70½	..
94¼ 90½	Do., 4% 1933	93¼	93¾	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	88½	89	..
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	90¼	90¾	..
104 98⅜	N.Zeal., 5% '46	100⅜	101¼	..
97⅞ 91⅝	Do., 4½% '45	92¼	92¾	..
89⅛ 82⅜	Do., 4% '43-63	83	83½	..
93⅝ 94⅜	Do., 3½% '40	88	88½	..
90¼ 75	Do., 3% 1945	77½	78

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—
‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 3s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½ Anns. 55½ 2 3/2
2½ Anns. 56½ 3/4
2½ Cons. (1923 or after) 56½ 3/4
2½ Cons. (1944 or after) 56½ 3/4
2½ Cons. Ln. 56½ 3/4
4% Funding Stk. 1960-90 108½ 9/10
4% Funding Stk. 1990-2015 108½ 9/10
4% Treas. Bd. Deed 88½
4% Treasury Stk. 1934-49 A. 100½ 1/2
4½% Do. 1930-32, A. 100½ 100 1/2
4½% Do. 1934 100½ 1/2
4½% Do. 1937 A. 100½
4½% Do. 1942-44 A. 99½ 3/4
5% Do. 1924-25 101½ 1/2
5% Do. 1925-27 101½ 1/2
5% Do. 1929-47 101½ 1/2
5% Do. 1939-49 101½ 1/2
4% Victory Bds. Series 1 101½ 1/2
4% War Ln. 1925 or after 99½ 3/4
5% War Ln. 1929-47 101½ 1/2
3% Do. Trans. for Deed 102¾ 1/4

Bank of England, 250
Egyptian Govt., 3% 80½
Greek Govt., 6% 90½ ¼ 90 ½ 90 ½
Guat., 5% (Free Land), 85½
Guat., 4% (Land), 62¾
Guat., 4% Bds. (Northern Ireland Land), 92¼ ¼
India, 2½% 62 2 1/2
Do., 3% 71½ ½ 72 ½ ½ ½

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 25

New Modderfontein, 80/7½ 78/9 80/7½ 78/9½ 9/4½ 5/- 4/- 5/-
New State, 21/3
Niuet, 2/-
North Caur ehand, 3/4½ -/3 -/9½ -/3
Oceana Cons., 1/5½
Peiglenroad, 3/11¼ -/7½ -/9 -/10½ 3/-½ -/6 -/9 4/- 3/9½
Premier, Pref. (Bewaxi), 97/6
Rand Selection, 11/6 -/3 -/9 -/7½ -/7½ -/3
Randfontein Estates, 4/5 -/9 -/7½ -/7½ -/3
Rietvlei, 21/3
Rhodesia Broken Hill, 2/2½ 2/- -/2½
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 37/6 8/9 9/4½
Rhodesia Almeria, 6/7½
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 70/6½
Rhodesian Congo, 15/3 -/3 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 7/6 7/3 2/3 4/3 15/6 9/6 -/3
Rhodesian Corp., 1/6½ -/7½ -/7½ -/7½
Rhodesian Selection, 48/9½ 7/6½ 9/6½ 7/9½ 8/9 8/4½
Rosa Antelope, 28/0 -/7½ 7/6
Robinson Deep, "A" 13/6½
Do. "B," 7/9
Rose Deep, 3/10½
Sehikwe, 3/7½ -/6½
Simmer and Jack, 2/7½ -/6½ -/9 -/10
S. African Townships, 4/6½
Spring, 61/3 2/6 1/7 -/3
Sub Nigel, 37/6
Trans. and Delagoa Bay, 74/4½
Trans. Coast. Land, 2/- 3/-
Trans. Exrld. Land, -/6
Ud. Mining and Gen., 1/3
Van Ryn, 20/11½
Village Deep, 7/6 -/6½ -/6
Wankie Colliery, 12s/1½ 5/-
Witwatersrand Exploration, 2/-
West Rand Cons., 2/3 -/11½ -/11½ 5/-
West Springs, 12/1½ 13/- 12/10½ -/6
Witbank Colliery, 16/3
Witwatersrand Deep, 3/0½ 3/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Amant, -/9 -/9½
Anglo-Nigerian, 1/2½
Asso. Tin of Nigeria, 5/3 ††† 6/- 6/- -/9½ 6/- 5/10½ -/10½ 4/9½ -/11
Bisichi, 3/6½ 7/6 -/9½
Jantar, 1/11½ -/9
Jos, 5/6½
Naraguta (Nigeria), 10/-
Nigerian Cons., 1/2½ -/9½
Tanuah and Abosso, 2/7†† -/9½ -/9½ -/9½ -/4½ -/4½
Tavanto, 4/6 -/4½
U.A. Tin Areas, -/6

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240,001 to 430,000 and 590,001 to 1,312,000, Bearer. 47/6 6/3 5/7½ 6/10½ -/3 -/10½ 5/- 7/6
Tarapaca, 6/6 5/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 85/7 8 8

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 13/9 -/3½ -/3½ -/7½ -/9 -/4½
Anglo-Persian, 77/6 -/6
Do., 8% Pref., 25/7½
Do., 5% Pref., 23/4½ 8/- -/4½ -/9½ -/4½
Do., 5% Def., 96/++
Attock, 31/3 30/9 29/4½ -/4½ 30/- 29/4½ 30/7½ 2/6 2/3 30/- 1/10½
Bibi Burmah, "A" Pref., 102†† 2
Burmah, 26/3½ -/10½ -/10½ -/10½
Do., 5% 2nd Pref., 10½
Do., 8% Pref., 26/7½
Do., 5% Def., 19/7½
Capital, 10/11½ ++ -/9 -/10½ -/7½ -/10½ -/11½
Do., 1st Pref. (7%), 12/3½ -/3½ -/4½ -/4½
Do., 2nd Pref., 9/1½
Do., 6% Def., 6/3
Caspian Mer., 1/-
Cedir, 4/9½ -/9½
Cons. Malay, 4/10½
Darquah, 2/6 -/6
Gaiabele, 1/7½ -/7½
Can Kao, 2/3
Hadeed, 7/7½ Pref., 2/1½
Glen Muar, 1/2††
Gordon, 1/6½ -/6½
Hamiltons, 7% Deb., 96½
Hermitage, 10/6
Java Ud., 6% Deb., 90
Kali Gianak, 2/4½††
Kapong, 2/-
Kampong Kuantan, 4/9 -/9
Khazar, 4/6½
Kleinwood, 1/4†† -/10½ -/10½ -/2
Kulim, 10/- -/1½
Lelang, 12/3
Lingga, 7% Deb., prfly pd., 6†† 1½ pm
Lower Perak, 1/5½
Malayalam, 24/10½ -/9 -/10½ -/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/9 4/- -/10½ -/9 -/7½ -/3
Maripkbot, 12/6
Do., 6% Deb., 96
Merak, 2/4
Miranie, 7% Deb., 92††
Nihill Prefd., 2/-
Pekenah Valley, 1/10½ -/10½
Rambutan, 1/6
Rohinson of Canada, 14/6
Sempah, 11/10½
Seremban, 6/6
Simo, 10/6½ -/4½ -/4½
Singapore, 2/1
Sungei Choh, 13/1½
Sungei Krian, 27/6
Sungei Mahang, 1/4½
Sungei Pandar, 1/3
Sungei-Timah, 1/3 -/3½
Tabling, 1/7½
Temaserin Hevea, 1/-
Tiutang-Deli, 1/0½

SHIPPING

Argentine Navign., 15/6 -/6½
Do., 6% Pfd. Pref., 19/3 -/6
Brit. Indies, 5½% Pref., 95½ ††
Brit. Tanker, 4% Pref., 30½ 1½ 8 8½ 9
Cairn, 6/0½ -/1½ -/3
Clinard, 2½ 20/10½ 1/++ 1/++ -/3 20/10½ 1/3 -/3 10½ 1/-
Do., 1st Pref., 18/-
Do., 2nd Pref., 9/-
Elder, Dempster, 5% "A" Deb., 60 58½ 60
Furness, Withy, 3½ 2/3
Gt. Eastern Forties, 13/6††
Jacobs, 20/6
Lamport and Holt, 6% Pref., 2/- 2/-
Lyall (D.), 6% Pref., 20/-
Do., Def., 46/9 7/3 6/6½ -/6½ 7/6 6/9 7/3 7/-
P.M.S.P., 6% Pref., 20½ 7½
Do., 5% 1st Deb., 79½ 80
Do., 6% Deb., 90 60 61 1 60 59 9
Union-Castle, 6% "A" Pref., 11/-
Do., 6% Pref., 11/6++ 10/9
Do., 5% Deb., 94½ 95 94½
White Star, 6½% Pref., 11/6 -/4 -/3 -/10½ -/9 -/9 11/- -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Dundee, Perth and Lond., 24/9††
Tuskers, Pfd., 2/6 2/6
Do., Funding Certs., 28 7½ 7 30/6

TEA AND COFFEE

Amalfi, Eds., 21½ 1½ ½
Assam Cons., 10/9
Assam Frontier, 21/4½ -/6
Cachar and Sylhet, 20/-½ 1/6 -/3 -/6 -/3
Carolina of Ceylon, 54/6†† 5/-†† 3/9 5/6Δ 3/9
Ceylon Plants., 5 £5/0/6
Do., 5% Deb., 96
Chirbas, 66/2 -/10½ 7/6 9/1½ 7/9 7/- 6/3 7/6 6/3 7/- 6/10½ 7/9 8/1½
Ceylon Tea Landa, 24/3†† 5
Darjeeling, 50/-
Dooloya Valley, 58/6††
Do., 6% Pref., 9/- 8/-
Dooars, 48/9 9/4½ 50/- 50/3 49/4½ 9/9
Doom Dooma, 80/-½ 78/6 -/6 9/6
Dunsinane, 10/-
Do., 7½% Pref., 5/-
Do., 6½% Deb., 96 7 6
East India and Ceylon, 23/-
Eastern Prod., 2/6
Do., 5% Pref., 17/6½ -/6 16/6 -/6 17/6
Empire of India, 120/6 40/6
Empire of Assam, 25/9½
Galaha Ceylon, 42/6 40/-
General Ceylon, 22/7½
General Estates, 2/-
Hantane Valley, 50/-
Jhanzie, 46/3 5/21 6/3 -/3
Kadamah Kanagar, 2/1½
Kukit Choh, 4/-
Kukit Selangor, 1/-
Kukit Tunjuh, 10/3 -/3
Lanadron, 36/6Δ††
Do., 6% Deb., 96 -/6
Ceylx, 4/9½ -/9½
Cons. Malay, 4/10½
Cons. Tea, 5/-
Cotabele, 1/7½ -/7½
Can Kao, 2/3
Hadeed, 7%

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
(continued)

BANK of ATHENS, S.A.
Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL ORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held on Saturday, the 22nd March, 1930, at 11 a.m., or any adjournment thereof, at the Head Office of the Bank of Athens, to receive the Directors' and Auditors' Reports and Account for the year 1929, to fix the Dividend and to elect Directors and Auditors for the present year.
In accordance with Article 35 of the Statutes, every holder of 25 shares is entitled to one vote and can delegate his powers to the General Meeting provided he lodges his share warrants before the 17th March, 1930, with the Head Office or branches of the Bank in Greece or Egypt or with the Chase National Bank of the United States, Athens), in Paris with the Banque de l'Union Parisienne, 11, rue Le Peletier; and in Great Britain with the Bank of Athens, 82A, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3, or any other bank with the consent of the last named.
In order to establish the right to vote at the aforesaid meeting the share warrants must remain deposited for the period until after the meeting, and the number and on the time present as at present fixed, or should the meeting be adjourned, until after such adjourned meeting has been held. Certificates of such deposit are to be presented by shareholders if they personally intend to be present at the meeting or to be attached to the proxy forms.
By order of the Board of Directors of the BANK of ATHENS, S.A.
London Office, 82, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. March 10th, 1930.

BRITISH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Chief Office, 2, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W.1, on Wednesday, the 26th March, 1930, at 12.30 in the afternoon precisely, to receive the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1929; to confirm the payment of the Dividend on the Preference Stock and to confirm the Interim Dividend and declare a Final Dividend on the Ordinary Stock; to elect two Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation; to elect Auditors and fix their remuneration; and to deal with any business that may be legally transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.
Notice is hereby also given that the Transfer Books of the Ordinary Stock of the Company will be closed from the 12th instant to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Court of Directors.
A. J. MUMFORD, Secretary.
Chief Office, No. 2, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W.1. 10th March, 1930.

EAST GEDULD MINES, Limited. (Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the said Geduld Mines, Limited, will be held at the Head Office, Union House, 80, Main-street, Johannesburg, on Tuesday, the 13th May, 1930, at 10 a.m., for the following purposes, namely:—
1. To receive and consider the Balance-sheet, together with the Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the year ended 31st December, 1929.
2. To fix the remuneration of the retiring Auditors, Messrs. F. W. Diamond and English and Messrs. Stuart and Roberts, and to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.
3. To transact any other business that may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.
The Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 6th May to the 13th May, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order,
per pro UNION CORPORATION, Limited,
London Secretaries.
J. H. E. JENNINGS.
London Transfer Office, Princes House, 95, Gresham-street, London, E.C.2. 11th March, 1930.

THE SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Notice is hereby given that the ONE HUNDRED and FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members will be held in the Directors' Room of the Merchant's House, No. 7, West George-street, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 26th day of March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
By order of the Directors,
R. GORDON-SMITH, Manager and Actuary.
33, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow.
6th March, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

STATE of SAO PAULO 5 per CENT. 1904 LOAN.
Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the General Bond, BONDS bearing the following numbers, viz.:—
NUMBERS of BONDS DRAWN on the 6th MARCH, 1930.

17 BONDS of £500.

3	9	13	42	60	80	108
124	193	194	207	251	258	294
321	326	390				

192 BONDS of £100.

430	461	480	497	505	598	667
715	717	728	787	807	826	870
900	944	960	973	976	990	1011
1033	1038	1048	1052	1053	1054	1060
1066	1076	1101	1130	1167	1209	1219
1228	1242	1251	1256	1277	1306	1310
1313	1314	1349	1369	1372	1378	1404
1429	1497	1508	1511	1535	1569	1573
1585	1590	1592	1600	1601	1619	1679
1712	1725	1738	1745	1774	1788	1794
1803	1822	1825	1825	1835	1849	1850
1889	1908	1915	1924	1925	1935	1970
1977	1978	1994	1997	2006	2011	2119
2174	2229	2300	2325	2350	2359	2368
2408	2522	2580	2585	2713	2818	2841
2882	2866	2971	2976	2981	3041	3062
3065	3070	3075	3084	3085	3175	3197
3204	3213	3388	3420	3440	3454	3467
3485	3539	3650	3677	3693	3705	3723
3773	3775	3861	3877	3891	3896	3939
3940	3978	4078	4133	4136	4146	4147
4209	4237	4243	4294	4299	4300	4301
4315	4350	4369	4371	4374	4375	4400
4412	4490	4501	4503	4543	4557	4561
4564	4590	4617	4670	4705	4707	4708
4768	4880	4887	4903	4964	5047	5051
5065	5078	5221	5258	5259	5285	5286
5348	5349	5396				

638 BONDS of £20.

5408	5417	5442	5470	5478	5508	5515
5517	5518	5524	5537	5548	5576	5604
5627	5632	5641	5652	5655	5672	5681
5682	5697	5699	5717	5722	5726	5741
5752	5765	5766	5767	5796	5798	5804
5808	5813	5815	5816	5819	5851	5859
5877	5894	6031	6036	6044	6046	6063
6077	6094	6132	6142	6153	6155	6198
6219	6329	6379	6381	6382	6411	6422
6631	6640	6641	6669	6677	6685	6712
6731	6734	6739	6740	6744	6745	6761
6776	6793	6798	6807	6808	6854	6856
6907	6910	6914	6922	6927	6928	6931
6964	6966	6971	6978	7021	7023	7105
7116	7130	7132	7138	7139	7140	7278
7287	7338	7354	7370	7386	7389	7390
7391	7394	7396	7478	7573	7577	7740
7743	7805	7911	7921	7921	7939	7953
8013	8016	8017	8021	8024	8035	8039
8110	8149	8183	8219	8283	8305	8308
8359	8450	8462	8463	8466	8482	8485
8494	8502	8605	8678	8683	8968	8970
8978	9098	9099	9187	9211	9222	9254
9273	9274	9277	9279	9306	9313	9316
9320	9328	9329	9380	9419	9490	9516
9558	9582	9629	9630	9642	9648	9838
9839	9842	9843	9876	9900	10041	10050
10053	10064	10058	10059	10089	10144	10146
10198	10203	10215	10218	10225	10237	10244
10299	10311	10329	10340	10356	10401	10444
10448	10458	10625	10626	10627	10628	10631
10635	10906	10641	10671	10734	10794	10795
10905	10906	10911	10928	10929	10930	10961
10981	10990	11068	11070	11073	11078	11079
11277	11280	11426	11441	11448	11453	11462
11498	11500	11502	11505	11510	11522	11530
11628	11645	11646	11685	11680	11716	11780
11783	11795	11797	11800	11821	11822	11830
11889	11934	11938	11944	11957	11993	11995
11997	11998	12001	12003	12008	12167	12169
12179	12187	12225	12232	12236	12358	12364
12372	12373	12381	12390	12499	12530	12589
12594	12598	12630	12631	12639	12644	12646
12671	12677	12713	12714	12726	12734	12735
12747	12754	12755	12768	12780	12781	12795
12796	12799	12844	12853	12854	12892	12955
12958	13010	13093	13129	13234	13312	13348
13357	13387	13402	13425	13466	13470	13474
13604	13678	13713	13724	13729	13760	13765
13767	13814	13819	13823	13827	13829	13846
13884	13889	14232	14248	14252	14263	14266
14282	14285	14301	14304	14348	14349	14362
14462	14465	14470	14472	14679	14691	14698
14713	14716	14729	14730	14731	14739	14764
14769	14773	14774	14779	14780	14781	14782
14784	14805	14810	14817	14819	14821	14826
14829	14861	14895	14898	14930	14933	14934
14942	14961	14974	14990	15016	15027	15074
15075	15105	15107	15116	15117	15125	15162
15170	15175	15184	15190	15196	15204	15210
15711	15715	15781	15764	15800	15802	15843
15884	15906	15974	16074	16078	16080	16082
16214	16224	16232	16236	16245	16253	16256
16259	16265	16274	16282	16287	16301	16310
16320	16821	16822	16827	16845	16873	16902
16905	16908	16916	16917	16988	16992	16993
17008	17024	17035	17036	17038	17040	17046
17047	17051	17054	17055	17120	17124	17143
17149	17150	17157	17182	17219	17232	17248
17254	17276	17295	17297	17303	17304	17377
17383	17389	17397	17560	17591	17605	17610
17654	17738	17741	17765	17769	17780	17791
17794	17798	17816	17818	17844	17861	17926
18119	18123	18151	18134	18215	18304	18403
18416	18436	18440	18472	18490	18498	18503
18523	18529	18530	18531	18550	18557	18560
18573	18580	18678	18696	18704	18714	18715
18824	18839	18865	18874	18876	18971	18979
18989	19048	19049	19054	19055	19056	19167
19193	19196	19218	19257	19259	19263	19268
19275	19277	19280	19281	19301	19325	19327
19333	19407	19415	19476	19605	19616	19618
19622	19623	19630	19651	19660	19663	19665
19676	19683	19688	19689	19690	19757	19762
19783	19785	19788	19789	19790	19796	19805
19811	19820	19829	19857	19860	19862	19889
19894	19895	19992	20005	20008	20010	20011
20016	20018	20050	20064	20069	20072	20073
20074	20162	20163	20186	20189	20195	20235
20275	20344	20348	20354	20356	20360	20361
20362	20376	20377	20378	20380	20386	20387
20397						

17 Bonds of £500 each	=	£8,500
192 ,, ,, £100 ,,	=	19,200
638 ,, ,, £20 ,,	=	12,760
847 Bonds		£40,460

were this day DRAWN by lot for redemption at the Offices of the Bank of London and South America, Ltd., in the presence of Sydney John Henry Bales, Principal of the Securities Dept., of the above Bank, and of Henry Alfred Woodbridge, Notary Public, and the same are payable on and after the 1st day of April next at the Offices of said Bank.
The Bonds with Coupons commencing with Coupon No. 52 must be left three clear days for examination with the bonds at 11 and 3, Saturdays excepted.
London, 6th day of March, 1930.
SYDNEY JOHN HENRY BALES,
Countersigned:—HENRY ALFRED WOODBRIDGE, Notary Public.
Firm:—H. de PINNA and JOHN VENN, 68, Gresham House, E.C.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE
2 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS (Textile Trade) with FREEHOLD FACTORY in the North, is in the market for SALE owing to death of founder. High-class connexions; registered trade marks; doing pleasant trade with all leading stores and drapers throughout U.K.; £30,000 required. References exchanged.—Write Box A.306, The Times, E.C.4.

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A1 BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

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FAMILY HOTEL, highest class, perfect in every detail, of unrivalled reputation, magnificent position, A1 COAST resort. Enjoying large business, growing. Handsome profits.—Principals with £9,000 apply Richard Smith and Co., 5, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

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HOUSE of UNFURNISHED ROOMS, all let to ladies, and making about £600 per annum net income; no trouble to run under resident housekeeper; valuable freehold lease for 30 years; ground-rent and rates only £6, per week. Premium with about £1,750.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 19).

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SOUTH KENSINGTON (just off Cromwell-road, near Earl's Court Station).—Well furnished and fully equipped PRIVATE HOTEL with accommodation for TWENTY-FIVE visitors; three modern bath rooms, large public rooms, passenger lift. Takings average £53 per week, proved by accounts; large for disposal. Price, including long lease, £2,250 and small balance.—ALAWAY and PARTNERS, 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1. Museum 0461.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—TWO splendid HOUSES, to let unfurnished suites, long tenancies. Net income £650 per annum, without food. Lease 10 years. Price £9,000 or offer. Sound investment.—PHILIPS and WARD, 72, New Oxford-street, W.C.1. Museum 0465.

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TOBACCONIST.—Closed Sunday and half-day Wednesday, very sound, old-established concern, delightfully situated popular town, east distance London. Net profits £900-£1,000, practically under management. Valuable free Lease 20 years at low rental. Excellent living accommodation. Price £2,500, subject to full investigation.—Inspected and recommended to those seeking an attractive, profitable, and easily managed concern.—Sole Agents, E. W. PERRY and DAW, 21, Tavistock-street, W.C.2.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY, CINEMA in London, 600 seats, fully equipped talkies sound on film and disc; lease or freehold.—Write Box A.314, The Times, E.C.4.

£1,000 PER ANNUM NET PROFIT, old-established DAIRY BUSINESS; suit gentleman as investment under manager; £2,350.—HOLLAND, 1, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

RESIDENTIAL HOTEL in splendid position, RUSSELL-SQUARE district; 27 bed-sitting rooms with gas fires and rings, three staff rooms, dining room, lounge, writing room, &c.; in first-class repair and well furnished; takings nearly £4,000; audited accounts; owner retiring after 10 years' occupancy. Price for 13 years' lease, furniture, and equipment, £4,000. Good part can remain.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 13, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

CHARMING GUEST HOUSE in Brighton; detached, with nice garden; nine bed rooms, two reception rooms, &c.; gas fires all rooms; nicely furnished; lease 14 years; takings average £20 week. Price, all at, only £1,000.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

IN the beautiful WYE VALLEY.—RESTAURANT, in centre of county and market town, and occupying a picked position; newly decorated and nicely equipped. Takings, living accommodation; room to extend. Good profit 1929, £673; every investigation of trading books courted; R.A.C. appointment. Price, including valuable freehold and contents, £2,250. Moderate arranged.—Inspected and reported by HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO and CAFE.—An excellent opportunity arises for a far-seeing and discerning person to acquire one of the finest businesses in or around London. The position is unique, being next to an important station in prosperous West suburb. Trade, which is of the highest class, £4,000 per annum; entirely under management; excellent scope for live person; the premises are fitted throughout regardless of expense, and comprise double-fronted shop, tea room, &c.; large and well-equipped flat over. Recommended at the low value of £6,000, this figure only representing the value of the lease and inventory.—Apply HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

WOODCOCK and SON.—HOTELS, QUEST HOUSES, SUITE HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, and good-class BUSINESSES.—20, Conduit-street, W.1. Mayfair 5411 (3 lines).

EARL'S COURT.—SUITE HOUSE, attractive situation; 13 rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices; electric light, gas fires throughout; lease 21 years at £22 per annum. Present hands seven years; excellent clientèle; scope to increase. Price for everything £3,000.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

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A BACHELOR'S comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM, adjoining bath; facing garden in private maisonnette; 30s.; meals obtainable; close to Warwick Avenue Tube; 10 minutes from Oxford-circus. Phone, mornings, Abercorn 1068.

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A Bare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 24 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. English ment. &c. Not run as a boarding house or private hotel. Bed and breakfast, or Full Board, for married couples preferred. Double from £1 5s. single 3gns., quite inclusive, or 2gns. and £2 2s. without luncheon.—Write Box N.964, The Times, E.C.4.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 21, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

HYDE PARK, W.2.
A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room. 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 30s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st., Phone Padd. 6770.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.
A Bare Minute Tubes, Hyde Park. Stay one day at 15s. and you will linger longer. Young society. Large double from 4½gns., single 2½gns. weekly. Padd. 6858.

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A BARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS with new sitting room furniture, new artistic decorations; bath rooms on every floor; divan beds, enclosed washstands; everything new and fresh; gas fires. Single 37s. 6d., double 57s. each; including breakfasts, service, and electric light; gas fire, dining room, lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square, Kensington 8071.

MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.
17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.
EIGHT MINUTES' WALK PARK-LANE.
BOOTH'S two minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway, 'buses.—TWENTY-SIX FURNISHED ROOMS, single and double, from 25s. and 5gns. respectively, including breakfast, baths, light, service; all fitted running hot water (always hot) and gas fires; bath rooms adjacent; good cooking; best quality catering; dinner (optional) 3s. 6d.; tea, &c., 6d.; individual requirements catered with. Resident Proprietor, Phone, Padd. 3596.

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A Beautifully decorated old-world ROOM, beam roof, antique furniture, fixed basin concealed; other private rooms; constant hot water; moderate terms, including breakfast (optional 2s. 6d.).—Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, 3 mins. Victoria Station. (Opposite St. Gabriel's.)

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard tennis court, bridge and dancing; unanimous and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A BED-SITTING ROOM or FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE from 2½gns.—overlooking gardens and tennis court; constant hot water.—Park 1416.

HYDE PARK, W.2.
UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.
ABSOLUTE comfort and good English food, with every convenience for long or short visits; gas fires. Terms from £3 3s. (inclusive).—Queensborough-terrace (off Bayswater-road), close Tube. Park 3206.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,
HYDE PARK, W.2.
ABSOLUTELY up to date, with running hot and cold water and gas fires; warm and comfortable rooms; English food. Personal supervision of cooking and service. Winter terms from 2½gns. Padd. 2257.

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ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9173.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.
ABSOLUTELY newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS just opened; running hot and cold water; from 25s. 3d.; gas fires; meals optional. Padd. 5661.

THE AILSA, HYDE PARK,
9, LANCASTER-GATE, FACING PARK.
A Cheery and comfortable RESIDENTIAL where guests stay for years; best position and table in London; excellent service and every consideration for individual requirements; bed, breakfast, bath, 7s. 6d.; full board 10s., single; 9½gns., double; 2 guineas weekly. Inclusive 2½gns.; double 11s.; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 8055.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.
A Comfortable CENTRALLY HEATED Pension; hot springs; excellent French cuisine. From 2½gns.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, 35, Leinster-square, W.2. Large first-floor Double Room, 5gns. Excellent food. Park 9246.

PLEASE INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF
HOLLAND COURT,
81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.
A House of comfort, good cuisine, and reliable attendance. Terms from 3gns. per week.
'Phone, Park 0264.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS,
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ALL newly decorated. BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water; gas fires; one minute Tube, omnibus, and Kensington Gardens. From 35s. Breakfast optional. Park 7875.

ALL the CHARMS of a COUNTRY MANSION, for Gentlemen only; excellent cuisine; billiards, lawn tennis, fishing; 20 minutes City or West End.—246, GREEN-LANES (Tube to Finsbury Park). Book up for summer season now while you can.

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LADIES ONLY. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8657.)
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AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night, gas fires, most comfortable lounge; really good liberal table. From £3 7s. 6d. full board.—1-2, Lady-broke-gardens. Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

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AN Ideal luxurious PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL managed by Colonial gentlewoman; moderate tariff; 2 minutes London Road; excellent cuisine; excellent food; spacious warm rooms, gas fires, central heating; garages; car meets guests. 'Ph., Addiscombe 1581.

APARTMENTS and Breakfast, well FURNISHED and BED-SITTING ROOMS; large garden, tennis; gas fires.—21, Putney-hill. Putney 2340.

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1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Three minutes two Tubes, buses, and Hyde Park; exceptional table; well-appointed and comfortable; four reception rooms; box spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special winter terms £3 3s. per week, double, £6; bed, breakfast, bath, daily 11s.; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 8055.

199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
A RESIDENTIAL CLUB; facing Park; inexpensive, comfortable rooms with private 'phones, gas fires; lounge, restaurant, roof garden, squash racquets; dancing 30, and with excellent living accommodation over. Trade £2,000 per annum. Price complete, £1,500. Stock at valuation.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 17).

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A Bare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 24 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. English ment. &c. Not run as

LONDON HOTELS
(Continued from Page 27)

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102 and 103, QUEEN'S GATE, S. KENSINGTON. Newly decorated; lift; all rooms fitted hot and cold running water; gas fires; private bath rooms. Inclusive from 3½gns., double 7gns. Kens. 7152.

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Everything you can wish for—a cuisine par excellence, tastefully decorated public rooms, and 55 bed rooms with running hot and cold water. The Hotel is centrally heated and served by electric passenger lift. Inclusive weekly terms from 3½gns. Telegrams: "Parkwide, Southkens." Write or 'phone Western 2567 for brochure.

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HOTEL WALDRONHYRST,
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A quiet, comfortable Hotel overlooking Kensington Gardens. Hot and cold water and telephone in all bed rooms. Lifts. Single rooms from 4gns., double from 7gns. Resident Proprietress. Padd. 3725.

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RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LD.

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Terms, including bed room, breakfast, tea, dinner and attendance from 14s. per day, or 4gns. per week.
Bed room, breakfast and attendance from 10s. 6d.
Telephone: PADDINGTON 3500.
Also at
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Terms from 12s. per day, or £4 7s. 6d. per week, including bed room, breakfast, tea dinner, lights and attendance. Bed room, breakfast and attendance from 6s.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, MONTAGUE-STREET.
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Nos. 41 and 42, MONTAGUE-STREET.
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Bed room, breakfast, and attendance, from 7s. 6d.

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3 *lines* 6s. *(minimum)*

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HOTEL METROPOLE.
Best position in Bexhill; 150 rooms; sea view from every window; 3 lifts; 3 tennis courts. Open from 1st June. 2 and 3½ gns. weekly or 12s. daily. 'Phone 131.

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THE ROYAL EXETER.
Well known as the most comfortable first-class Hotel.
UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT AND WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE.
All bed rooms are now fitted with Hot and Cold Water Services.
OPPOSITE WINTER GARDENS, 1 MIN. PIER. BEAUTIFUL PALM COURT, ORCHESTRA, &c.
Telegrams: "Excellent, Bournemouth." Tele. 1133. Garage, &c.
AND AT
SAVOY HOTEL, TORQUAY.

BOURNEMOUTH,
SOUTHBOURNE CLIFFS HOTEL
(Licensed.)
Bournemouth's latest and one of the most up-to-date Hotels. Ideal winter residence, overlooking the Bay. Select, restful, and central. 'Tel. Southbourne 0061. Wires, "Ocean," Bournemouth.—Write Secretary for Brochure.

BOURNEMOUTH HYDRO. "For Comfort and Restfulness." Ideal Holiday Resort. Moderate. T.341

BLAZING LOG FIRES.
Sheltered, due South. Terraces facing 250-acre Park. Cosy, warm bed and reception rooms. Renowned cuisine. FREQUENT DANCES. Cheerful company. Golf at the door. Hard tennis court. Billiards. Full licence. Lock-up garages. Hotel omnibus. All these amenities exist at

SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL,
BROMLEY, KENT
(London half-hour),
and may be had from 4gns. per week, inclusive. Write Manageress, or 'phone Ravensbourne 3773.

BUXTON. HADDON HALL HYDRO. Hydro baths; hot and cold water in all bed rooms; orchestra; garage. 'Phone 4.—C. R. Oliver.

CEDAR HOUSE HOTEL, COBHAM, SURREY.—Charmingly situated yet within 20 miles of Town.—A first-class Hotel on a small scale; 15th-century dining hall. Terms £3 3s. Summer terms commencing 15th April, 13 13s. 6d. Tele., Cobham 150.

DROITWICH SPA. RAVEN & PARK HOTEL.
Adjoining Brine Baths. 230 rooms. Brochure.

FOLKESTONE.—HEALTH STREAMS INTO THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL
all day through "Vita" glass windows. Every modern comfort. Hot and cold running water in all bed rooms. Perfect extreme South aspect. Excellent cuisine. Moderate tariff. FULLY LICENSED.—Write for particulars. 'Phone, Folkestone 140. Telegrams, Esplanade.

CORNWALL.—FOWEY HOTEL, Fowey. First class; excellent cuisine, electric light; bathing pavilion, golf, tennis, fishing; garage.—Tariff from Manager.

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GRANTHAM.
FOREMOST ON THE GREAT NORTH ROAD. Central for touring the Midlands. Advance Booking Advisable.
Tele., 196. Proprietor, JOHN FILLINGHAM.

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HIGHCLIFFE-ON-SEA, near CHRISTCHURCH, on the fringe of New Forest, also by sea.—First-class family (Licensed); very moderate; private suites now vacant. 'Phone, Highcliffe (r. Grams. Castellan).

HINDHEAD BEACON HOTEL,
HINDHEAD, SURREY.
First-class. Spacious grounds. Splendid scenery.

VITA-GLASS SUN LOUNGE.
Central heating. Electric lift to all floors. Private suites with bath Room. Garage. Saddle Horses. Hard and Grass Tennis Courts. Golf. Croquet. Wireless. 900 feet above sea level. Telephone: Hindhead 41. Telegrams: Hindhead.
SPECIAL WINTER TERMS.

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Two 'dials: excellent golf; excellent food.

HUNTSMOOR PARK HOTEL,
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Old English Country Mansion near London, converted into a Residential Hotel in the heart of beautiful historic Buckingham.
19 min. from Paddington (G.W.R.).
200 acres park land.
Free Golf, Tennis, Billiards, Fishing.
Terms from 4 guineas weekly. Brochure on application to Manager.

LEAMINGTON SPA.—REGENT HOTEL. Best for position and comfort. Hot and cold running water in all bed rooms. R.A.C., A.A. 'Phone 741. Grams., Regent.

RED HOUSE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, LEATHERHEAD. Ten acres well-wooded pleasure grounds, grass and hard courts, croquet lawn. Hot and cold in bed rooms.—Garage; excellent cuisine; quiet; five minutes golf course, three minutes station, 40 minutes Town. 'Phone 164.

LYNDHURST, New Forest. GRAND HOTEL.—Old-established Residential Hotel. All modern amenities. Delightful situation. Hot and cold running water in bed rooms. Golf, hunting, &c. Garage. Terms from Manageress. 'Phone 22.

MINEHEAD.—BEACH HOTEL. Old-established high-class family hotel. Facing sea. Close golf. Central for meets of Staghounds, Foxhounds, Harriers, E. Percifull.

Newly Opened
Magnificent Country Mansion near London.
NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL.
Converted into a luxurious Residential Hotel.
Heated Southern Aspect 600ft.
Delightful view over Surrey Highlands.
Healthy, bracing, and invigorating position.
Bed rooms and Suites fitted running hot and cold water. Central heating. Telephone in each room.
Own Farm and Garden Produce.
Free use of Rolls-Royce Car.
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Manageress, NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL.
'Phone: Redhill 583 (station one mile).

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REDCLIFFE HOTEL. SOUTH DEVON. 100 rooms. First class. Fully Licensed. Hot and cold water and radiators heating in bed rooms. Inclusive winter terms from 4½ guineas.

ALDENHAM LODGE HOTEL.
RADLETT.—Delightful Country Guest House. 15 miles London; 400ft.; 16th-century Mansion in charming grounds. Golf, tennis. Dancing in hall with spring floor. First-class chef. Fully licensed. 'Phone 103.

SIDMOUTH, South Devon.—REDFORD HOTEL, facing South. Finest position on the Esplanade. Adjoining Brine Baths.

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SIDMOUTH, PORTFIELD HOTEL. Near Sea front. Baths and Golf. Fine Suites. Central heating. Garage. A.A., R.A.C.

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DEVON, BURTON HALL,
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First Class Hotel with lovely surroundings, magnificent scenery, bracing air, 600ft. above sea. Comforts and cuisine a special feature. Three miles excellent trout fishing. 20 acres private grounds, tennis court, putting and bowling greens, garage, own dairy and poultry. Private suites available.—Apply Proprietors.

TAVISTOCK, DEVON. BEDFORD HOTEL.
Centre of Devon and Cornwall. A most delightful all-the-year-round holiday resort. Golf, hunting, badminton. Souvenir tariff upon application.—W. I. Lake, Proprietor.

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Tel. 1150. The finest position facing South, overlooking Common. First-class cuisine. Private suites. Passenger lift. For Tariff apply Manageress.

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WALMER, KENT. ST. ANSELMS HOTEL. Private. A.A.
Every comfort, hot and cold water and gas fires bed rooms; close sea, golf, and delightful country walks. Tariff on application.

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On the site of Henry VIII.'s Royal Palace of Oatlands, this worthy successor maintains the reputation for hospitality and comfort with which its name has been associated throughout the years.
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Telephone: Weybridge 1190 (6 lines).
Telegrams: "Oatlands, Weybridge."

WORTHING TEL. 1500. **BEACH HOTEL.**
A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel facing sea (S.A.) Every bed has a Vi-spring Overlay mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Telegrams, "Sunny," Worthing.

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SHERLIES PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, ORPINGTON, KENT.
Delightfully situated in 6 golf acres grounds, high up and close to station. Every modern comfort. Congenial company. Billiards, tennis. 'Phone, Orpington 72.

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SHORTLANDS HOUSE
PRIVATE HOTEL, SHORTLANDS, KENT.
Three minutes station, electric trains to Town.
GARAGE. GOLF. WATERLOO 0047.
Billiards, Dancing. For Tariff apply Proprietor. Telephone, Ravensbourne 0016.

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NICE.
ASTORIA HOTEL.

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PALMA DE MALLORCA.—HOTEL REINA VICTORIA. Open 1928. In own gardens; splendid view of Palma Bay from terraces; full pension 17.50pts. Grand Hotel; first class; full pension 12.50pts.

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TOWN HOUSES

MONTAGU-SQUARE, W.1.
SATISFYING THE MOST EXACTING REQUIREMENTS.
SITUATION.—Facing West over the gardens.
QUIETUDE.—One of the few residential spots in the West End remaining unspoiled by commercialization and motor traffic.
CONDITION.—Modernized and redecorated throughout in first-class manner. Spotless and ready to occupy immediately.
ACCOMMODATION.—Seven good bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms; compact basement.
GARAGE for two or three cars and flat over.
LEASE 35 YEARS at £150 per annum. Reasonable price.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

UNSOLD at AUCTION and NOW OFFERED at the VERY LOW PREMIUM of £2,750.
17, CHESTER-TERRACE, N.W.1,
facing West over Regent's Park.
Seven bed rooms, two bath rooms and servants' bath, four reception rooms, &c.
Central heat, service lift, electric power.
Joint Sole Agents, FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 29, Dover-street, W.1, and FOLKARD and HAYWARD, 115, Baker-street, W.1.

Facing West. A few doors from
PORTMAN-SQUARE.
AN excellent modernised FAMILY RESIDENCE, with 11 bed and dressing rooms, THREE BATH ROOMS, four fine reception rooms, and complete offices; electric lift; electric power; independent hot water. Lease 30 years at only £75 per annum. PRICE £4,000. Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

A VERY EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
LONG TRUST LEASE of most attractive pre-War HOUSE in coveted position in
MAYFAIR.
Nice open outlook. ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT. Lounge hall, morning room, mahogany-panelled dining room.
Double drawing room, fine oak-panelled library.
Nine good bed rooms, three fitted bath rooms.
Pantry-bed room.
Oak deck floors, mahogany doors, service lift, white-tiled basement. In splendid order.
Ground-rent £90 per annum. Modern garage if required.
Joint Sole Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNAND, 50, Mount-street, W.1, and FOLKARD and HAYWARD, 115, Baker-street, W.1.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (one door out of).
A Delightfully planned and decorated HOUSE to be LET for May and June, together with silver and linen.
Garage for three cars and rooms over.
The accommodation in this house is 11 bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms.
Central heating installed in every room in the house. The basement is wonderfully light and white tiled.
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HOLLAND PARK (close to Tube and District Railways).
A Charming LITTLE FURNISHED HOUSE. South Aspect; garage; three reception, three-four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen; ideal boiler; telephone. Rent 4½gns. Recommended.—ROBINS, SNELL, and TERRY, Wright's-lane, Kensington High-street, W.8.

5, HYDE PARK-SQUARE, W.2.
A Desirable CORNER RESIDENCE, overlooking gardens, comprising 13 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, and spacious domestic offices; facing South and West. Direct lease 25½ years at moderate rent of £160 per annum. To be SOLD Privately, or by Auction on March 18th next.
Solicitors: Messrs. Thorold, Brodie and Bonham-Carter, 7, Cowley-street, S.W.1.

DEACON & ALLEN,
Auctioneers, 37, Connaught-street, W.2 (Padd. 0600); 158-160, Brompton-road, S.W.3 (Sloane 6048).

HOLLAND PARK.
A MODERN HOUSE in TOWN.—Nice non-basement FREEHOLD with garage; built to suit present-day requirements, beautifully decorated and appointed.—Sole Agents, GLADDEN and STUDER, 21a, Royal-crescent, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 7511.

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FURNISHED for the SEASON.
WESTMINSTER.
BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED and fitted with every modern luxury and comfort.

Four Receptions.	*Twelve Bed rooms.*	*Five Bath rooms.*

Furnished in exquisite taste.
Inspected and recommended by
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BETWEEN BROMPTON ORATORY and HYDE PARK, directly overlooking Ornamental Gardens at the front and open aspect at the rear. LEASE for DISPOSAL of a modernised and conveniently arranged Town House; central heating, independent hot-water supply, fitted lavatory basins (hot and cold), good bath, three excellent entertaining rooms on the ground floor, cloak room, and lavatory basin on the first floor, cloak bed rooms, three bath rooms, complete domestic offices, including servants' hall. Price £1,400 or near offer.—Inspected and recommended by MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

BUCKINGHAM GATE, 2, WILFRED-STREET.
Beautifully FURNISHED and decorated BIJOU HOUSE to be LET. Modern throughout. Every modern convenience. Or would dispose of lease.

CADOGAN-GARDENS (close to).—An exceptionally well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET furnished for the season; newly decorated and furnished beautifully throughout; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, and excellent white tiled offices; rent 15 to 16 guineas per week; inspected and recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

LOW-BUILT HOUSE OF UNUSUAL CHARACTER.
WITH BED ROOMS ON TWO FLOORS.
CAMPDEN HILL, KENSINGTON.—This perfectly planned, low-built RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three ground-floor sitting rooms, and compact domestic offices.
£3,500
for favourable long lease at low ground-rent; separate hot water, fitted basins to bed rooms; in most excellent condition.
LAWRENCE, HISGROVE, and GALSWORTHY.
8, Kensington-square, W.8.

REGENT'S PARK.
Quiet situation, close to the Park Gates.
CHARMING modern Semi-Detached labour-saving HOUSE.
NON-BASEMENT. GARAGE.
Three bed, bath, charming double reception room, tiled kitchen, with Sentry boiler; small crazy paved garden.
Rent £115. Premium for lease of about 14 years, or FREEHOLD. PRICE £2,950.
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EATON-SQUARE.
SOUTH ASPECT.
CONVENIENTLY and easily run RESIDENCE of medium size; accommodation seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, fine reception rooms, and good domestic offices; all modern conveniences; garage for two cars with chauffeur's accommodation; lease 50 years unexpired at a ground-rent of £120 per annum; moderate price.—Recommended by Sole Agents, JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 41, St. James's-place, London, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

HAMPTON AND SONS,
20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.
TELEPHONE: REGENT 7500.
Telegrams: "Hamptonia, Piccy, London."
Branches: { Wimbledon: 'Phone 0080. / Hampstead: 'Phone 2727.

TOWN HOUSES.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE
in the
CENTRE OF FASHION.
12-13 bed rooms, three bath rooms, three fine reception rooms, lounge hall.
Garage and rooms over.
QUIET POSITION OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
Exceptionally decorated. Central heating.
THIS IS ONE OF THE CHOICEST OF LONDON'S SMALLER HOUSES, AND IS ALMOST UNIQUE SINCE IT HAS
Best bed room suite on first floor.
A floor-to-ceiling panelled dressing room and set easily worked by minimum domestic staff.
SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

PRICE GREATLY REDUCED.
DOUBLE-FRONTED, FACING SOUTH, AND CLOSE TO
EATON-SQUARE.
Five reception, 11-12 beds, three baths.
Really light offices.
Central heating. Independent hot water.
Lease about 54 years. Ground rent £100 per annum.
Recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE AREA.
Only a few yards from the Park.
A GEM.
A delightful small RESIDENCE in perfect order, having just been decorated and modernized by an eminent firm under the supervision of an artist and in the market owing to a death.
Panelled and tiled hall, pictorial fire panelling to drawing room, central heating, polished oak floors, constant hot water, electric power and gas, &c.
Six bed rooms, two baths, three reception rooms.
Lease about 15 years. Ground-rent £150.
PRICE £6,000.
Highly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

FACING LARGE GARDENS.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.
FOR SALE, the Direct LEASE of a very fine well-planned FAMILY RESIDENCE which has been
EXTREMELY WELL MAINTAINED.
Nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, and complete domestic offices.
PRICE £3,250.
OCCUPYING QUIET POSITION CLOSE TO KENSINGTON GARDENS.
Personally inspected and recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1

CLOSE TO LORD'S.
A NON-BASEMENT HOUSE AND GARAGE
Planned on three floors.
FREEHOLD.
Hall, two reception, six bed rooms.
Two bath rooms.
Central heating. Modern decorations.
FREEHOLD £9,000.
Inspected and highly recommended by the Sole Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

FAVOURITE
AVENUE-ROAD DISTRICT.
Detached. Space for garage.
Seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, large studio, &c.
Delightful garden with tennis court and fruit orchard.
Apply HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

CHARMING LITTLE FREEHOLD HOUSE, four-five bed rooms, first-class fittings throughout, with Island GARAGE and South Kensington Station; £3,600; no agents.—Write A. I. L., Bush House, W.C.2.

CHELSEA.
Non-Basement. Own small Garden.
A fascinating little RESIDENCE in secluded position; three bed rooms, dressing room, lounge, dining room, drawing room, excellent bath room and offices.
Long lease. Ground-rent £15 per annum.
Price £4,000 or near offer.
Agents,
ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1.
(Gerrard 4364.)

CHESTER-SQUARE. — Attractive, medium-sized HOUSE for SALE; three good bed rooms, two bath, drawing room, dining room, fine cut-built library, lounge hall, and excellent domestic offices; long lease, ground-rent £70. PRICE £3,000gns.—Sole Agents, OFFER and OFFER, 81, Elizabeth-street, S.W.1.

FREEHOLD.
CHELSEA.—Well-arranged FAMILY RESIDENCE in a convenient position, six-
5,000 GNS. bed rooms (two fitted lavatory basins), two bath rooms, two reception rooms.
PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-sq., S.W.1. (Sloane 3434.)

CHELSEA.—Modern UP-TO-DATE HOUSE for SALE; seven bed, two bath, three reception. Lease nearly 80 years; ground-rent £20 only. PRICE £7,000.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

To Architects, Solicitors, and Others.
CURZON-STREET (off).
An excellent HOUSE, with large, light rooms, same with parquet floors; fitted central heating and in first-class order throughout.
TEN ROOMS.
Lease 67 years. Ground-rent £125 per annum.
Large garage available if required.
Lower tenancy might be arranged.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

NORFOLK & PRIOR.
14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-street, W.1. (Mayfair 6363.)

EATON-TERRACE, S.W.1.—Charming little HOUSE with GARAGE for two cars; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three good reception-rooms, excellent offices; dinner lift, garage; all conveniences. Lease 25 years; rent £200 per annum; premium required.—Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

FURNISHED for the SEASON.
HYDE PARK (North Side)
EXTREMELY comfortable, yet most artistically FURNISHED HOUSE, never before in the market.

Three Receptions.	*Eight Bed rooms.*	*Two good Bath rooms.*

Strongly recommended from personal knowledge.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

AT A BARGAIN PRICE.
GROSVENOR-SQUARE.—RESIDENCE of exceptional character; ADAM MANTELS and CEILINGS; ORIGINAL PANELLING, &c.; 14-18 bed, four-five reception rooms, magnificent BALL ROOM and MUSIC ROOM, with electric player pipe organ; electric passenger lift and every conceivable improvement and convenience; garage and rooms for several cars; lease 60 years; ground-rent recently redecorated regardless of expense. Now offered at exceptionally low figure.—Apply MILLAR, SON and Co., 5, Carlos-place, W.1. Mayfair 6314.

ONLY £1,275. A BARGAIN.
HAMPSTEAD (near station).—A charming, SMALL double-fronted HOUSE for SALE, in perfect condition; five bed, two bath, two reception; garden; large mortgage can be arranged.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—In quiet square.—Beautifully-appointed RESIDENCE; 10 bed, three-four reception, four bath; central heating, constant hot water, &c.; licence to sub-let; lease 19 years; £2,750.—WHITEMAN, 56, Brompton-road, S.W. Sloane 0138.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

RENT £250 PER ANNUM. PREMIUM ONLY £650.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—ONE of the most attractive HOUSES in much-sought-after position; EXPENSIVELY REDECORATED; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, compact offices; HOT WATER SYSTEM; good garden; recommended.—Apply Sole Agents, BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Charmingly FURNISHED Detached RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, complete offices; HOT WATER SYSTEM; NICE GARDEN; rent only 7½gns. or offer.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., as above.

HAMPSTEAD.—Modern NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, in exceptionally good order; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, complete offices; parquet flooring; CENTRAL HEATING; HOT WATER SYSTEM; lease 65 years; price only £3,000.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

J. EWART GILKES & PARTNERS
2, HANS-ROAD, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.3.
Telephone: Sloane 6148-9.

SPECIALLY INSPECTED and RECOMMENDED FURNISHED HOUSES.
LOWNDES-STREET.—Ideal for season, every convenience, frigidaire, &c. Three reception, eight bed rooms (inside), two baths; 22gns. Maids can stay.
BROMPTON ORATORY (close to).—Exceptional HOUSE. Access to and overlooking gardens. Seven bed rooms, three reception, two baths; 12gns.
EATON-SQUARE (adjoining).—Inexpensive HOUSE. Five bed rooms, three reception, two baths, ideal domestic offices; 12gns., or offer.
HARRODS (close to).—Redecorated. Three bed, double reception, excellent bath room; 6gns., or offer.
Further particulars of the Agents, as above.

W. A. ELLIS
will SELL by AUCTION at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on April 10th next, the following TOWN HOUSES:
6, DRAYCOTT-PLACE, CADOGAN-GARDENS, S.W.3. Most attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, with a bed room on the first floor; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, white tiled offices. Lease 47 years. Ground-rent £50 per annum.
35, OVINGTON-SQUARE, S.W.3.—An uniquely-planned low-built HOUSE, with large garage adjoining. Contains seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception, excellent offices. Lease 40 years. Ground-rent £100 per annum.
These houses can be dealt with privately before the auction.—For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Auctioneers, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

HAMPSTEAD.—To be SOLD, FREEHOLD, a most attractive detached, NON-BASEMENT HOUSE on three floors only; nine bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, all conveniences; LARGE reception rooms and lounge hall on the ground floor; non-basement offices; garage for two cars; nice garden. Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1.

AN UNQUESTIONABLE BARGAIN.
HYDE PARK-SQUARE (close to).—An Ideal Situation. Wooded with light, in perfect order, and ready to step into.
OVER 60 YEARS' LEASE.
Seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, excellent domestic offices.
LOW GROUND RENT.
PRICE ONLY £4,500.
Further particulars and appointment to view of RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 1032.

IN QUIET SQUARE off KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Attractive FAMILY RESIDENCE, with double garage, available on long lease at moderate premium; first-class condition; every light and sunny; nine bed, three bath, four reception, chauffeur's rooms, and standing for two or three cars. On present terms garage is practically a present to the purchaser.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.)

FACING SOUTH.
KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (just off).—Excellent CORNER RESIDENCE, containing five bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms, and usual offices; to be LET. Very reasonable sum required for nine years' lease.—Agents, HUGHES-JOHNSON and HINDE, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington, W.8. Western 1600.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A delightful little HOUSE to be LET, FURNISHED, for two or three months; two reception rooms, four bed rooms, and two bath rooms, excellent offices; rent £25 per week; inspection by appointment only. Photographs of interior if required.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

FURNISHED for the SEASON.
EATON-SQUARE.
LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED and admirably suited for entertaining.

Three good reception.	*Six Bed rooms.*	*Four Bath rooms.*

Garage and rooms over.
Recommended with utmost confidence.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

MAYFAIR.
Quiet position, very close to the Park.—Beautifully appointed, Modern HOUSE with bed room and bath room suite on first floor, three bed rooms and two baths on second floor, in all 10-11 bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms.
White tiled basement.
LEASE of 55 YEARS at £90 for SALE at a low price.—Agents, Messrs.
COLLINS and COLLINS,
37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

FURNISHED for the SEASON.
MAYFAIR.
MOST ATTRACTIVE SMALL HOUSE in quiet position.

Two Reception.	*Five Bed rooms,*	*Three Bath rooms.*

Garage available if required.
Longer tenancy might be arranged.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

NON-BASEMENT.
VERY LONG LEASE
of a modern HOUSE for SALE at moderate figure to include garage; quiet position, close Marble Arch; six bed, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; perfect repair. To view telephone Ext. 15, Mayfair 8022 (10 lines). WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

ONSLOW-SQUARE.—A wide HOUSE in new order throughout; seven bed, bath, three reception rooms and offices; good lease.
Apply ELSWORTHY and KEMP, Ltd., 19, Exhibition-road, S.W.7. Kensington 0021.

REGENT'S PARK (overlooking Ornamental Gardens).
PRICE £1,200. The CROWN LEASE for DISPOSAL of a medium-sized HOUSE of five or six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and usual offices.—Apply MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

SLOANE GARDENS.—ONE of three favourite HOUSES to be LET, FURNISHED; nine bed rooms, two baths, four reception rooms, and white-tiled offices; extremely well furnished and having large ornamental garden. Specially recommended by Sole Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—ONE of the most attractive HOUSES in much-sought-after position; EXPENSIVELY REDECORATED; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, compact offices; HOT WATER SYSTEM; good garden; recommended.—Apply Sole Agents, BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Charmingly FURNISHED Detached RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, complete offices; HOT WATER SYSTEM; NICE GARDEN; rent only 7½gns. or offer.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., as above.

HAMPSTEAD.—Modern NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, in exceptionally good order; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, complete offices; parquet flooring; CENTRAL HEATING; HOT WATER SYSTEM; lease 65 years; price only £3,000.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

RENT £225 PER ANNUM.
THE BOLTONS (near).—Attractive semi-detached RESIDENCE with really large private garden, part of Boltons Gdns., 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three ground floor reception rooms, and usual offices; good lease; reasonable premium for fixtures and conveniences; freehold can be obtained.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office), Kensington 5724, and Knightsbridge 5724.

EGERTON-GARDENS, S.W.3.
To be LET FURNISHED for six months from May 1st at a BARGAIN RENT. An attractive HOUSE with every convenience; two reception rooms, three bed, two baths, three reception rooms, &c.—Sole Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

VICTORIA-ROAD (adjoining). — FREEHOLD DWARF-TYPE HOUSE; six bed, bath, two reception rooms; quiet situation. £3,850.—Sole Agents, SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

£1,500
WILL probably be accepted for the 10 years' lease, at a nominal ground-rent of a fascinating little HOUSE in MAYFAIR.
Three-four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms (one double); small garden; open outlook.
PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-sq., S.W.1. (Slo. 3434.)

CAMPDEN HILL, QUIET POSITION.
£3,200 low-built HOUSE with garden; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two ground-floor receptions.—ALEXANDER KING and GOULD, 57, Conduit-street, W.1.

GARAGES

PORTMAN-SQUARE (off).—Modernised GARAGE and FLAT OVER; 4 to 6 cars; let; holds four cars (could be divided), and self-contained flat of four rooms and bath room; long lease at moderate price or rental.—Particulars of DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574/5

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Respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION

AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS, 8, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

COMMENCING EACH DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), MARCH 12, at 2, HAMILTON-PLACE, PARK-LANE, W. The remaining CONTENTS of the RESIDENCE, including curtains, items removed from Dunbog Hall, Cupar, Fifeshire, Scotland, and from Edinburgh, Kent, the property of BARNET LEWIS, Esq., deceased.—ON VIEW.

On THURSDAY, MARCH 13, PORCELAIN, the property of the MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.; also Porcelain, the property of Major J. A. MORRISON, D.S.O.—ON VIEW.

On FRIDAY, MARCH 14, PICTURES by OLD MASTERS, the property of SIDNEY RICHARD PERCY, Esq., deceased; the property of Major ARTHUR HUNTER-WESTON, deceased; the property of M. BASTE DE SAINT PALAIS; the property of PAUL DE FRASSARI ADAMIDI BEY, and others.—ON VIEW.

On MONDAY, MARCH 17, MODERN PICTURES and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, mostly by various artists, including works by or attributed to:—F. Anning Bell, R.A., Brangwyn, R.A., W. Russell Flint, R.A., Sir H. Hughes Stanton, R.W.S., Cyrus Stock, R.A., G. F. Styve, H. Tanner, T. M. Richardson, J. S. Cotman, S. Lepine, Alfred Stevens, Joseph Crawhall, James McBey, J. Varley, N. Dey, Bernard Meninsky, J. W. Whymper, Birket Foster, Sam Palmer, Anders Zorn, &c.

May be viewed on the THURSDAY and FRIDAY preceding.

On TUESDAY, MARCH 18, OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN, the property of Mrs. M. D. EZEKIEL, Senior Associate Member of the Dalcroze School, formed by the late Marcus D. Ezekiel, Esq., of Hong Kong, comprising many choice enamelled vases, dishes and specimen pieces of the Kang-Hi, Yung-Ching and Kien-Lung periods; Chinese painted porcelain; rose and celadon; porcelain of the Sung, Ming, and later periods; and a few Chinese and other Oriental objects of art.

May be viewed on the FRIDAY and MONDAY preceding.

Illustrated Catalogues may be had.

On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE, the property of GRANVILLE FARQUHAR, Esq., and of the late Sir EDWARD PARRY, Esq., and removed from Axtonsmith, Mowvern, Argyllshire, including Queen Anne Mirrors, a Chippendale Fretwork Mirror, and Set of Eight Chairs, a Chinese lacquer screen, and old Chinese Porcelain; old French commodes and tables, decorative objects, and Screen Fire-Irons, the property of GRANVILLE FARQUHAR, Esq., and removed from Gwenyfed Park, Three Cocks, Brecon-shire; old French and English Furniture, and a screen of Gobelin tapestry, the property of SIR MORTIMER SINGER, K.B.E., deceased, and removed from his late residence, Hill, Didcot, Berks, Astra House, Torquay, and Mayfair House, Carlos Place, S.W.; and EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, the property of a Gentleman, including a rare carved figure of a reigning scribe with long inscription, dating from the 26th Dynasty.

May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

Illustrated Catalogues may be had.

On FRIDAY, MARCH 21, OLD PICTURES from various sources, including works by or attributed to:—Sir J. Reynolds, P.R.A., T. Gainsborough, R.A., T. Phillips, R.A., R. Wilson, R.A., G. H. Andrews, F. Guardi, G. Romney, J. Asselyn, G. H. Harlow, J. N. Sarburius, N. Ilitsch, J. Hughmore, J. H. Verheyden, A. Van Everdingen, A. Stegmann, C. Van der Voort, J. de Momper, J. Molenaer, A. Watson.

May be viewed THREE DAYS preceding.

On TUESDAY, MARCH 25, PORCELAIN OBJECTS of ART, and EASTERN RUGS and CARPETS, from various sources, including English and Continental porcelain, Chinese enamelled and Nankin porcelain; Chinese carvings in hardstones, Persian and other Eastern rugs and carpets; also old Italian, Spanish, and French embroideries and brocades, Brussel velvet palels and other fabrics, the property of a Lady of Title.

May be viewed on the FRIDAY and MONDAY preceding.

On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE, the property of ROGER CONANT, Esq., of Lyndon, Old Hall, Oakham, the late Major JOHN HUNTER REYNOLDS, of Greys, Kelvedon, Essex, and from various sources, including a chocolate pot by Paul Lamerie, a Queen Anne Tankard, a Queen Anne feeding cup, Georgian salvers, candlesticks, tea and coffee pots, old Irish cups and dishes, &c., a rare Elizabethan cup and cover, a rock crystal and silver gilt, by Thomas Bampton, 1572, the property of Mrs. MORRISON, D.S.O., formerly of Basildon Park, Reading, a Charles I. plain goblet, the property of the late E. DENT, Esq., 2, Carlos-place, Mount-street, W., and a Charles I. salt-cellar of lava with silver gilt mounts, the property of a Lady.

May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

Illustrated catalogues may be had.

On THURSDAY, MARCH 27, OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE and DECORATIVE OBJECTS, the property of the RIGHT HON. JOHN HUNTER REYNOLDS, deceased, late of Greys, Kelvedon, Essex, including Charles II. Mirrors in embroidered frames and marquetry and Queen Anne Furniture; rare English Furniture, the property of F. J. TOMPSON, Esq., deceased, late of Carlin, Parkside, Wimbledon; and Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, and other Old English Furniture; two Italian 16th Century Cassoni, and eight Panels of Mortlake, Aubusson, and Flemish Tapestry from various sources.

May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On FRIDAY, MARCH 28, MODERN PICTURES and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, the property of JOHN BOOKER, Esq., deceased, late of Boston, Lincs (sold by order of the Trustees); the property of Mrs. BUTTERS; the property of Lieut.-Col. SIR HENRY LAWSON, K.C.B.; and from other sources, including works by or attributed to:—Sir L. Alma-Tadema, R.A., Edgar Bundy, R.O., Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., A. S. Constable, R.A., James Farquharson, R.A., W. F. Frith, R.A., Augustus E. John, R.A., Oliver Hall, R.A., Sir William Orpen, R.A., Sir J. J. Shannon, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., E. Wilson, R.A., S. J. Peploe, A.R.S.A., W. E. Sickert, A.R.A.

The property of Albert Goodwin, T. M. Richardson, J. S. Cotman, H. Harpignies, W. Shayer, Senr., David Cox, J. Jenels, F. Wilson Steer, C. Cooke, L. Lhermitte, E. Verboeckhoven, H. Pantin-Latour, Sir J. D. Linton, W. Whymper, Copley Fielding, John S. Lomax, P. du Wing.

May be viewed THREE DAYS preceding.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

DIXON & CO.,

Railway Approach, SUTTON, Surrey. Tele., Sutton 3067 (three lines).

CHEAM (highest and best part, near Banstead Downs).—Attractive modern detached RESIDENCE, extremely well planned on TWO FLOORS; electric light, latest labour-saving devices; six bed rooms, box room, TWO TILED BATH ROOMS, ground-floor lavatory, three very fine reception rooms, large winter garden with wood-block floor, well-arranged domestic offices; well laid-out garden, tennis court, greenhouse, lily pond. GARAGE. FREEHOLD £2,500.

SUTTON (in one of the favourite roads in the district, half-way to Banstead Downs).—Well-planned charming picturesque modern detached Property, replete all modern conveniences; central heating, electric light. TWO FLOORS. Five bed rooms, tiled bath room, ground-floor lavatory, charming sunny lounge (24ft. 6in. by 16ft. 2in.), dining room, study, complete domestic offices; very attractive maidens laid out in terrace formation. BRICK GARAGE. FREEHOLD £4,200.

CHEAM (fine high position, easy reach two excellent golf courses).—Attractive modern detached RESIDENCE; well arranged; labour-saving fittings; CENTRAL HEATING; three bath rooms; pleasant garden and grounds. For SALE privately, or by Auction, March 18th.—F. L. Richardson, 5, Church-road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

PROPERTIES WANTED.

EXE LYNN, EWELL-ROAD, SURBITON HILL.—Valuable FREEHOLD CORNER RESIDENCE with carriage sweep and beautiful garden; four bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and usual offices; SURGERY and LARGE GARAGE. An exceptional opportunity. AUCTION SALE 25th March next, AT LOW RESERVE.—Particulars from the Auctioneers, WAKE & PELL, Station Approach, Kingston. Kingston 5704.

HATCH END (Pinner).—Charming OLD HOUSE, modernised and in perfect order; six bed, three reception; fine garden 1½ acre; electric light and all mains; garage. £1,950. FREEHOLD.—Agents, BIGGAD and PADDICK, Watford.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB PROPERTIES.—Specially appointed Agents, COPARTS, Ltd., Golders Green. N.W.11 (opposite Tube).

FOR SALE HUNDREDS UNDER COST.

HENDON.

Close to Tube Station.

Absolutely the last word in comfort and luxury. CENTRAL HEATING. THREE BATH FLOORS. EXPENSIVE FIREPLACES. LUXURIOUS BATHS AND SANITARY FITMENTS. PANELLED STAIRCASES. EXQUISITELY DECORATED THROUGHOUT.

Detached, well back from the road, comprising seven bed rooms, two bath rooms (one fine en-suite), three reception rooms, fine conservatory-lounge equivalent to third sitting room, complete domestic offices with servants' hall.

GARAGE FOR FULL-SIZE CAR.

LARGE GARDEN WITH SPACE FOR TENNIS.

Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.

CLOSE GOLF LINKS.

HIGHGATE.—Well-built semi-detached double-fronted RESIDENCE, in select position just off two routes to Tube; two very fine reception, seven good beds, bath room, &c.; in good repair; secluded garden. Lease 66 years. Low ground-rent £5. Bargain £1,650 for quick sale. Mr. H. 5772, ROBSON and PERRIS, Highgate. N.6. Mountview 3614.

17, PARSIFAL-ROAD, HAMPSTEAD.

LONDON'S PREMIER SUBURB.—A conveniently arranged, detached, double-fronted FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with part of the ground floor large lofty rooms; attractive decorations; nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, full-sized offices; good garden. Sole Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Co-rt-road, W.1.

A residence of charm and distinction.

NORWOOD HEIGHTS.—An expensively appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE commanding delightful views; three reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, ample basement offices; labour-saving fittings; CENTRAL HEATING; three garages; pleasant garden and grounds. For SALE privately, or by Auction, March 18th.—F. L. Richardson, 5, Church-road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

RICHMOND PARK (Sheen).—DETACHED MODERN RESIDENCE in perfect condition; all labour-saving devices; four bed, tiled bath, two reception rooms, lounge hall, good kitchen and scullery; large GARAGE and garden. FREEHOLD only £3,350.—Apply A. WOOD-JAMES and Son, 2, Richmond-road, East Sheen, S.W.14. Tele.: Prospect 4752.

SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

MORDEN.—FREEHOLD semi-detached: three bed, two reception, bath; room for garage; frontage 54 feet. PRICE £1,100.—Apply WEATHERALL and GREEN, 22, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

PUTNEY, DEVEREUGH-ROAD.—£400 down.—NON-BASEMENT MODERN HOUSE; five beds, two reception, kitchen and scullery, bath (hot and cold); garage. Splendid repair. 78 Years' Lease. Ground rent £8. Freehold can be had.—Phone Owner, Putney 3163. No agents.

ROEHAMPTON.—GEORGIAN-TYPE HOUSE, in greatly favoured situation; admirably planned and fitted for labour saving. Excellent decorative repair.

Six	Two	Garage	Tennis
beds.	baths.	two cars.	Lawn.

(*Extra bed room could be added over garage.*)

Strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 29, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (P.4492.)

ROEHAMPTON,

within 20 minutes of the West End.

FREEHOLD

Detached non-basement MODERN RESIDENCE, beautifully appointed and with every convenience, containing five reception rooms, billiard room, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and excellent domestic offices.

Garage and stabling, with flat over. Cottage, kennels, outbuildings.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, including Italian garden and three hard tennis courts, in all about

TWO and a HALF ACRES.

TO BE SOLD.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (11210)

OVERLOOKING GOLF LINKS.

SANDERSTEAD, finest position in Surrey.—Charming MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; five beds (one floor only), excellent bath, separate w.c.; two large reception, lounge and sculler; cloak room; garage with central heating; electric light and gas; excellent garden; £1,975 only; genuine bargain.—Sole Agents, W. BASIL YOUNG, Bingham Hall, Addiscombe. 'Phone, 1611 Addiscombe.

SURBITON.—Exceptionally well fitted FREEHOLD Detached HOUSE; lounge hall with clock, two reception (dining and hall parquet flooring), four bed, bath (tiled), kitchen and scullery (tiled); central heating; large garden, room for tennis; garage. £7,025 for quick sale.—Key HIRD, 53, Fife-road, Kingston.

SUTTON, SURREY (near).—Unsold auction lot.—Well-planned detached RESIDENCE; high position, fine views; four bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, large billiard room; electric light, central heating; detached garage; matured garden nearly ½ acre. £1,950. Freehold.—LONGLEY and BROADHEAD, Estate Agents, 22, High-street, Sutton.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (close to), gravel soil.—Well-built modern detached RESIDENCE; eight bed rooms, two dressing, three reception, grounds about ¾ acre; tennis lawn; garage space. FREEHOLD £4,500 (or offer); would sell with less land.—Sole Agents, CROSS and PRIOR, 54, High-street, and 64, Hill-road, Wimbledon.

WIMBLEDON.—Beautifully designed MODERN RESIDENCE, favourite position, sandy soil, overlooking tennis courts; three bed, bath, two charming reception, excellent kitchen, separate scullery; fine matured garden; garage space. FREEHOLD £1,850.—Pearce, "Meadow View," Worcester Park. Malden 0972.

WIMBLEDON PARK.—In a delightful situation, near station.—Exceptionally attractive MODERN RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, two fine reception rooms, lounge hall, &c.; beautiful gardens; garage space. Only £2,100. FREEHOLD.—Specially recommended: HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

£1,800 WILL BUY a well-built, detached, NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE on high ground, quiet, secluded; yet, near, certain; only five minutes of Putney Heath and close to Wimbledon Common, Roehampton, Richmond Park, &c.; seven bed, two reception rooms, lounge hall, &c.; beautiful gardens; garage space. Only £2,100 FREEHOLD.—Specially recommended: HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

HIGHGATE VILLAGE.

DELIGHTFUL genuine PERIOD RESIDENCE, non-basement, specially repaired, well appointed with modern conveniences, situated on high ground in the heart of the Old Village, within short drive all parts Town, and close to Ken Wood, golf, Hampstead; seven bed rooms, three reception rooms; garage; attractive garden. FREEHOLD £4,750.

GLORIOUS TOTTERIDGE.

EXCEPTIONALLY delightful modern detached RESIDENCE, contains on two floors, convenient size, commanding beautiful views over open country; excellent repair, handsomely appointed; charming position in old-world district, close to Old Green, short drive Town and five golf and two bus route; four bed rooms, three reception rooms; double garage with chauffeur's room over; gardens about ONE ACRE; tennis court, additional ¾ acre adjoining. FREEHOLD £5,000.—STUART and TIVENDALE, Highgate, N.6.

A FREEHOLD BARGAIN. PUTNEY HILL.

In quiet position, convenient Stations and Heath.

Modern detached RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, dressing room, three reception rooms; garage; garden. Price £2,950.—Apply

DOUGLAS KERSHAW & Co.,

153, Upper Richmond-road, Putney.

BUSHEY PARK and HAMPTON COURT.—An ideal HOME, perfectly appointed, on two floors; parquet floors throughout; electric light; five bed, bath, three good reception, modern offices; charming garden. Two minutes station and Chestnut-avenue. £1,400 FREEHOLD.—HAROLD MARTIN, opposite station, Teddington. 'Phone, Kingston 1166.

EALING (three minutes from Ealing Common Station).—Two reception rooms, six bed rooms, dressing room, and usual offices; well-built HOUSE in perfect repair; artistic tiled bath room, garage. FREEHOLD, £1,850. LEASEHOLD. With vacant possession. Can be viewed any time.—4, Creffield-road, Ealing, W.5.

IDEAL FOR A DOCTOR, DENTIST, OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL MAN.

EXE LYNN, EWELL-ROAD, SURBITON HILL.—Valuable FREEHOLD CORNER RESIDENCE with carriage sweep and beautiful garden; four bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and usual offices; SURGERY and LARGE GARAGE. An exceptional opportunity. AUCTION SALE 25th March next, AT LOW RESERVE.—Particulars from the Auctioneers, WAKE & PELL, Station Approach, Kingston. Kingston 5704.

HATCH END (Pinner).—Charming OLD HOUSE, modernised and in perfect order; six bed, three reception; fine garden 1½ acre; electric light and all mains; garage. £1,950. FREEHOLD.—Agents, BIGGAD and PADDICK, Watford.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB PROPERTIES.—Specially appointed Agents, COPARTS, Ltd., Golders Green. N.W.11 (opposite Tube).

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE

3 *lines* 8*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

H. NORMAN GRAY, F.S.I., F.A.I.,

207, Oxford-street, W.1. (Regent 3330.)

Just in the market. Only £2,000.

SURREY-SUSSEX Borders.—Choice Bungalow-style RESIDENCE, in ideal situation; lounge hall, two reception, five bed, bath; garage; electric light; TWO ACRES delightful garden, tennis; FOUR ACRES woodland; only waste seeing.

Just up on the Chilterns. Gravel soil.

CHALFONT District.—Labour-saving COTTAGE, in sunny spot; two reception, three bed, bath; garage; electric light and power; 1½ ACRE (or more); £1,150 FREEHOLD.

Ockley, beautiful Leith Hill District.

REPLICA of XVIIth-CENTURY SUSSEX HOUSE, in secluded spot; oak floors and doors, leaded lights; lounge hall, living room 27ft. by 15ft., dining room, loggia, six bed, two baths; garage; FIVE ACRES, well timbered (more available); £2,050 FREEHOLD.

SONNING-ON-THAMES.

ADJOINING GOLF CLUB.—Tudor Cottage Residence. Every modern convenience, tasteful, ready for occupation; Freehold.—For inspection and terms apply PADDICK, Builder, Sonning.

AN exceptionally attractive RESIDENCE for SALE, in South aspect, gravel soil, overlooking beautiful grounds; or to be Let, Furnished.—FAVERMAN and Co., House Agents, Leamington Spa.

A Champing well-built modern RESIDENCE on HAMPSHIRE COAST with unobstructed views of Isle of Wight and Purbeck Hills, near golf links. Immediate occupation. Eight bed rooms. Central heating, electric light.—Write Box N.88 The Times, E.C.4.

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BOURNEMOUTH HOUSE AGENTS.

REBBECK BROS., THE SQUARE.

GENUINE BARGAIN. ABOUT 30 MINUTES TOWN. BUCKS (five minutes station).—GEORGIAN MODERN labour-saving RESIDENCE; five beds, bath, two sunny reception rooms; central heating; garage and outbuildings; ¾ Acre well-stocked garden.—GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street, Mayfair 1802/3.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—Up-to-date Villa, with garage and lawn; own drive; fishing on the Teg. Rent £90 per annum.—Williams, Gwernant, Rhyd Lewis.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.

QUORN HUNT. GOOD GOLF.

CHARNWOOD FOREST (11 miles Leicester).—CHARACTER HOUSE with splendid views; lounge hall, two large reception, 11 bed, two bath, &c.; central heating. Silverlite gas, main water. Stables. Garages. Tennis lawn, kitchen garden, orchard, and paddocks. 13 ACRES.

Rent £200 per annum.—WHITEMAN, 56, Brompton-road, S.W. Sloane 0138.

CHILTERN HILLS.

45 minutes of Town; two miles Station; 600ft. above sea.

PICTURESQUE TUDOR FARMHOUSE.

Modernised and in faultless order; three reception, seven bed and dressing, two bath rooms.

Electric light, central heating, modern Drainage; garage, cottages, fine old barn, &c. Gardens and good pasture.

ABOUT 45 ACRES.

BARGAIN PRICE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, W.1.

COULSDON, SURREY, suburban terminus, Southern Railway, service very frequent; 20 minutes Town; attractive detached RESIDENCE; two large reception, entrance porch, lounge hall, tiled bath room, cloakroom, separate w.c., labour-saving, kitchen, scullery, conservatory; two w.-c.; large garage and workshop; large garden; gas, electric light, main drainage. Price £1,675 FREEHOLD.—YEOWART, 2, Red Down-road, Coulsdon.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I., Auctioneers, Land Agents, and Valuers. ASHFORD, KENT (Tele. 25); Hawkhurst, Kent (Tele. 19); Rye, Sussex (Tele. 55).

KENT, Canterbury-Folkestone, between, pleasant rural district, nicely secluded.—Charming old QUEEN ANNE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with wealth of old oak beams and timbers; five bed, bath (hot and cold), three-four reception; electric light, telephone, co.'s water probably available shortly; garage and other buildings; gardens and productive meadowland 14 ACRES. FREEHOLD, £2,350. POSSESSION.

SUSSEX.—Tunbridge Wells and Coast, between.—Gentleman's small COUNTRY ESTATE, 90 ACRES, undulating land, 10 acres orchard, 10 acres woodland, three-quarter grass; fine old SUSSEX FARMHOUSE; five bed and dressing, bath, three reception, dance or billiard room; water, electric light; model farmery; delightful lake, 1½ acre. FREEHOLD, £2,600. POSSESSION.

KENT, Maidstone district, high and healthy, with extensive views of the picturesque countryside.—Charming MODERN RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, good hall, two reception, &c.; co.'s water, own electric light; outbuildings, four-roomed cottage; productive fruit and vegetable gardens, grass, orchard, and meadowland. FIVE ACRES. FREEHOLD, £1,600. POSSESSION.

RYE, Sussex.—Exceptionally attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, delightful sea views; six bed, two bath, three reception; central heating, electric light, co.'s gas and water, main drainage; small terraced garden. FREEHOLD, £2,650. POSSESSION.

KENT, lovely Cranbrook district, one mile station.—Charming FRUIT FARM, 16 ACRES; attractive small FARMHOUSE; electric light, gas, water, main drainage; substantial buildings. FREEHOLD, £1,250. POSSESSION.

GEERING and COLYER, as above.

BUCKLAND & SONS,

Surveyors and Estate Agents, WINDSOR (Tele. 43), Slough (Tele. 28), Reading (Tele. 1890).

ASCOT, in a good residential position.—Exceptionally well-built, detached RESIDENCE, containing three reception, five bed rooms, bath room; electric light, Company's water, telephone; garage; tennis court and garden, about ¾ acre. PRICE £2,500 FREEHOLD.

WINDSOR DISTRICT.—Attractive FREEHOLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE, close to Station and to Golf Links, with frequent service of trains to London; two sitting rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, electric light, gas; garden of about ¼ Acre. PRICE £1,500. (781.)

HANTS.—Old-fashioned COUNTRY COTTAGE, near village, high up, retired and sunny spot; two reception, three bed, bath; old matured gardens one Acre; garage and stabling. Rental £45 per annum.—Sole Agents, HARDING and HARDING, Winchester.

AN UNQUESTIONABLE BARGAIN.

HANTS.—For SALE, Gentleman's COUNTRY RESIDENCE, high up, good views; three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room; matured grounds, orchard and meadowland 16 Acres; garage, outbuildings, cottage. Only £3,000 FREEHOLD; or would Sell with less land. Bound to be sold; now at this low price.—Apply HARDING and HARDING, Auctioneers, Winchester.

TO BE LET, COBHAM, SURREY.

DELIGHTFUL LITTLE MODERN HOUSE; two reception, three bed; tiled kitchen; detached brick-built garage; main services; electric fires; situation; large garden; just ready for occupation; rent £110 per annum.—Write Box T.1308, The Times, E.C.4.

DEVON (North).—A Parsonage HOUSE of most attractive appearance in a unique situation within a few miles of the sea; three bed rooms, bath room, bath room, &c.; useful outbuildings, tennis court; Four Acres. Only £2,500 FREEHOLD.—Apply HEWITT and CHERRY, 1, Bedford-circus, Exeter.

FOR ALL

HOUSES IN DEVON,

CONSOLE RICKEARD and GREEN, 83, Queen-street, Exeter.

EASTBOURNE and E. SUSSEX. HOUSES and FLATS. ABATT and Co., 35, Cornfield-road. Tele., 3181.

EASTBOURNE AGENT. EDGAR HORN. 'Phone 1801.

EASTBOURNE.—For SALE FREEHOLD, pretty medium-sized, detached VILLA RESIDENCE, recently modernised; detailed particulars to "Owner," 37, Hitchin-street, Baldock (Herts).

EXQUISITE THATCHED COTTAGE; hall, dining 17 room, drawing room (17ft. by 16ft.), three bed rooms (one 17ft. by 13ft.), bath room; Co.'s gas, electricity, water; garage, stabling for 2; 20 Acres. FREEHOLD, £950.—CAPT. RICHARDS, Marlow, Bucks.

FOR SALE, STORRINGTON, SUSSEX, close R.C. Church, COTTAGE; two living, three bed rooms; large garden, shed; gypsy bath; wired electric.—Particulars L. T., Pilgrims, Storrington.

FREEHOLD with POSSESSION, on SUSSEX/SURREY Borders.—Well-built, pre-War RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, three reception, bath room, excellent offices; electric light, gas, mains drainage and water; large, fully-stocked garden; garage for two; quiet residential locality; few minutes walk from station; £1,675.—F. TAYLOR and Co., F.S.I., Crawley. (Phone 14.)

TO GARDEN and MODERN HOME LOVERS. ARTISTIC BUNGALOW GEM IN SURREY.

HIGH-CLASS neighbourhood, high ground, extensive views, quiet and secluded, yet only 25 mins. from station and town; lounge hall, two reception, four bed rooms, bath room; garage and outhouses; FOUR ACRES of exquisite flower, fruit, and vegetable gardens; tennis lawn and paddock (more land rented); ideal spot for peaceful and health-giving retirement; only £2,200 FREEHOLD.—Full particulars, Messrs. HEWETT and LEE, 144, High-street, Guildford.

GLORIOUS situation, 45 MINUTES VICTORIA. 11 bed rooms, four bath rooms; modern conveniences, central heating.

Small Farmery. Two Cottages.

12 ACRES. £5,000 FREEHOLD.

Full particulars of the Sole Agents, Messrs. JACKSON STOPS, Stops House, Queen-street, W.1. (Gros. 2040.)

FINEST POSITION IN DISTRICT.

GUILDFORD.—FOR immediate SALE at less than cost price, and within one mile of main line station,

GLORIOUSLY PLACED MODERN RESIDENCE,

with magnificent views for miles, including well-known beauty spots, and adjacent to large open country, and near golf. Hall, three reception, five bed, two bath rooms, offices; garage.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS APPROACHING AN ACRE.

Electric light. Gas. Co.'s water. Central heating.

Executor's Sale. PRICE £3,500. Offers submitted.

OWEN WALLIS, F.A.I.

WALLIS & WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford.

HAMPSHIRE (about eight miles from Southampton and Winchester).—Comfortable well-maintained PROPERTY of three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room, and good domestic offices; stabling, cottage, and about 20 Acres (or with less) of pasture. £4,500 FREEHOLD. Main water supply; gas available; electric light satisfactorily installed.—Sole Agents, HEWITT and GATER, Southampton and Lyndhurst.

HEALTHY WESTCLIFF.—Attractive detached HOUSE, high ground, permanent sea views; lounge hall, two large reception rooms with large inglenook in lounge, four bed rooms, verandah; garage. FREEHOLD, £2,400.—Write Box N.76, The Times, E.C.4.

HEART OF RURAL SURREY.

Absolute country. Away from all traffic. 400 feet above sea, with views of great extent and beauty.

GENTLEMEN'S FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE, improved and added to at great expense and now forming a most delightful residence.

Two good reception rooms, six excellent bed rooms, bath room, and convenient offices.

NEARLY 100 ACRES,

almost entirely grass but with a little wood. Modern farm buildings, farmhouse, cottages, &c.

The whole comprising a singularly desirable property, strongly appealing to those fond of farming and country life. All conveniences.

For SALE as a low price.

OWEN WALLIS, F.A.I.

WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford.

HORSHAM and CRAWLEY (between).—Part A TUDOR RESIDENCE in old-world garden; 3½ Acres, with tennis lawn, lake, and fully-stocked kitchen and flower gardens; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, offices; garage; two cottages; co.'s water. FREEHOLD £4,000.—C. F. TAYLOR and Co., F.S.I., Crawley. (Phone 14.)

TO BE LET. NO PREMIUM.

HOVE (West).—Semi-detached RESIDENCE, near Sea, Station, and Golf; redecorated throughout; electric light, two sitting, five bed, bath, &c. Rent £100 per annum.—WHITEMAN, 56, Brompton-road, S.W. Sloane 0138.

AMIDST DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY ON ESSEX HIGHLANDS.

NEAR BRENTWOOD.

One mile of the Station.

30 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

BIJOU RESIDENCE IN GEORGIAN STYLE.

Hall, cloak room, dining and drawing rooms, five bed rooms, two fitted with lavatory basins (hot and cold), bath room and offices.

Company's electric light, gas and water. Main drainage. Central heating. Southern aspect.

Garage and Garden arranged.

PRICE £2,750 FREEHOLD or near offer for quick sale.

ARCHITECT'S HOUSE, CAVITY WALLS.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

NEAR STOKE POGES.

ON gravel soil in a beautiful pine-wood setting and old-world gardens of FOUR ACRES.—An artistic old oak half-timbered COUNTRY RESIDENCE in perfect order; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three large rooms; excellent cottage; garage for eight, hammer studio. Low price for quick sale.—FROST, Beaconsfield. 'Phone 506.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS. AT A LOW RESERVE.

PADDINGTON 40 MINUTES.

OUTSKIRTS of READING. (Station, G.W.R. within two miles). In the best residential district.—An exceptionally attractive RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY in capital order, and replete with modern conveniences. Close to The New Calcot Park Golf Club.

Accommodation; Spacious hall, four reception rooms, cloak room, complete domestic offices; six-seven bed and dressing rooms, two baths, rooms; partly central heated; electric light and gas; main water and drainage; two garages, stabling, &c.; heated conservatory and greenhouse; gardener's cottage. The gardens, including tennis lawns, are a feature of the property, inexpensive to maintain, and embrace an area of about 2½ ACRES. For SALE by AUCTION, 3rd April, 1930, or privately.—Agents, Messrs. GREEN COOPER and POVEY, 17, Blagrave-street, Reading.

QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE in FIVE ACRES of well-timbered grounds; four reception, 10 bed, two bath; Staffs and Warwicks borders; 400ft. above sea; main water and drainage; central heating; cottage, garage. Only £2,700 or near offer for quick sale; owner sub-sell.—CATCH and MANFIELD, 50, Jermyn-street, London, S.W.1.

RICKMANSWORTH, Station six minutes.—For SALE, the FREEHOLD detached RESIDENCE "YEOMAN," NIGHTINGALE-ROAD; four bed, bath, three reception rooms, usual offices; garage; matured garden; all services. Possession 27th March, unless sold privately. Apply SWANNELL and SLY, Rickmansworth.

RICKMANSWORTH.—Detached model home with most picturesque garden in quiet select road 5min. Met. station; large bed room, bath room, two reception rooms, perfect kitchen; brick garage. PRICE £1,650 FREEHOLD. Possession June. Must be seen to be appreciated.—RYDER and SONS, 1, Hoop-lane, Golders Green. Speedwell 5207.

VINE HUNT.

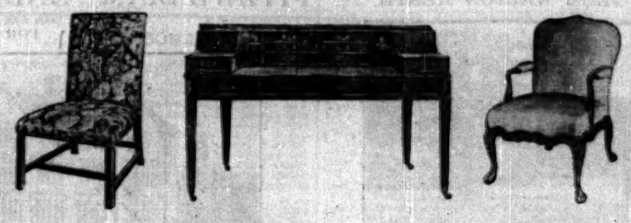
SILCHESTER COMMON (near), between Basingstoke and Reading.—Lovely old OAK-BEAMED HOUSE for SALE; five bed, three sitting rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, central heating; stabling and 2 or 3 ACRES.—Recommended by Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

OAK BEAMS.

SHROPSHIRE.—Old modernised small FARMHOUSE for SALE; oak beams; garden, field; outbuildings; six bed rooms, three sitting. £1,500.—Newill, Welling ton, Shropshire.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.

I have had four sales from Monday the 3rd, to Monday, the 10th, and sold 951 lots, the most interesting being a picture of a lady carrying a little girl on her back (the owner was willing to accept £2 for it) which realised £370. The other was an emerald ring for which the owner was willing to accept £150 and sold for over £402. Included in yesterday's sale was a table and two lots of chairs which realised no less than £4,840.



Below are enumerated a few items sold on Friday last, and yesterday:—

	£	s.	d.
A set of six Geo. candlesticks	212	0	0
Four Geo. III. oblong entree dishes	186	5	2
A Charles II. 1681 cup and cover	170	10	0
A Geo. III. two-handled oblong tray	166	8	0
A Geo. I. 1719 two-handled cup	152	15	0
A Geo. III. oval tea urn	119	15	0
Four Geo. III. silver candlesticks	99	0	0
A Geo. II. plain coffee pot	87	0	0
Four Geo. III. Oblong sauce tureens	84	13	5
A Geo. II. plain cup and cover	75	0	0
A Geo. II. oil and vinegar frame	69	17	6
A Geo. III. salver and two waiters	68	15	0
A Geo. III. fluted tea and coffee set	66	3	3
A Geo. III hot water jug	63	0	0
A Geo. II. plain coffee pot	61	16	0
A Charles II. 1668 porringer	56	5	0
A Geo. II. plain coffee pot	56	5	0
A Geo. III. three-bottle inkstand	53	5	0
A Geo. I. octagonal mustheer	52	15	0
A Geo. kettle, lamp and stand	51	11	3
A Geo. III. coffee tray	50	0	0
Four Geo. III. silver candlesticks	50	0	0
An emerald and diamond comb	455	0	0
A single-stone emerald ring	411	0	0
A diamond collet necklace	311	0	0
Two diamond star brooches	74	10	0
A three-stone diamond ring	220	0	0
Pink and gilt dessert service	142	0	0
An old needlework picture	88	0	0
Crown Derby dinner ware	70	0	0
A 17½in. Chinese famille verte jar	70	0	0
Shakespeare, W., Tragedie of King Richard III., London, 1629	52	0	0
A pair of Queen Anne mahogany dining chairs	105	0	0
A Queen Anne walnut and inlaid bureau bookcase	210	0	0
A set of six and one arm Hepplewhite chairs	135	0	0

WHY KEEP S

Telephone: 1400 Grosvenor (2 lines). Telegrams: "Salonly, London."

CURTIS & HENSON

AN EXCEPTIONAL MODERN HOUSE ENJOYING A CONVENIENT AND SECLUDED SITUATION IN

CHELSEA.

"BIRCH HOUSE," 14, UPPER CHEYNE-ROW, S.W.3.

The rear elevation, showing a glimpse of the charming formal garden.

AN IDEAL NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE,
planned on the most approved labour-saving principles, with the entire accommodation conveniently disposed on three floors,

DELIGHTFUL FORMAL GARDEN,
enclosed by creeper-clad walls and having flower beds and rose-covered pergola, forming a charming and secluded retreat.

The accommodation: Three ground-floor reception rooms, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, white-tiled domestic offices.

Thoroughly up to date: Central heating, independent hot water, parquet floors, fitted lavatory basins to all bed rooms.

Lease over 70 years unexpired. Low ground-rent, £10 per annum.

For SALE privately now, or alternatively the property will be offered by public Auction on Tuesday, 25th March next.

Illustrated particulars may be obtained from the Auctioneers and Sole Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

By direction of General the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.B.

22, GREAT CUMBERLAND-PLACE, W.1.

AN UNUSUALLY COMPLETE FAMILY RESIDENCE,
situate close to the Park, with South aspect to all principal rooms.

Electric automatic passenger lift. Central heating.

Suite of five choicely decorated reception rooms, square hall, 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms.

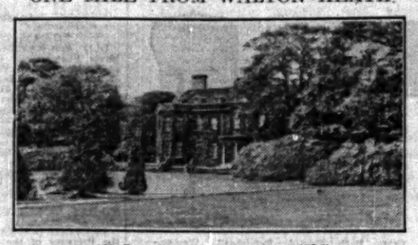
IDEAL NURSERY SUITE.
Large garage with flat for chauffeur.

ALTOGETHER AN EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT, CONVENIENT AND WELL-EQUIPPED PROPERTY.

The direct Portman lease at a low ground-rent to be SOLD privately now, or by Auction on 25th March, 1930.

Auctioneers and Sole Agents: CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

ONE MILE FROM WALTON HEATH.



400 Feet above sea level on Gravel Soil.
Only 17 Miles from London.

For SALE, a Residential Property of distinction. A beautiful Replica of the QUEEN ANNE PERIOD.

Approached by two long drives. Large hall, four reception, 17 bed, five bath; stabling for eight; garage, five cottages; Co.'s electric light and water. Luxuriously appointed and in perfect order throughout. Delightful gardens of varied character. In all

30 ACRES.

Strongly recommended from personal inspection.—Owner's Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

Adjacent to Elizabethan Village clustered round Cross and Stocks.

THE RIPPLE HALL ESTATE,

RIPPLE, NEAR TEWKESBURY.

A compact and easily maintained Estate on the Worcs. and Glos. Borders, providing an ideal hunting centre for four packs.

South Aspect. Sand and Gravel Soil. Parklike Surroundings.

MELLOWED HOUSE of GEORGIAN and EARLIER PERIODS, approached by drive with six-roomed Lodge. The accommodation affords:—

Entrance and inner halls, four reception rooms, 12-14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, compact offices. Passenger and Service Lifts. Electricity. Central Heating. Independent Hot-Water System. Water Softener. Septic Tank Drainage. First-rate Buildings of attractive appearance. Garage for three. Stabling for six (or more). Cottages available.

The Grounds are varied and include tennis lawns, herbaceous borders, rock and water gardens, walled kitchen garden, orchard.

Picturesque Elizabethan Farmhouse, containing oak beams and carvings, nine rooms and dairy. Model buildings. Extensive stabling. Unusually fine Tithe Barn.

Another Farm with six-roomed House and buildings. The land is mainly pasture and well watered.

IN ALL ABOUT 90 ACRES.

Strongly recommended from personal inspection.—Sole Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

THE TEMPLE, GORING, OXON.

A CHARMING OLD QUEEN ANNE HOUSE,
beautifully situated on perhaps the finest reach of the River Thames, and enjoying lovely views; four reception, 18 bed rooms, three baths; electric light, central heating, telephone, Co.'s water, modern drainage; garage for two cars, stabling, gardener's cottage, chauffeur's rooms.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS, tennis court, stately timber, sloping lawns to river; landing stages; private backwater, island and boathouse; river frontage for half-a-mile; meadowland; in all

OVER 13 ACRES FREEHOLD.

One mile from Station and Golf.

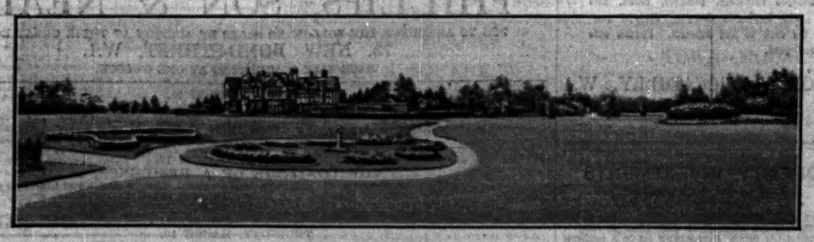
For SALE privately now, or by Auction later.—CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY,

88, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.3 (Sloane 6333).

GREATEST ESTATE BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.

DRASTIC REDUCTION TO SELL AT ONCE.
SACRIFICE OF OVER £20,000.



BETWEEN NEWBURY AND READING

(ONE HOUR LONDON).

430 FEET UP, ADJOINING THE FAMOUS BUCKLEBURY COMMON. GLORIOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS.

EXCEPTIONAL SOCIAL AND SPORTING AMENITIES.

This beautiful medium-sized Estate in perfect order and upon which Thousands have been expended, carries a remarkably Fine Modern Residence of Character, approached by Two long Drives each with entrance lodge and stands

IN THE CENTRE OF A PARK.

FIVE RECEPTION ROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM, 14 BED ROOMS, FIVE BATH ROOMS, SPLENDID OFFICES; PARQUET FLOORS. CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT. LATEST SYSTEM DRAINAGE. EXCEPTIONALLY FINE WATER SUPPLY. SIX COTTAGES. MAGNIFICENT GARAGES AND STABLING.

THE BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS,
are a feature, finely timbered. They include wide-spreading lawns, Rose Garden, enclosed by Yew Hedges. A fascinating Dell Garden with ornamental Water. Belts of lovely Woodlands, very fine walled Kitchen Garden, together with

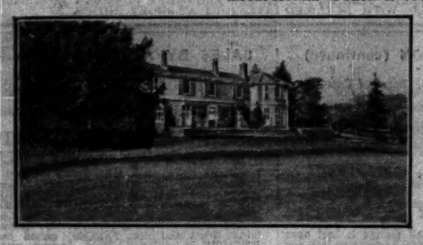
A PARK OF 135 ACRES.

THE ESTATE HOLDS PERHAPS THE FINEST SITUATION IN THE HOME COUNTIES, ABSOLUTELY SECLUDED, YET MOST ACCESSIBLE AND IN A DISTRICT WELL KNOWN FOR ITS BEAUTY, SPORTING, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES.

Fully Illustrated particulars may be obtained from the Sole Agents, BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3 (Sloane 6333.)

DELIGHTFUL ESTATE IN THE WEST COUNTRY.

BETWEEN TIVERTON AND EXETER,
ABOUT 20 MILES FROM THE OPEN SEA.
EXCEPTIONAL SPORTING, SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL AMENITIES.



500FT. UP, COMMANDING GLORIOUS VIEWS.

The Residence is of most distinctive character, approached by a winding drive with Lodge. A most easy house to run, the accommodation entirely upon Two Floors. Four very fine reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, splendid offices, servants' hall; central heating, electric light, modern drainage, unfailing water supply; every convenience; stabling, garage, three cottages, two farmhouses, and buildings.

LOVELY OLD GROUNDS AND PARKLANDS.

SOUND PASTURE AND VALUABLE WOODLANDS.

FISHING. SHOOTING. HUNTING. GOLF.

60 OR 340 ACRES.

RENT ROLL ABOUT £300 PER ANNUM.

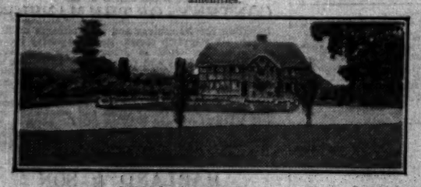
FREEHOLD £7,500, OR £12,000 WHOLE ESTATE.

FOR QUICK SALE OFFERS CONSIDERED.

Fully Illustrated particulars may be obtained from the Sole Agents, BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

NEAR PETERSFIELD.

In a favourite but unspoilt part, well known for its sporting and social amenities.



THIS TUDOR GEM,
restored and modernized, possessing a wonderful atmosphere of bygone times. A most inexpensive Country Retreat, the like of which seldom becomes available.

MASSIVE OAK-BEAMED LOUNGE, 26 by 16,
dining room, small study, five bed rooms, bath room, electric light, modern drainage, excellent water supply, independent hot water service.

LOVELY OLD TREES, LAWN WITH LILY POOL.
Old brick paths; Rose Garden; thousands of bulbs.

9 ACRES.

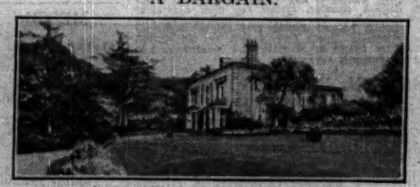
TROUT FISHING; HUNTING; GOLF; SHOOTING.

FREEHOLD, £4,300.

Illustrated particulars from BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

WITLEY, NEAR GUILDFORD.

A BARGAIN.



GEORGIAN-STYLED RESIDENCE
delightfully situated, high up and secluded. The residence has charming character, is in perfect order, and equipped with all conveniences. Splendid accommodation, large rooms, lounge hall, three reception, eight-ten bed rooms, three bath rooms, excellent offices, maids' hall; main water; electric light, modern drainage; stabling, garage; three cottages.

FASCINATING GARDENS,
Tennis and other lawns; rose and herbaceous walks; lovely old trees; rockery, pine and water garden; orchard, and paddocks.

10 ACRES.

GOLF. HUNTING. FISHING. RIDING.

FREEHOLD ONLY £5,750.

UNDOUBTEDLY A VERY GREAT BARGAIN.

Illustrated particulars from BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333).

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ARMY OFFICER REQUIRES SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, three bed rooms; congenial surroundings, easy reach London; low rent.—Parsons Smith, Dawson Place Mansions Hotel, Pembridge-square, W.2.

MESSRS. FOX and SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth, have important clients desiring to purchase an AGRICULTURAL and RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of 2,000 ACRES and upwards. Solicitors or owners are invited to send particulars to Messrs. Fox and Sons, who will make an immediate inspection.

UNFURNISHED, to rent modern or modernised HOUSE, within 45 minutes London; no premium; three reception, five-six bed rooms, main services, usual offices; large matured garden; near station.—Write Box G.761, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED FURNISHED for May and June, up-to-date COTTAGE; four-five bed rooms, bath room, garage; secluded small garden; near golf; Hertfordshire (Hertingfordbury, Hunsdon, or Wickford preferred).—Write Box 715, Leathwait and Simmons, 34, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

FURNISHED HOUSE, May-Oct.; five bed, two reception; tennis court, golf; near main station, one hour rail London, S.W. preferred. No agents.—Write Box 7723, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BICESTER, BUCKINGHAM DISTRICTS.

URGENTLY REQUIRED, a RESIDENCE of CHARACTER; about 12 bed, two or three baths; 40 to 100 acres land with home farm; preferably rent unfurnished, but will purchase; immediate inspection will be made.—BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Telephone, Sloane 6333.

WANTED to PURCHASE in the Home Counties outside daily reach area, but a few miles from a main line station affording fairly easy access to London (two or three times a week), in a quiet situation away from main roads and building activities, well-built HOUSE with good-sized rooms and all modern improvements. About ten bed rooms, two or more bath rooms, three sitting rooms; garage and one or more cottages; gardens must be developed and stream or ornamental water a great advantage, although not essential; about 10-50 acres. Price necessarily elastic and as much as £8,000 to £10,000 offered for the ideal property.—Write Box G.748, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

SURREY.—COTTAGE to RENT or PURCHASE with possession; two or three bed rooms, &c.; in pretty country.—Details to PARSONS, High-street, Westcott, Surrey.

UP TO 45 MILES N.W. or N.E. of LONDON within eight miles of main-line Station and well away from main roads.—Urgently REQUIRED, a GOOD TYPE of HOUSE; square GEORGIAN or QUEEN ANNE FAVOURED; about ten bed rooms, two-three bath; modern conveniences essential; about 20 acres or so; available properties will be inspected at once, although immediate possession not essential. £10,000 maximum.—Communicate with E., 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-street, W.1.

WANTED early April, Surrey or Kent, for six or more months, FURNISHED COTTAGE on Golf Course; three or four bed rooms; tennis court; garage; within 45 minutes City.—Write full particulars Box 3142, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE, SMALL HOUSE of CHARACTER in Hertfordshire, on high ground (Hertingfordbury, Hunsdon, or Wickford preferred); garage; secluded garden; near golf.—Write Box 716, Leathwait and Simmons, 34, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

Telegrams: "Salonly, London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

6, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

TELEPHONE, GROSVENOR 3273 (5 lines).

FITZWILLIAM AND PYTCHLEY HUNTS.

Two hours from Town (main line).
FOR SALE.

AN HISTORICAL MANORIAL AND FREEHOLD ESTATE OF 145 ACRES in splendid order including a fine stone-built Elizabethan Residence in parklands containing:—Lounge hall, three reception, gun room and boudoir, eight best bed rooms, three dressing rooms, four bath rooms, batteries and five servants' bed rooms. Servants' hall, &c. Electric light. Central heating. Garage for five cars. Stabling for 10. Harness room, &c.

THREE COTTAGES. VILLAGE SCHOOL. SECONDARY RESIDENCE.
Well laid-out grounds and park, pasture and arable land; in all

ABOUT 145 ACRES.

THE ADVOWSON OF THE RECTORY.

Apply to the Sole Agents:—Messrs. BERRY BROS. and BAGSHAW, Kettering, or, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

ANGLEY PARK, CRANBROOK, KENT.

Only 45 miles London. Easy reach several other towns. Occupying a secluded position in the heart of the Weald of Kent, and extremely suitable for

AN INSTITUTION OR SCHOOL.

Six reception rooms, 37 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms. Electric Light. Delightful pleasure grounds and gardens.

£7,000 WITH 80 ACRES.

Apply, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

NEWMARKET,

WITHIN 11 MILES OF THE STATION.
THIS BEAUTIFULLY EQUIPPED RESIDENCE,
STANDING IN TEN ACRES,

with carriage drive approach, and containing nine best bed rooms, dressing room, six servants' bed rooms, six bath rooms, lounge hall, three reception rooms.

Central heating. Electric light. Company's water.

Gardener's cottage, squash racquets court, six loose boxes. Large garage. Nice sturdy paddocks. Beautiful grounds.

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (81409)

STANMORE.

400 feet above sea level on gravel soil.

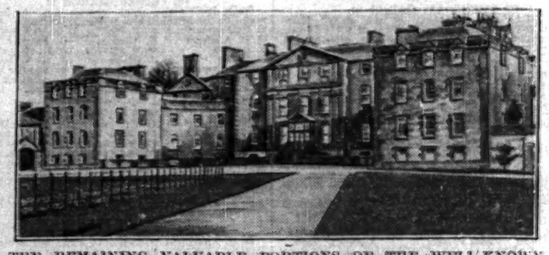
A magnificent MANSION suitable for COUNTRY CLUB, INSTITUTION or SCHOOL, containing 35 Bed and Dressing Room, Suite of Reception and Ball Rooms. Central Heating. Company's Water, Electric Light and Main Drainage.

BEAUTIFUL PARK-LIKE GROUNDS OF 14½ ACRES.

For SALE privately now or by AUCTION later.—Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (10254)

GARLIESTON, WIGTOWNSHIRE.

Whithorn 5½ miles. Wigtown 8 miles. Newton Stewart 16 miles. Stranraer 37 miles.
IN LOTS.



THE REMAINING VALUABLE PORTIONS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

GALLOWAY HOUSE ESTATE,

INCLUDING AS A LOT THE FINE XVIIIth CENTURY MANSION,
formerly the seat of the Earl of Galloway, with 705 or 530 acres or 251 acres suitable, if not required for a Residence, for a splendid school or institution; 29 bed and dressing rooms, eight bath rooms. Every modern convenience.

MAGNIFICENT POLICIES AND TIMBERED PARKLANDS
Also in separate lots.

THREE CHOICE DAIRYING FARMS

of from 374 acres to 553 acres, all with suitable houses, Culderry House and Park Cottage. The Garlieston and Millriggan Mills.

533 ACRES OF WELL DISPOSED WOODLAND SITES AND PLANTATIONS.
Attractive Cottages. Profitable Allotments. Estate saw Mill. Several lots of valuable Commercial Timber. Feu Duties and Ground Sites.

IN ALL ABOUT 2,271 ACRES,

which JOHN D. WOOD and Co. will offer for SALE by AUCTION at a later date (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. A. and P. Dean, Dunse, Berwickshire. Factor: T. M. Logan, Esq., Galloway House Estate Office, Garlieston, Wigtownshire.
Auctioneers: JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

TO BE SOLD TO DISSOLVE A PARTNERSHIP ON A DEATH.

THE NETHERDALE ESTATE,

BANFFSHIRE.

EIGHT MILES OF BANK ON THE FAMOUS RIVER DEVERON.

EXCEPTIONAL SALMON AND TROUT WATER.
23 SALMON POOLS.
Average six years, 201 Salmon. Compact Estate of

ABOUT 1,000 ACRES,

together with
WELL-FOUND MANSION HOUSE,
having eight principal bed, three dressing and five bath rooms, hall, three reception, billiard room, gun room, good servants' accommodation, and offices.
GARAGE, STABLING.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS.
Electric light. Central hot water.

TO BE SOLD AS A WHOLE,
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In a Beautifully Timbered and Undulating Park.

A DELIGHTFUL SPORTING ESTATE TO BE LET,
FURNISHED
for a term of years.

Fine Old Georgian Residence; 12 best bed rooms and servants' accommodation, four bath rooms, five reception rooms; electric light, central heating; garages, stabling.

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Most charming pleasure grounds with lake.

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in all.
For SALE at DRASTICALLY REDUCED PRICE, making a
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A sale including furniture is preferred.

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SUSSEX. CROWBOROUGH HILLS.

500 feet above sea level, commanding grand views.
One mile from famous Golf Links, half a mile from Station.
PRICE with 10 ACRES £3,500 (or near offer).

FOR SALE.
By order of Executors.
A very attractive country RESIDENCE, with 10 or 17 acres in a beautifully sunny spot in this favourite district.

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AND AT ALRESFORD, HANTS.

BY ORDER OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

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FREEHOLD INVESTMENT

"BERKELEY HOUSE,"

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NOS. 14, 15, 16, AND 17, HAY-HILL,
AND
NOS. 30 AND 30A, DOVER-STREET, W.1.

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COMPRISING:—

A BLOCK OF TWENTY-ONE RESIDENTIAL FLATS
AND SUITES OF BACHELOR'S CHAMBERS,
KNOWN AS
NO. 15, HAY-HILL.
ALSO
TWO SUITES OF OFFICES AND FOUR SHOPS,
NO. 20, BERKELEY-STREET,
NOS. 14, 16, AND 17, HAY-HILL,
AND
30 AND 30A, DOVER STREET.
LET AND PRODUCING OVER

PER £17,000 ANN.

EXTENSIVE FRONTAGES OF ABOUT 331 FEET, AND OCCUPYING A SITE AREA OF ABOUT

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THE WHOLE PROPERTY
FORMING AN ISLAND BLOCK.
TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION BY MESSRS.
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AT THE LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4,
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Seven bed rooms, box room, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, very fine oak panelled music or billiard room, excellent ground floor offices. Central heating, gas, electric light, company's water and main drainage. Charming grounds of about two acres, including delightful rose garden; lawn tennis court; well-cultivated kitchen garden; greenhouses, &c. Heated garage, stabling and land in rear—in all about

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Finely lighted. Passenger lift.
AVAILABLE MARCH QUARTER.

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